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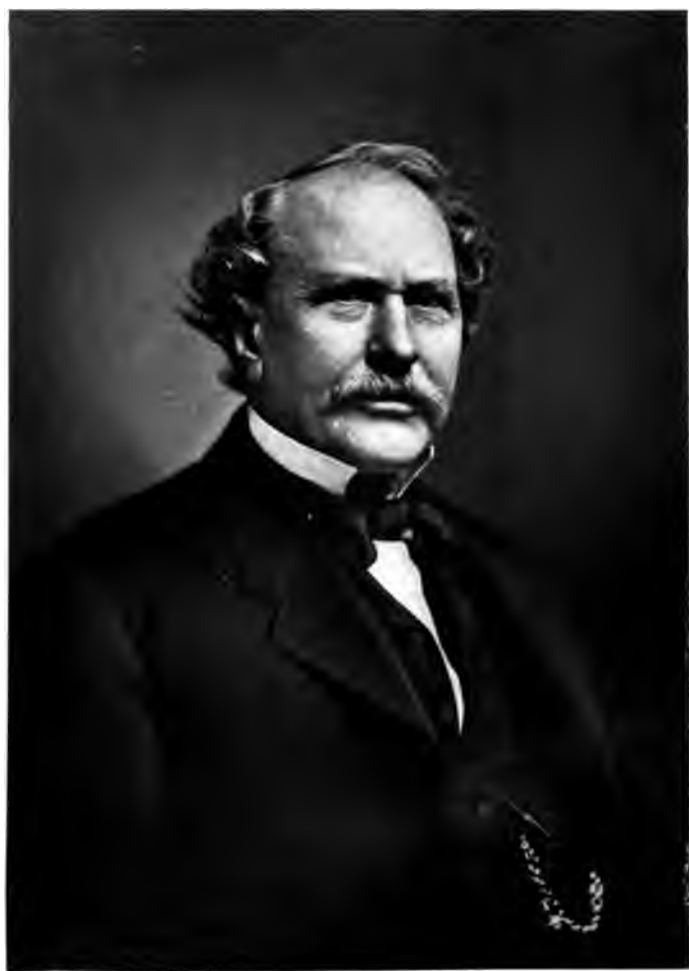


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One half the income from this Legacy, which was received in 1880 under the will of

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A. S. Abell

BALTIMORE

ITS HISTORY AND ITS PEOPLE

BY VARIOUS CONTRIBUTORS



VOLUME II—BIOGRAPHY

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

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CITY OF BALTIMORE

BIOGRAPHICAL

ARUNAH SHEPHERDSON ABELL

FOUNDER OF THE SUN

A city, like an individual, possesses moral as well as physical characteristics. The individual, whatever the physical beauty may be, is of value to himself and the community, only in proportion to his moral development and strength. The same holds good in relation to the city. The force that moulds a community to high ideals and right thinking, the organization or individual that holds aloft before a community the flaming torch of education, patriotism, State loyalty, civic pride and municipal and individual right living, builds the city in far more gracious beauty and greatness than is ever attained by the rearing of stately buildings and the establishment of commercial institutions.

Baltimore is known as the "Monumental City," and her fairest monument is her leading newspaper, *The Sun*, the cornerstone of which was laid by Arunah Shepherdson Abell, and the building of which, to its present noble height, has been carried on by three generations of the Abell family. The history of *The Sun*, of Baltimore, Maryland, founded in 1837, by A. S. Abell, is so closely interwoven with the lives of the A. S. Abell family that the record of one is the biography of the other. A brief glance at the ancestry of the family of which the late A. S. Abell was the honored head in Baltimore, is essential to a clear understanding of the history of *The Sun*, and the importance of the family from whence sprung the paper's inspiration, its establishment and its successful development.

Arunah Shepherdson Abell, founder and owner of *The Sun*, was born in East Providence, Rhode Island, August 10, 1806, and died at his Baltimore residence, northwest corner Charles and Madison streets, April 19, 1888, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Abell was of English descent, his paternal ancestors having been among the early settlers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was sixth in descent from his colonial ancestor, Robert Abell, to whom a son was born during the voyage from the old to the new world. The voyage was a long and stormy one, and, owing to the safety of mother and child during these perils by sea, the babe was christened Preserved.

Preserved Abell settled at Rehoboth (now Seekonk), Rhode Island, and had a son, Joshua Abell, who had a son, Robert, named for his colonial ancestor. Robert Abell, son of Joshua, had a son, Caleb Abell, who became the father of Arunah Shepherdson Abell, founder of *The Sun*.

There is an ancient chair still in the possession of the Abell family, of which tradition relates that prior to the bloody and devastating war known by his name, King Philip, the Indian, frequently visited the home of Preserved Abell, and, as a mark of respect, was always offered this chair, which was the most comfortable in the house. When Indians set fire to the settlement at Seekonk in 1676, the savages brought the chair from the Abell residence that their chief might witness the conflagration with comfort. After the destruction of the settlement and the departure of King Philip from the scene, an Indian threw a firebrand into the chair, which consumed the seat,

but only scorched the framework, leaving the massive piece of furniture practically intact.

Robert Abell, grandson of Preserved Abell and grandfather of Arunah Shepherdson Abell, served with distinction during the war of the American Revolution. Caleb Abell, son of Robert and father of Arunah Shepherdson Abell, was an officer during the war of 1812, and for more than thirty years after served his native town in various offices of public trust. He married Elona Shepherdson, daughter of Arunah Shepherdson, whose name has since been borne by three generations of the Abell family. She was a woman of high and noble character and of exceptional intelligence.

Arunah S. Abell was educated in his native town, and when fourteen years of age entered the business world as clerk in a firm dealing in West India commodities. His inclinations, however, turned strongly in literary directions. He resigned his clerkship in 1822, and became an apprentice in the office of the *Providence Patriot*, a Democratic journal, published by Jones & Wheeler, printers to the State and Federal government. When he attained his majority, he obtained employment in Boston, and was soon promoted to the position of foreman of one of the best offices in that city. He was offered a government position in the Boston post-office under Democratic administration, but, having chosen his career as a journalist, refused to consider any other vocation. A little later he removed to New York, bearing flattering letters of introduction to the foremost newspaper men of the metropolis. His residence in New York quickly resulted in his entering into partnership with two gentlemen, Azariah H. Simmons and William M. Swain, also printers like himself, to establish a daily penny paper. At this time New York already boasted several penny papers, while Philadelphia did not, and it was decided to establish the new enterprise in the latter city. Articles of association were drawn up February 29, 1836. The name first chosen for the new paper was *The Times*, but an ill fate had overtaken a preceding Philadelphia journal of that name, and the firm of Swain, Abell & Simmons abandoned the name first chosen for that of *The Public Ledger*, under which title the paper entered upon a long and prosperous career, which continues to the present time. The partners contributed an equal amount of money and their united energies to the undertaking, and cast superstition to the wind when the first number of *The Public Ledger* appeared, Friday, March 25, 1836.

Having seen the success of *The Ledger* fully established, Mr. Abell, in April, 1837, visited Baltimore, where all the newspapers published were known as "sixpennies." The year was not a financially encouraging one, and there were five newspaper competitors already established in the Baltimore field, yet Mr. Abell's business foresight incited him to make the venture of establishing a penny paper in Baltimore, and his partners agreed to support him if he would personally undertake the control of the enterprise. This he agreed to do, and upon May 17, 1837, the first number of *The Sun* was issued, and the broad and wise policy outlined that has been the paper's inspiration through succeeding years.

The policy of *The Sun*, as it has come to be generally termed, embraced the cardinal principles of independence, honesty and enterprise, controlled by a spirit of fairness and conservatism. Its object, according to its founders' initial announcement, was to be: "The common good, without regard to sections, factions or parties, and for this object we shall labor without fear or partiality." How faithfully the founder and his descendants maintained this high ideal of journalism, the columns of *The Sun* have attested for nearly three-quarters of a century.

While the paper was the property of the three partners, Mr. Abell was from its very inception the sole manager, and the imprint of his strong, intelligent and fearless character was manifest throughout his life in the conduct of his journal. It was designed to voice the sentiment of the people, while endeavoring to guide their judgment aright, and, so far as possible, to carry out their will. The city and State, as well as neighboring States, soon realized that here was a newspaper which could neither be bought nor intimidated, with opinions based upon facts and judgment, with news collected by responsible workers, and the paper soon came to be relied upon as the voice of the people in the highest and best sense of the word. *The Sun* commenced its notable career with one reporter, but it was the pioneer in the field of giving regular local reports, and upon the first anniversary of its founding, May 17, 1838, *The Sun* had a circulation of 12,000 copies—a very large circulation for that day.

The first opportunity offered the paper for displaying the intense energy and initiative which characterized Mr. Abell's management, was President Van Buren's Message, of December, 1838. These messages usually reached Baltimore by mail, and appeared in leisurely fashion in supplementary newspaper issues. Mr. Abell had the message rushed to Baltimore from Washington by Canadian pony express, and brought with all possible speed to the office. In five minutes after its arrival, forty-nine compositors were at work upon it, and in two hours the first copy was printed in Baltimore and distributed to the public. The message thus appeared in *The Sun* two days in advance of its local newspaper competitors.

The Sun was successful from its initial publication. In three months its circulation had outstripped that of *The Public Ledger* after nine months' publication, and in a year *The Sun* had more than twice the circulation of the oldest established newspaper in Baltimore. The first printing-office of the paper was at No. 21 Light street, near Mercer street, but this building soon became too contracted for the rapid development of the paper. On February 16, 1839, the office was removed to the southeast corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, and on December 22, 1850, Mr. Abell purchased the site upon which was erected the well-known "Sun Iron Building," the first iron-supported structure to be built in the United States.

The land upon which the notable "Sun Iron Building" was erected—the southeast corner of Baltimore and South streets—was occupied by six old brick buildings, four on Baltimore street and two on South street, that were purchased for less than \$50,000, and torn down to make way for the new structure. Those associated in its building were James Bogardus, of the firm of Bogardus & Hoppin, contractors; Mr. Hatfield, of New York, who designed the building, and Messrs. H. R. and J. Reynolds, to whom was intrusted the carpenter work and general superintendence. The iron work was done by Messrs. Adam Denmead & Brother, and Benjamin S. Benson, of Baltimore. The building was first occupied September 13, 1851. The structure had a front of fifty-six feet on Baltimore street and seventy-four feet on South street, with height of five well-pitched stories. The partnership between A. S. Abell, William M. Swain and Azariah H. Simmons was only dissolved by the death of the latter in 1855. *The Sun* property was sold December 22, 1860, to divide Mr. Simmons' estate, and was purchased by Mr. A. S. Abell in fee simple for \$80,000.

In 1864, Mr. Abell sold out his interest in *The Public Ledger*. He was now the sole proprietor of *The Sun*, to the development and success of which he bent his undivided interest, and to which he contributed with enthusiasm his truly remarkable gifts as organizer and manager. It was a life-work,

which, for unswerving purpose and successful fulfillment, has no parallel in the journalism of the South. Initiative and conservatism were equally characteristic of Mr. Abell's personality, and this was shown, both in his development of *The Sun* and his relation to the city of his adoption. His conception of the mission of journalism was far above the ordinary plane of mere news circulation, although his initiative in obtaining reliable news quickly, immediately placed his paper in the lead of other sources of news supply, both official and journalistic. He always cherished a high conception of his personal responsibility as newspaper editor and proprietor, and his influence was always directed against sensationalism, scandal and idle gossip. To make *The Sun* what he aspired it should be, was Mr. A. S. Abell's life-work, and his reward was his paper's acceptance by the people of the South as a political guide and a paper that uplifted and enlightened every home which it entered.

In his relations to the public, Mr. Abell proved himself a wise and disinterested adviser for good, and, in his relations to his employees, a just and impartial employer, appreciating and applauding good work, and comprehending from his own experience the practical limitations and difficulties of certain departments of labor.

An open mind made Mr. Abell a ready and earnest patron and promoter of mechanical enterprises and inventions. His firm was the first to purchase the rotary printing machine, the invention of Richard M. Hoe, of New York, which worked a revolution in the art of printing, and which invention had previously been rejected as impracticable by New York publishers. He gave substantial support to that marvel of modern times, the electric telegraph, and Mr. Abell was one of the incorporators of the first telegraph company organized. *The Sun* was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the practicability of the new invention, and the first document of any length transmitted over the experimental line between Washington and Baltimore was President Tyler's Message, of May 11, 1846, which was telegraphed to and published in *The Sun*, with a degree of accuracy that excited general astonishment. *The Sun's* telegraphic copy of this message was reprinted by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, France, side by side with an authenticated transcript of the original.

The art of stereotyping, electric light, and many other mechanical improvements, were immediately recognized by Mr. Abell as important achievements and promptly applied to the conduct of his business. The submarine cable received his vigorous support, and it was largely due to his efforts in the successful establishment of pony expresses for obtaining news promptly by European steamers and from the seat of war in Mexico, that the Associated Press service was established, which now supplies the leading papers throughout the country with news. He was also the first to introduce in Baltimore the carrier system of delivering newspapers, which has proved of such great convenience to city readers.

Mr. A. S. Abell, in conjunction with Mr. Craig, afterwards agent of the Associated Press of New York, organized an effective carrier pigeon express for the transmission of news between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the birds were also carefully trained to carry news from incoming ships. From four hundred to five hundred pigeons were kept in a house on Hampstead Hill, near the old Maryland Hospital for the Insane, and this carrier service was regularly conducted, until the rapid flight of birds was superseded by the still more rapid transmission of news by telegraph. Even the short-lived Atlantic Cable of 1858 was pressed into service by this indefatigable gleaner of news, and transmitted a special dis-

patch to *The Sun*, this being the first news telegram from London over the Atlantic cable, received and made public in Baltimore.

In order to obtain the earliest foreign news, *The Sun* established relays of horses from Halifax to Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Thence the news was carried by steamer to Portland, Maine, from there by rail to Boston, and via New York and Philadelphia to Baltimore, the distance of about one thousand miles being covered in fifty hours. *The Sun* published news of the ships "Liberty" and "Cambria" twenty-four hours ahead of other sources of information, and was the only Baltimore paper that joined in the charter of the pilot boat "Romer" to run to Liverpool, and return with foreign news.

During the war with Mexico, when all interests were centered in that section, *The Sun* organized, exclusively for its own department, an overland express by means of ponies from New Orleans, independent of any co-operation with other papers. The trip from New Orleans to Baltimore was made in six days by these carriers of war dispatches, and cost *The Sun* a thousand dollars a month; but it enabled the paper to publish pictures of Monterey and the army and the battlefield of Buena Vista, both before and after the battle, which would have been impossible under any other circumstances than those afforded by this extraordinary service from Pensacola. Throughout the Mexican war, *The Sun* supplied not only the public with news, but kept the government advised as well.

These expresses became a public necessity, after their advantage over other means of communication was proven, and several Northern papers then joined in profiting by the facilities thus afforded. *The Sun* was the first to announce, April 10, 1847, to President Polk and his Cabinet at Washington, the unconditional capitulation of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. Even before the publication of this important news in the columns of *The Sun*, Mr. Abell's patriotism inspired him to send to the President a private telegraphic communication of the surrender of the Mexican city and castle. *The Sun's* pony express brought news of the victories at Contreras and Cherubusco fully twenty-four hours ahead of steamboats, railways, and even telegraphs.

Another proof of the enterprise of the management of *The Sun* was given in 1876, when the paper united with the *New York Herald* and sent copies of the daily and weekly issues to the Pacific coast by Jarrett and Palmer's transcontinental train in eighty-four hours. Mr. Abell was an enthusiastic friend of Professor Morse when the latter was endeavoring to establish the telegraph. He used both his personal and journalistic influence to promote and develop this invention, and was instrumental in securing from Congress an appropriation of \$30,000 for the construction of a line between Washington and Baltimore, and supplied part of the money to build between Baltimore and Philadelphia the first line of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, which was organized March 15, 1845.

The *Weekly Sun* was first issued April 14, 1838, and continued an important adjunct to the daily edition, especially in rural districts, until 1904. Upon Saturday, February 6, 1904, the day preceding the great conflagration of February 7 and 8, 1904, that enveloped the business portion of the city of Baltimore in a mantle of flame, and wiped the "Sun Iron Building" out of existence, the last issue of the *Weekly Sun* was published. It had been an important household paper in the annals of Baltimore journalism, and through it, on numerous occasions, prizes ranging from \$300 to \$1,200 had been won for stories entered in competition.

On December 19, 1864, the price of *The Sun* was advanced to two cents

per single copy, and to twelve and one-half cents a week to subscribers receiving it by carrier.

In the year 1838, Mr. Abell married Mrs. Mary Fox Campbell, a young widow, daughter of John Fox, of Peekskill, New York. A pretty story is told that the founder of *The Sun* rescued the widow's tiny daughter, Rose Campbell, from being run over in the street. In this way he became acquainted with the child's mother, whose natural gratitude soon warmed into love. She was a lady greatly beloved by all who knew her, for her amiable and gracious womanliness and the wide charity of her nature. She bore her husband twelve children, nine of whom lived to reach man's and woman's estate. The children were: 1. Edwin Franklin Abell, married (first) Margaret Curley; (second) Elizabeth M. Laurenson. 2. George William Abell, married Jane Frances Webb, daughter of the late George Webb. 3. Walter Robert Abell, married (first) Sallie Sisson, daughter of the late Hugh Sisson; (second) Philomena, daughter of Henry Bogue. 4. Charles S. Abell, died unmarried, December 3, 1891. 5. Marie L. Abell, became a nun, and assumed the name of Mary Joseph. 6. Agnes Frances Abell, unmarried. 7. Annie F. Abell, married J. W. S. Brady. 8. Helen M. Abell, married L. Victor Baughman. 9. Margaret Abell, married John Irving Griffiss. 10. Arunah S. Abell, died in childhood. 11. Harry Abell, died in childhood. 12. Mary Abell, died in childhood. Mrs. Arunah S. Abell died in 1859.

The first residence of Mr. A. S. Abell in Baltimore was on Lee street, five doors west of Charles street, after which he resided at 42 North Front street. By 1851 the family had removed to 36 West Mulberry street, occupying one of the spacious old-fashioned residences still standing, opposite the Enoch Pratt Central Library. By 1871, Mr. A. S. Abell and family were occupying what was then 83 Saratoga street, a picturesque terrace mansion, adjoining upon the east, St. Paul's rectory. Here he was the neighbor for many years of the Right Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, who was Mr. Abell's warm personal friend, and officiated at the latter's funeral in 1888. The house was eventually torn down to permit the cutting through of Cathedral street to connect with Liberty street. From this dwelling Mr. Abell removed to the magnificent residence on the northwest corner of Charles and Madison streets, overlooking Monument Place.

On April 5, 1883, Mr. Abell had purchased from the Kremelberg estate this residence, known as 2 and 4 West Madison street, the frontage being sixty feet on Madison street, looking toward Washington Monument, with a depth on Charles street of one hundred and fifty feet. The house is a four-story marble and brick building, which included about twenty-five rooms, and a magnificent winding staircase in the center of the dwelling, which towers to the roof, and in itself gives an idea of the elaborateness of the structure. The house is directly opposite the University Club on Charles street, and was sold in September, 1907, by the Abell heirs, and for a consideration of \$106,000 to the Baltimore Club for its present club house.

In addition to his town residences, Mr. Abell owned several country estates, one of which was "Guilford," including about three hundred acres, in the immediate vicinity of "Homewood," where the Johns Hopkins University will shortly locate its great educational center.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the Guilford property belonged to Lieutenant-Colonel William McDonald, who commanded at North Point the Sixth Regiment, Maryland Infantry, and who was prominent in the affairs of Baltimore City. His son, also William McDonald, better known as "Billy" McDonald, was an enthusiastic turfman, and at "Guilford" was once stabled his renowned mare, "Flora Temple," at that time the fastest

race-horse in the United States. The mare was housed at "Guilford" as befitted her financial value and brilliant record. Her stalls were kept in magnificent style as a suite of four apartments—dining-room, bathroom, reception room, boudoir. Above her head was a stained-glass window with her portrait upon it, which bore the inscription, "Flora Temple, Queen of the Turf." It is said that her dashing owner was known to drive the mare up the wide entrance and through the marble halls of the palatial residence, which occupied one of the hills of the estate. The mansion, an American adaptation of Italian architecture, is imposing in size and rich in finish. The entrances are guarded by stone lions couchant—very beautiful ones—copies, it is said, of the lions of the Louvre. The frescoes on either side of the drive entrance depict bearded knights accoutred for conflict. The main hall is as wide as a driveway, and is paved with marble and lighted with stained-glass windows.

A solid walnut staircase, such as one sees in palaces abroad, rises with a magnificent sweep in a spiral ascent to the square turret that crowns the building. The drawing-room, library, billiard and reception rooms and great dining-room, all of which open on the main hall, are architecturally in keeping with the remainder of the house, and lead onto wide verandas, shadowed by magnolia trees, and curtained in spring with honeysuckle and the purple blossoms of wistaria vines. The property was sold by the Abell heirs in 1907, for \$1,000,000. Lake Guilford, one of the city reservoirs, is built upon a portion of land cut off from the property, and takes its name from the estate.

A second beautiful suburban estate belonging to Mr. A. S. Abell, and occupied for many years by his son, Edwin F. Abell, is "Woodbourne," which embraces some two hundred acres, located near Govans, Maryland. A third property belonging to him is "Litterluna," located in the Green Spring Valley.

Mr. Abell's personal appearance suggested dignity and reserve force. His height was medium, and his face in repose a trifle stern. His nature, however, was by no means stern, and his manners were genial, free from all affectation, and his personal friendship of the warmest character. He possessed a keen sense of humor, a vein of interesting reminiscence, and was a congenial companion for young or old. A man wholly without arrogance over his great achievements, he was regarded with ardent, reverential, but also cheerful and companionable love, by every member of his household.

Arunah S. Abell lived to celebrate the semi-centennial of the paper he had founded, upon which occasion announcement was made that upon that date the senior proprietor had associated with himself as copartners his sons, Edwin F. Abell, George W. Abell and Walter R. Abell. Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States, was among the notable people who sent personal telegrams of congratulation to Mr. Abell upon this happy occasion.

Mr. A. S. Abell's death, which occurred April 19, 1888, was regarded as a municipal calamity by the people of Baltimore. The flag upon the City Hall was placed at half-mast by Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe, an unusual tribute to one not occupying an official position, and 15,000 persons congregated at Greenmount Cemetery upon the day of his interment, as a final tribute of respect to his honored memory. The pallbearers were: Messrs. Hugh Sisson, Charles Webb, Professor Alan P. Smith, Robert Moore, Lewis M. Cole, Charles J. M. Gwinn, R. Q. Taylor, Meyer Stein, Colonel John Carroll Walsh, Robert Lawson, Enoch Pratt, Dr. John Morris, James M. Anderson and William H. Carpenter.

One of the rarest tributes paid to the memory of the founder of *The*

Sun, was uttered by the late Judge William A. Fisher, who said of Mr. Abell: "He leaves a fortune which his children can receive without the sense that any part of it has been made by dishonorable methods, or from grinding the faces of the poor. He was a warm, generous and true man. He has largely benefited the city, and merits its gratitude. His newspaper will be a monument to his memory, as it has been creditable to him in his lifetime."

Mr. Abell numbered among lifelong friends, such men as William T. Walters, who collected and owned Walters' Art Gallery; Enoch Pratt, whose advertisement of Pratt & Keath, for hardware, appeared in the first issue of *The Sun*; Charles J. M. Gwinn, who was Mr. Abell's lawyer; the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Frank B. Bennett, Hugh Sisson, Captain Augustus McLaughlin, Richard M. Hoe, Charles Webb; and among younger men of that period, Governor William Pinkney Whyte, Hon. James Hodges, Senator A. P. Gorman, and others. These were among the men of Baltimore who mourned his death as the decease of a man of absolute integrity, a man of strong and untarnished hands, a thorough patriot and a good citizen.

The three surviving sons of the founder of *The Sun*—Edwin Franklin, George William and Walter Robert—became, at the death of their father, the sole proprietors and managers of the paper. Walter Robert Abell died January 3, 1891. On August 9, 1892, *The Sun* was incorporated as the A. S. Abell Company, with George William Abell as president and general manager. Upon his death, May 1, 1894, Edwin Franklin Abell became president of the company and general manager of *The Sun* until his death, February 28, 1904. Edwin F. Abell's second son, W. W. Abell, had long been associated with his father in the management of the paper, and became a member of the board of directors of the A. S. Abell Company on June 12, 1894. He was elected vice-president of the company, June 6, 1901, and was elected president of the company on June 21, 1904, which office he continued to hold until his resignation as president of the A. S. Abell Company on April 19, 1909.

From April 19, 1909, until January, 1910, *The Sun* was under the management of the vice-president, Charles S. Abell, son of George William Abell.

EDWIN FRANKLIN ABELL

It is a custom in monarchical countries to bestow upon great rulers some name, independent of august titles, which is indicative of the people's estimate of their characters. Were such an ancient custom followed in democratic America, Edwin Franklin Abell would bear among his fellow citizens of Baltimore, the name bestowed upon Christ's favorite disciple—that of "Well Beloved."

Edwin Franklin Abell, from May 1, 1894, president of the A. S. Abell Company, publishers of *The Sun*, and eldest of the twelve children of Arunah Shepherdson and Mary (Fox-Campbell) Abell, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 15, 1840, and died in the same city, February 28, 1904, at his residence, northeast corner of Charles and Preston streets. He was the eldest of the twelve children of the founder of *The Sun*, and his parents resided at the time of his birth on Lee street, at that time one of the prominent residential sections of the city. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and with his decease passed away the last of the sons of A. S. Abell.

Edwin F. Abell was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and of



Edwin J. Allen

Harford county, near Jerusalem Mills, and also attended Dalrymple's Old University School of Maryland, which was located on the south side of Mulberry street, at what is now the head of Cathedral street, and which has since been cut through to Saratoga street. His classmates in this school were many who afterwards became prominent men of Baltimore. When sixteen years of age, Mr. Abell entered the counting-room of *The Sun*, and from that time continued almost uninterruptedly his business association with the paper. Although always identified with the publishing of *The Sun*, he gave his attention more closely to the management of his father's extensive estate, and not until the death of his brother, George W. Abell, May 1, 1894, did he assume the direct control of the paper. With duties and responsibilities almost doubled by reason of his brother's death, he became the directing head of the paper's policies in national questions and local affairs. With what success his efforts were rewarded by the entire State is best indicated by the respect and confidence with which *The Sun* is regarded in the thousands of homes it enters each day.

There has probably never lived a man occupying so commanding a position as did Mr. Abell, whose personal identity was so carefully kept from the public gaze as Mr. Abell studiously kept his own. On public questions he was absolutely fearless in matters he thought right, and having with calmness and judgment arrived at his own conclusions, he made his ideas felt and respected by reason of their force and common sense. With no personal wishes to be gratified in the political world, with no friends to reward nor enemies to punish politically, he directed the columns of *The Sun* for what he felt to be the best interest of the community, irrespective of party or men. His only wish was to serve the State as he honestly thought it should be served, by proper recommendations in legislation and in the conduct of public service. Apart from the public welfare, but three interests engaged Edwin F. Abell's attention—the affairs of *The Sun*, his father's estate, and his home circle. Although a member of the Athenæum, the Maryland and Country clubs, he cared little for club or even for social life, beyond the environment of his own hearthstone, preferring to entertain friends in his home, free from conventionality, and in accordance with the hospitality inspired by a warm and generous heart.

As he loved all that was beautiful in nature and his fellow men, so Mr. Abell loved instinctively the inspiring creations of man's brain and hands. In art his taste was keenly discriminating and his judgment remarkably correct for one who had received no professional training along artistic lines. He studied works of art through eyes that instinctively eliminated the gross or rude, and turned only to that which was beautiful in character and where true artistic merit was revealed.

As a judge of real estate, Edwin F. Abell had few equals. His long experience in the management of his father's property gave him opportunity to exercise his excellent judgment in purchases and improvements. Foreseeing that Baltimore, like other cities, might be visited by a great conflagration, he erected *The Sun's* emergency building at the southwest corner of Calvert and Saratoga streets, which proved a timely refuge when the Great Fire of February 7th and 8th, 1904, swept the "Sun Iron Building" out of existence and destroyed the most valuable portion of the commercial section of Baltimore. Mr. Abell was confined to his residence by illness when the fire occurred, and the shock occasioned by the calamity, and especially the destruction of the "Sun Iron Building," is considered to have hastened his death. The ruin of so large a portion of the business properties of Baltimore was a deep grief to him, aside from his personal losses, as many of the

improvements that other real estate owners had made in years gone by were the result of his suggestion and practical advice.

A devoted personal friend of his editorial staff, writing of Mr. Edwin F. Abell at the time of his death, paid him, perhaps, as exquisite a tribute of love and reverence as one man has ever inspired in the breast of another. It gains additional lustre from the fact that it but expressed the feeling of many others whose hands Mr. Abell clasped, whose faces he knew, for whom, in daily life, he made way in unfailing courtesy. The friend writes:

"A pathetic circumstance seemed to link the life of the last of the sons of the founder of *The Sun* with the home which his father had built for it, and which it had occupied for half a century. But a mere youth when the "Sun Iron Building," at the southeast corner of Baltimore and South streets was erected, it had become intimately associated with Edwin Franklin Abell's whole life and with the lives of many others—relatives, friends, business associates—whom he deeply loved, and many of whom had passed away from this world, but never for an instant from his loving and loyal heart. To a man of such unusually sympathetic nature the tender thoughts and memories connected with the building swept away by the fire of 1904, invested it with a sentiment that was almost sacred, and raised it far above its material aspect or mere business uses. Thus the calamity which destroyed it and so much of the city that was dear to him came with crushing force to an already enfeebled system, and helped to hasten the end.

"The eldest of the twelve children of Mr. A. S. Abell, and the last of his sons, Edwin F. Abell, inherited to a marked degree the sagacity, intellectual poise and sound business judgment of his father. His extraordinary modesty and dislike of prominence kept him from the public gaze, but his close friends and those associated with him in business knew and estimated at their high value his unusual mental qualities. In the conduct of *The Sun*, during the time its management was in his hands, it was his chief concern to be always true to those high principles which his father had laid down for its guidance. With a high sense of the duties and responsibilities of the newspaper publisher, and a conscientious regard for the public welfare, right was always the determining factor in his decisions of important questions of local or general character, rather than mere expediency or monetary advantage. The first point to be decided, he always held, was, what is the right thing to do and what is the course most conducive to the true interests of the community, the State and the nation. His high journalistic standards, like *The Sun*, were his inheritance and his pride, and there was nothing on earth that could induce him to divorce the one from the other. With rare insight into character and keen powers of observation, he possessed an almost instinctive faculty of seeing into the heart of a proposition or situation, and estimating the merits and consequences of a particular course or policy. From the standpoint of a newspaper proprietor and manager, he was in every sense a worthy successor of the father and brother whose characters he held in such reverence and pride. Such an example is an inspiration and a stimulus, and can never pass away, but will continue now and always to make its daily moral impress upon *The Sun* and to exercise a potent and controlling influence in its future management.

"Of the beauty and nobility of Edwin F. Abell's private character, it is difficult for those who knew him well to speak in moderation. There were none, indeed, so blind in spirit or so dull in heart who could come into his kindly presence without feeling the elevating influence of a nature whose first principle was love and benevolence toward all living things—a nature which was based upon an inborn Golden Rule of life, not reluctantly nor as a duty, but freely and gladly, as if generosity and kindness were the highest privilege and pleasure—an essential part of his very existence itself, without which nothing would have been worth while to him. To most of humanity who live on the levels or in the valleys the Sermon on the Mount speaks from afar and only as an echo. Edwin F. Abell lived on the beautiful heights from which that divine message came, and his natural atmosphere was that in which those words of peace and love were breathed. A soul made veritably in God's image looked out through loving eyes upon the world, seeking always and everywhere to add to the comfort and happiness of all with whom he came in contact. To those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately it will not seem extravagance, but simply truth, to say there was a benediction in his handclasp, an inspiration to better things in his mere daily greeting. With a broad democracy that comes from a sense of justice, he knew no distinction of wealth or so-called social rank among men or women, but was as courteous and considerate to the poorest and meanest as to the richest and most powerful. The poor and suffering received from him more than material help—the earnest sympathy of a heart that was touched with deep feeling for all human



A. S. Bell.

sorrow and distress. These will be numbered with many others who will miss him keenly—a great host to whom he ministered so quietly and unostentatiously that few but himself knew the extent of his benefactions—and they will rise up at the last, and from their heart of hearts will call him blessed. If he prayeth best who loveth best, his life was one of the noblest of prayers, the embodiment of that charity that thinketh no evil, and that suffereth long and is kind. There was no room in his great soul for malice or ill-will. He would not permit malicious gossip in his presence, if he could prevent it, and no matter of what repute the person under discussion might be, he would always interpose with some kindly remark or word of defense suggesting better traits and qualities than had been ascribed. All tributes to himself, to his own generosity and goodness were quietly but firmly suppressed by him. Simple as a child in his tastes and feelings, he loved truly all simple and natural things—little children, plain, unaffected people, country sights and sounds—everything that was near to God and nature's heart. The truest and noblest of gentlemen, in the best and highest sense of the word, loyal, loving and princely in traits that mark the real royalty of manhood, the community and State lost in him a type of citizenship more important to civic greatness and moral permanence than any other they could possess."

Edwin F. Abell's death, occurring, as it did, as an almost immediate consequence of the conflagration of 1904, was regarded by his fellow citizens as one of the first and most lamentable results of that tragic event. The General Assembly of Maryland ordered resolutions to be spread on its journal to the effect that Mr. Abell, through his management of *The Sun*, had labored effectively for the uplift of the State, while the house of delegates declared that, in losing Mr. Edwin F. Abell, the State had lost one of its foremost citizens. Both branches of the city council passed resolutions of respect and honor and deplored his death as a distinct loss to the city, and doubly a loss at a time when his clear judgment, ripe experience and distinguished patriotism were peculiarly needed for the restoration of Baltimore.

Edwin Franklin Abell was twice married; (first) to Margaret Curley, a daughter of the late Henry R. Curley, and (second) to Elizabeth M. Laurenson, daughter of the late Francis B. Laurenson, who survives him. His children by his first marriage were two sons: Arunah S. Abell, who married Anna Schley; and W. W. Abell, unmarried; one daughter: Mary Abell, wife of Dr. James Dudley Morgan, of Washington, D. C. Arunah S. Abell and W. W. Abell were associated with their father in the conduct of *The Sun* for a number of years, and, upon the death of Edwin F. Abell, his second son, W. W. Abell, was elected president of the A. S. Abell Company and manager of the paper. The Sunday edition of *The Sun* was inaugurated under Mr. Edwin F. Abell's administration, the first edition being issued October 6, 1901.

By the people of the South, Edwin F. Abell's death was regretted almost as deeply as by the citizens of his own State. He was regarded as a safe and steadfast champion of the South's inherited rights, her best traditions and material welfare, and Southern men in rural districts said his views and interpretation of public affairs had become a part of their ethics. It was said by many that, while his death was a great loss to his family, it was an even greater loss to his fellow men.

Mr. Abell's death was announced in all the Baltimore churches Sunday morning, February 28th, and his funeral took place from the Cathedral, Wednesday, March 2d, and was attended by the chief dignitaries of State and city. The great building was thronged to its fullest capacity with a multitude of sorrowing people that included rich and poor, high and low. Cardinal James Gibbons delivered an impressive memorial address, and a pontifical high mass of requiem was celebrated by Bishop A. A. Curtis. The interment was made at Bonnie Brae Cemetery, and the honorary pallbearers were chosen from those who had been longest in the service of *The Sun*, and from the heads of the departments of the paper.

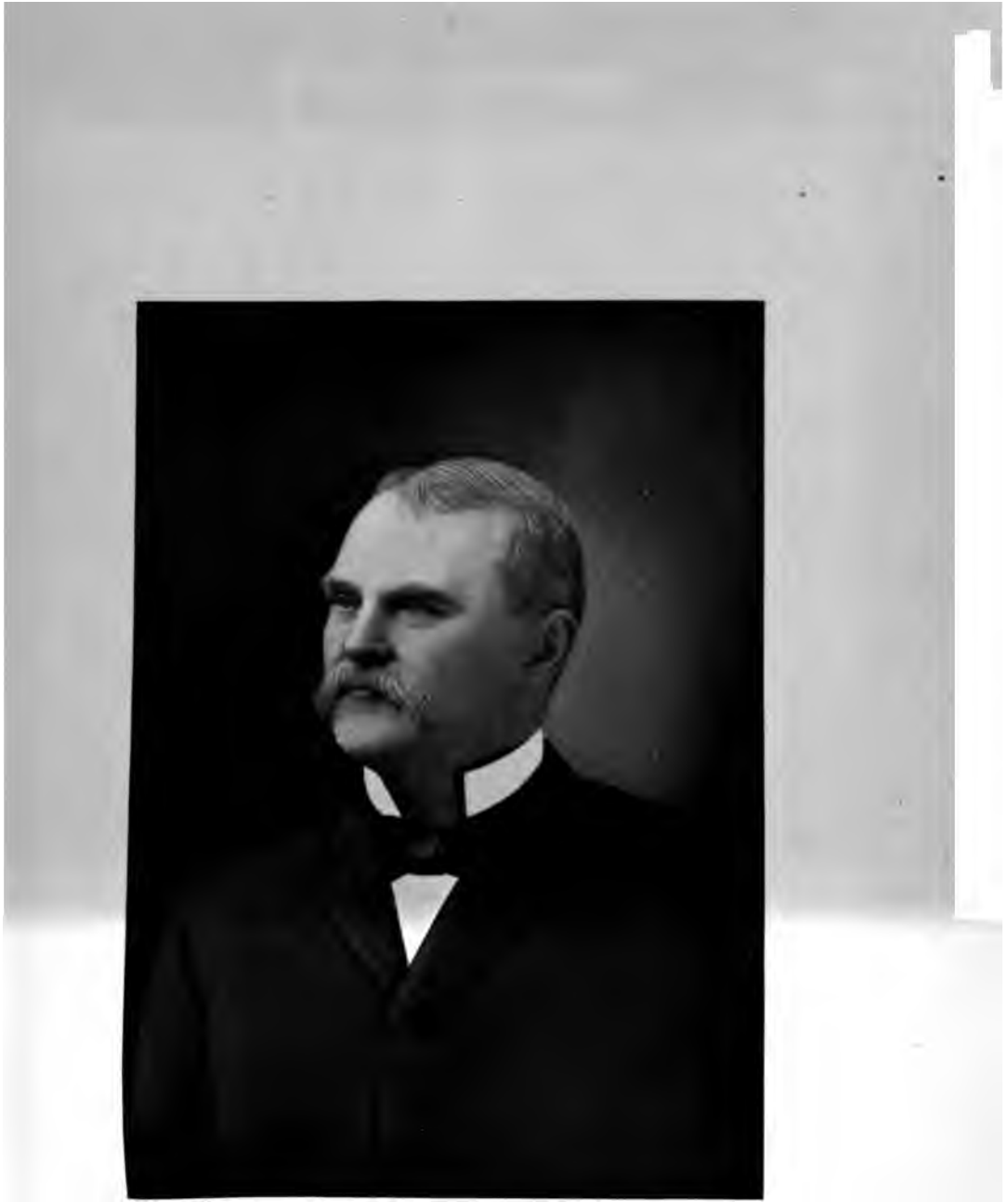
GEORGE W. ABELL

In every land where freedom of the press prevails, the "Fourth Estate" is a power to be reckoned with, and the editor's sanctum is the seat of an authority not inferior to that of kings. The leading journalists of the United States during the last century were, to a great degree, the arbiters of our national destiny. Greeley, Raymond, Dana and others,—their great shades emerge from the mists which already begin to envelop the mid-decades of the nineteenth century. And, although the stirring times which called forth the powers of these editors of the past have now become matter of history, the new age has demands of its own, and to meet these demands men have been raised up whose talents and influence are not inferior to those of their predecessors. Foremost among these journalists of the recent past was the late George William Abell, who built up the *Baltimore Sun* to be one of the few representative papers of the United States. Mr. Abell has left a name in his profession greater than even that of his distinguished father, the founder of the paper, the latter having been more of a business man than a journalist, while George William Abell is regarded by many as the greatest newspaper man of his time.

Mr. Abell was born December 21, 1842, in Baltimore. He was the second son of Arunah Shepherdson and Mary (Fox-Campbell) Abell, and received his preparatory education at Dalrymple's School, whence he passed to the University of Maryland, graduating with highest honors, June 21, 1861. He took up the study of law, and on December 17, 1864, was admitted to the Baltimore bar, but, after spending two years in the office of Charles J. Gwinn, decided to make journalism rather than law the work of his life. He therefore entered the counting-room of *The Sun*, and thence passed into the news and editorial departments. He was identified with all the improvements, developments and enterprises of the paper from the time he entered its service until the day of his death, a period of nearly thirty years. His legal studies were always of great advantage to him, and for many years he was his father's confidential attorney. After the death of Mr. A. S. Abell, and of his third son, Walter R. Abell, the A. S. Abell Company was incorporated, August 9, 1892, at which time George William Abell was elected president and manager, which offices he continued to hold for the remainder of his life.

While sharing fully with his brother, Edwin F. Abell, other serious and manifold responsibilities pertaining to his father's large estate, the more active and immediate management of *The Sun*, by mutual agreement between the brothers, devolved upon George William Abell. He brought to his office not only the experience acquired under his father's instruction, but the most generous enthusiasm and the noblest and loftiest conception of the mission of a great newspaper, and the duty to the public of the editor and publisher of such a paper. He upheld the high standard set by his father, ever excluding from the columns of his journal news of a sensational or impure character. Realizing the influence and power of *The Sun*, he held his high office as a trust, bringing to the discharge of its duties all the results of his ripe and varied experience and his careful observation, together with the manifold resources of his cultured and judicial mind, wielding an influence all the more potent for the reason that it was moral no less than political, and exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends.

Mr. Abell was greatly admired and beloved by the men with whom he was associated in the management of *The Sun*. Each day he conferred



George Henry Alden



briefly with the heads of departments, after which he withdrew from the office for the day. He had the reputation, well deserved, of transacting an enormous amount of business in a short time, possessing in an eminent degree that power which is more of a gift than an acquisition,—the ability to do two or three things at once, and do them all well. Not Mr. Abell's brilliant talents alone, however, but the exceptional generosity and kindliness of his nature, serve to keep his memory green among those still serving upon the paper. Many and affectionate are the stories that cluster about his administration. Said an old compositor of *The Sun*: "Mr. George Abell spoke his mind without reserve; he found fault when there was fault to find, but he never parted from you without a word of commendation for some good work you had done, that took all sting from his reproof."

There is a story that Mr. Abell once met in the street, on a cold winter day, one of the young men employed upon the paper, who, notwithstanding the weather, had no overcoat. Upon inquiring the cause, he learned that the lad possessed no such luxury, and he instantly ordered him to a tailor to be supplied with an overcoat at his employer's expense. Another anecdote relates how, when a complete edition was hopelessly wrecked between the composing room and the presses, and the pride of the publishers was deeply humiliated, Mr. Abell's only question was, "Has anybody been hurt?" When assured that no one had been injured, he made no further reference to the mishap.

Mr. Abell was a loyal and loving son to Baltimore and to Maryland, having deeply at heart what he conceived to be the best interests of both. His opinions might differ from those of others, but the very earnestness with which he defended his own views proceeded from the sincerity of his conviction that they were right. He was absolutely without malice or any feeling of personal hostility toward those from whom he differed, and whose conduct in public affairs he felt it his duty to criticise and oppose. He was distinguished throughout his career for public spirit, devotion to principle, courage and unselfishness. It was in consequence of his liberal disposition and at his suggestion that "*The Sun Almanac*" was first issued in 1876, and he encouraged and stimulated every step in its subsequent publication, realizing that it was an exceedingly useful and practical compilation, and satisfied a public want. It was his desire to make the book not merely a chronicle of the year, but, through its agency, to foster interest in and appreciation of the history of the State, and to make widely known the varied resources and advantages of Maryland.

Mr. Abell married, November 29, 1871, Jane Frances, daughter of the late George W. Webb, and three children were born to them: Charles Shepherdson; Jennie M., wife of Francis Theodore Homer, of Baltimore; and Annie, who died in childhood.

In addition to his town house, Mr. Abell was the owner of a country residence, built shortly before his death, at Sherwood, Maryland, and called "The Ridge." He was of a strongly domestic nature, devoted to his home and family, and in disposition singularly unassuming, content to do good without claiming or receiving the credit of his kindly acts. He shrank from praise which most men would have coveted, and in all his actions in reference to public affairs, as well as in his many private charities, his chief desire was that his left hand should not know the good his right hand was doing. His happiness seemed to consist in making others happy. In appearance Mr. Abell was an exceptionally handsome man, of Saxon type,—blue eyes, fair hair and ruddy complexion—with a bearing of singular distinction, and manners at once affable and dignified. In all his personal relations he

was loyalty itself, betraying no trust that was ever reposed in him, and the number of his friends was legion.

In 1888 Mr. Abell visited Europe with his family, and was to have gone abroad again three days before his death, which occurred after a brief illness, May 1, 1894, at his home in Baltimore. The removal of this gifted and lovable man while in the prime of life was mourned with the deepest sincerity by both high and low. It is not a matter of marvel that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him, and remains as a blessed benediction to those who were his friends and associates while he was still an active factor in the affairs of the world.

The loss which Baltimore sustained by the removal of such a man is well-nigh incalculable. But his "works follow him." A monument reared by his own genius commemorates him,—the great journal of which he was, for so many years, the heart and soul, which he might almost be said to have created—still addresses its vast and constantly increasing audiences. "The pen is mightier than the sword." If any doubt this, let him consider the life and work of George William Abell.

CHARLES SHEPHERDSON ABELL

Charles Shepherdson Abell, one of the owners of *The Sun*, former vice-president of the A. S. Abell Company, and manager of *The Sun* from April 19, 1909, to January, 1910, is now the owner of the *Norfolk Landmark*, and president of the Norfolk Landmark Publishing Company.

Mr. Abell is the only son of the late George William and Jane Frances (Webb) Abell, and grandson of Arunah Shepherdson Abell, founder of *The Baltimore Sun*. He was educated at private and public schools in Baltimore, and at Harvard University. He is married and has four children: George W., Charles S., Francis L., and Elizabeth C. Abell.

Mr. Abell has been a director of the A. S. Abell Company since that company's incorporation, August 9, 1892, and has been most of that time an officer. He proved his inherited efficiency as a newspaper director in the brief period of his unaided management of *The Sun*. As the head of the paper, Mr. Abell displayed marked ability, untiring application, indefatigable energy, and the keen interest which is the foundation of successful endeavor. As an executive, Mr. Abell possesses the same rare qualities of unaffected simplicity of manner, combined with entire dignity, that characterized his father and grandfather in their relations with their employees and the public.

Mr. Abell retired as an officer of the A. S. Abell Company to purchase the *Norfolk Landmark*, one of the most influential and best-known papers of the South. He assumed control of it as president and general manager of the Norfolk Landmark Publishing Company on June 1, 1910. Mr. Abell's initial announcement in *The Landmark* was to the effect that the paper should be conducted in the future as it had been in the past, along considerate, conservative and independent lines, and that its policy would be that of the *Baltimore Sun*, as declared in the editorial in the first issue of that newspaper when it was founded in 1837, by Arunah Shepherdson Abell.

WALTER ROBERT ABELL

Walter Robert Abell, third son of Arunah Shepherdson and Mary (Fox-Campbell) Abell, and one of the proprietors of *The Sun*, was born on Feb-



Walter R. Abell.

ruary 11, 1849, and died in Baltimore, January 3, 1891. Upon the death of his father, who was the founder of *The Sun*, Walter R. Abell, in conjunction with his two brothers, Edwin Franklin and George William Abell, became the proprietor of *The Sun*, and continued to conduct the paper with the same success that had characterized it during the lifetime of A. S. Abell.

Walter R. Abell inherited the literary tastes of his father, but his gifts were developed along scholastic rather than journalistic lines. He was a brilliantly educated and highly cultivated man, having been sent when quite a youth, with his brother Charles, to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. His education was continued at Georgetown University, where he graduated with high honors. He devoted much of his time to European travel and literary pursuits, and was a constant contributor to the columns of *The Sun*, as well as a writer of distinction in verse.

He inherited the physical vigor and distinguished appearance characteristic of the men of the Abell family, and was an ardent advocate of outdoor sports, in which he personally participated. He also shared, with other members of the Abell family, a strong love of home, and his happiest hours were spent in the home circle and in contributing to the development and happiness of his children. The memory of his upright life remains as a benediction to those who were his associates, and he was numbered among the representative and honored men of Baltimore.

Walter Robert Abell resided at 223 West Monument street, and it was in this house he died. He is buried in Greenmount Cemetery.

Mr. Abell was twice married. His first wife was Sallie Sisson, daughter of the late Hugh Sisson, of Baltimore, and his second wife, whom he married June 6, 1889, was Philomena M. Bogue, daughter of Henry Bogue, who survives him. Mr. Abell's children by his first wife, three in number, are:

1. Marie Louise Abell, who married Joseph F. Edwards, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was educated at Mt. de Sales Academy, near Catonsville, and is an exceptionally charming and cultivated woman. Joseph F. Edwards is a son of the late Dr. Joseph F. Edwards, and grandson of George W. Edwards, a leading financier of Philadelphia.

2. Sallie Abell, who married Moncure Robinson, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Moncure Robinson, of Baltimore. She was educated at Mt. de Sales Academy, near Baltimore, and upon graduation received the highest honors of the school. Mrs. Robinson possesses great personal magnetism, has an unusual gift for music and languages, and is now a resident of Philadelphia.

3. Walter R. Abell, unmarried, received his preliminary education at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and concluded his course of educational training at Holy Cross University, South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Abell was associated with *The Sun* during the administrations of his cousins, W. W. Abell and Charles S. Abell, and won for himself the affection and respect of all his business associates. He possesses a genial manner and kindness of disposition which attracts warm and lasting friendships. In person he is strikingly like his father.

ARUNAH S. ABELL

The history of the Abell family of Baltimore is closely connected with the history of *The Baltimore Sun*, of which Arunah Shepherdson Abell was

the organizer and one of the proprietors, and the ancestral history of the family will be found in the sketches of Arunah Shepherdson Abell and Edwin Franklin Abell, grandfather and father of the subject of this sketch.

Arunah Shepherdson Abell, the second to bear this honored name, was born at Pikesville, Baltimore county, Maryland, eldest son of Edwin Franklin and Margaret (Curley) Abell. From his earliest youth he was of a robust constitution, and exceedingly fond of athletic sports and country life in general. He enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education, being first a student at Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and then at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

Mental activity has always been a distinguishing trait of the members of the Abell family, and Mr. Abell was no exception to this rule. He immediately sought and found occupation in the business department of *The Baltimore Sun*, and when this was incorporated as the A. S. Abell Company, he was elected a director, holding the offices of secretary and treasurer, in both of which positions his executive ability is still beneficially felt. A detailed history of *The Baltimore Sun* has been incorporated in the sketch of Arunah Shepherdson Abell, the elder, and can be found as mentioned above.

Mr. Abell married, June 22, 1892, Anna T. Schley, and has seven children. He is devoted to his home and family, finding there the greatest pleasures of his life, and the greater part of the year is spent in the country in the vicinity of his city home, as he wishes his children to have the benefit of the country life he so richly enjoyed in his own youth. While Mr. Abell takes no active part in the political affairs of his country, he is by no means indifferent to the outcome of affairs, and gives his staunch support to the principles of the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a member. Mr. Abell has always evinced a decided love of nature and natural objects, but the beauties of art have also appealed to him in a very strong manner, as is amply testified by the collection of pictures and other works of art which is to be found in his homes. Of a high standard of intellectuality, it is but natural that he should have acquired in the course of time an extensive library of the choicest and best selected literature, this being one of the charms which make his home such an attractive one. In the midst of these refined surroundings, the home life is an almost ideal one and one which is not frequently found. Mr. Abell is a contributor to numerous benevolent undertakings, and his charity is always bestowed in an unostentatious manner.

WALTER WILLIAM ABELL

Walter William Abell, one of the owners of *The Sun*, and president of the A. S. Abell Company from June 21, 1904, to April 19, 1909, is the youngest son of the late Edwin Franklin and Margaret (Curley) Abell, and a grandson of A. S. Abell, founder of *The Sun*. He was born February 28, 1872, at "Litterluna," a family country estate near Pikesville, Baltimore county, Maryland, and was educated in private schools and at Georgetown University.

Interested in business matters, Mr. Abell began his career with the National Marine Bank of Baltimore, where he remained for about a year and a half, and later divided with his father the administrative business affairs of *The Sun*. Upon Edwin F. Abell devolved not only the manage-



W. W. Allen

ment of the paper, but of the A. S. Abell estate, in which the interests of all the descendants of A. S. Abell, founder of *The Sun*, were involved.

About a year after the death of George William Abell, in 1894, Edwin F. Abell gradually committed to W. W. Abell's hands the active management of *The Sun* so that the latter entered upon his newspaper career with grave responsibilities but with a wise counsellor during the first years of his administration. W. W. Abell became a member of the board of directors of the A. S. Abell Company on June 15, 1894, was elected vice-president on June 6, 1901, was elected president June 21, 1904, and resigned as president on April 19, 1909.

The same affection that existed between the brothers, Edwin F. and George William Abell, exists between Mr. Edwin F. Abell's two sons, Arunah S. and W. W. Abell.

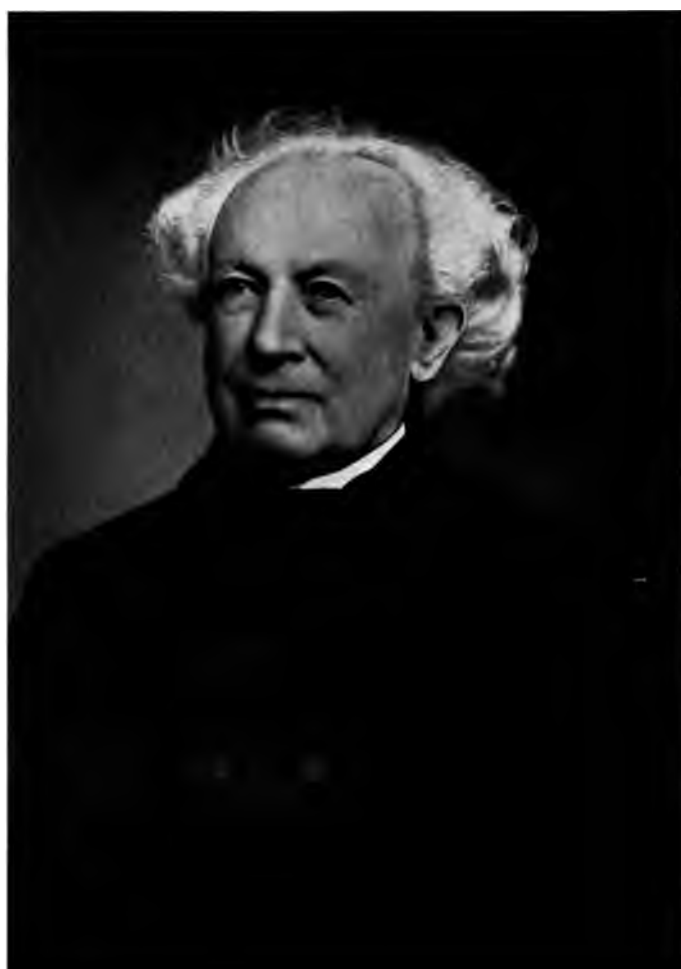
The death of Edwin F. Abell, and the election of W. W. Abell as president of the A. S. Abell Company, placed the latter in full charge of the affairs of *The Sun*, and at a time when his executive ability and his emotions were taxed to an exceptional degree. Edwin F. Abell's death occurred while the great conflagration of February 7 and 8, 1904, yet spread its pall of smoke over the ashes of the "Sun Iron Building," and the business portion of Baltimore, and W. W. Abell carried the double burden of ministering to a dying father and directing the affairs of *The Sun* during a crisis of calamity unequalled in the annals of Baltimore. When the building was aflame, Mr. Abell made a rapid inspection from floor to floor. When he reached the basement he found George H. Whitney, chief engineer, whom he persuaded to leave before it was too late. Mr. Abell and Mr. Whitney were the last to leave the building before it was consumed. It was he who, during the conflagration, supervised the removal of the records, the valuable library, the ancient files of *The Sun*, from the fire-encircled "Sun Iron Building" to the emergency building, southwest corner of Saratoga and Calvert streets, and to other places of safety. At the same time he directed the several departments of the paper, whose staffs continued at their posts with military discipline and courage until tongues of flame literally drove them from the edifice. It was to the late Edward Crummer, business manager of *The Sun*, that Mr. Abell gave credit for suggesting the *Washington Star* building from which to print the paper in this emergency, and through the courtesy of *The Star* the presses and buildings of that paper were placed at the disposal of *The Sun*, and when work could no longer be continued upon the Monday issue in the fire-swept "Sun Iron Building," the staff withdrew by special train to Washington and there continued the printing of the paper. It is the boast of *The Sun* that without interruption of a single issue the paper passed through a crisis that temporarily suspended the publication of every newspaper in Baltimore whose plant lay in the path of the conflagration. *The Sun* was issued for two months from the building of the *Washington Evening Star*, with business headquarters at the Bureau of *The Sun* in Washington, and the emergency building in Baltimore. On April 7, 1904, the entire staff returned to Baltimore, and the paper continued to be issued from the emergency building until the A. S. Abell Company took formal possession, November 17, 1906, of the magnificent newspaper building at the corner of Charles and Baltimore streets. This edifice is regarded as one of the finest and most perfectly equipped newspaper buildings in the world. The extensive real estate holdings of the Abell estates allowed several selections of location and following the westward trend of Baltimore business development, the A. S. Abell Company chose as a site for the new Sun Building the southwest corner of Charles and Baltimore streets, belong-

ing to the Edwin F. Abell estate, a point which is regarded as the exact center, geographically and in a business sense, of the city. Owing to the fact that the A. S. Abell Company owns the entire facing on Charles street upon which *The Sun* office is located, by municipal order the intersection of Baltimore street and Charles street is now known as "Sun Square." The responsibility of selecting designs and supervising the erection of this edifice,, which extends from Baltimore to German streets, fell upon Mr. W. W. Abell, who threw himself into the task with the energy and untiring attention to details, small and great, that is distinctive of his personality.

The new *Sun* office building is of French Renaissance style of architecture, fronts 52 feet 9 inches on Baltimore street, 201 feet 9 inches on Charles street, and 52 feet 7½ inches on German street, with entrances from three sides. It is ninety feet high on Charles street, with a sloping roof extending above and back of the parapet wall. The height of the different stories are: basement eighteen feet, first floor twenty feet, second story sixteen feet, third story seventeen feet, and fourth story fourteen feet from floor to ceiling. The design of the building is simple, dignified and bold. It is distinctively original and particularly adapted to the uses for which it is designed. The architectural scheme consists principally of a plain heavy base, which is the first story, surmounted by a massive Ionic colonnade which in turn is crowned by a bold and dignified entablature and parapet wall. The main colonnade on Charles street is flanked at each end by a pavilion which is crowned by a clock dial on top, and contains an important entrance in the center at the bottom. The plain sub-base below the first story window-sills is of light gray Maryland granite, all above this being best quality selected Bedford Indiana limestone. The massive Ionic columns which form the feature of the building, are thirty-two feet high, and three feet eight inches in diameter, there being twenty-four of these columns in all. Between these columns are handsome plate glass windows in one large metal frame averaging twelve feet in width and thirty-two feet in height. At the line of the third floor with these frames, are carved ornamental balustrades of wrought iron. The principal entrances are on the northeast corner of the building, and each crowned with a bold stone hood supported on ornamental brackets, and the cove above the main entrance is enriched with a garland of fruits and flowers. At the crown of the keystone over each opening on the first floor is carved a sunflower about eighteen inches in diameter.

The counting-room, which is located at Baltimore and Charles streets, is exceptionally artistic and beautiful. It is forty-eight feet square, with a sixteen-foot gallery extending across and overlooking the spacious main room. The floors are of Vermont white marble, with a border of gray Tennessee marble. The walls are wainscoted to the tops of the window-sills with marble, and the large circular counter in the center of the room is constructed entirely of selected Pavanazzo marble supported on a base of verde antique marble. A seven-foot-wide stairway of the same marble leads to the gallery and the second floor. The counting-room is lighted by cut-glass globes suspended from the ceiling, and ornamental torches supported against the pilasters. On each side of the outside of each street entrance to this room is a massive lamp made sufficiently bold to harmonize with the bold exterior of the building. All of these fixtures are of solid statuary bronze. The building is fireproof throughout, is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity generated by a plant in the basement. Messrs. Baldwin & Pennington, architects, of Baltimore, designed and supervised the construction of the building.

As president and manager of the A. S. Abell Company, Mr. W. W.



Henry Bogue

Abell displayed the wise judgment that results from matters being thoughtfully weighed and definitely decided, and possessed to a remarkable degree the courage of his convictions. He proved himself a man of eminent justice to the public and individual friends, and during his administration *The Sun* won several signal victories in directing public opinion in matters of political importance.

Mr. Abell has traveled extensively in the United States and in Europe, and resigned the management of *The Sun* on April 19, 1909, to make an unhurried journey around the world. He visited England, Scotland, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Roumania, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Egypt as far as Khartoum, Ceylon, India, Burmah, China and Japan. Before going abroad, Mr. Abell resigned as a director of the National Marine Bank and the Eutaw Savings Bank. During his absence he was appointed, April, 1910, by Governor Crothers, one of the three members of the Public Service Commission created by the Maryland Legislature of 1910, but Mr. Abell cabled his refusal of this office from Japan.

HENRY BOGUE

It is a well-known fact that the city of Baltimore is greatly indebted to merchants of foreign birth, who have at various periods of her eventful history settled there, and whose systematic course of industry and business integrity through a long succession of years has aided materially to gain for the community wealth and importance. In this class of men Henry Bogue naturally took his place. He was a man universal. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him, and he understood the good in each, and left with each individual the lasting impression that he had understood and appreciated that particular individual better than any other person had. All that was useful and pure and good in the community appealed to him, and the community responded by according to him its respectful admiration and sincere affection. He was a type of the Baltimore merchant of whom the city is justly proud, a type whose enterprise and integrity have not only developed the trade of the city, but have given it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods.

Henry Bogue, son of Henry and Margaret Bogue, was born on his father's estate at Newtownbutler, Fermanagh county, Ireland, June 24, 1810. He was but ten years of age when he came to this country with his parents, and was educated in private schools, attending for the greater part of the time the school conducted by Dr. O'Connor, which was considered one of the finest institutions of its kind in Baltimore at that time. The earnestness and thoroughness which distinguished him in later life were apparent even in these early years, and he was of high standing in his classes. In his early manhood Mr. Bogue engaged in the woolen business in association with a partner, the firm transacting their affairs under the firm name of Harrington & Bogue. During the early part of the nineteenth century this firm were the leading merchants and importers of woollens in that section of the country, and the business was always carried on in a most profitable manner. In 1870 Mr. Bogue purchased the Harrington interest, and changed the name of the firm to H. Bogue & Son. In his business career, capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well-balanced factors, while the business was carefully systematized so that there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor. He never regarded his employees as

mere parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality, and made it a rule that efficient and faithful service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. His ripe and varied experience, his judicial mind, his careful observation, rendered him the trusted counselor of his friends at all times, and under all phases of their lives. Young and old alike sought him to settle doubts and disputes, to adjust differences, to effect reconciliations. His decisions, delivered impartially, were always regarded as just and equitable, and his judgment upon private matters and public interests were recognized to be preëminently wise, prudent and prophetic, and have been triumphantly verified by the issue of events. As a man, his demeanor was ever marked by a courtesy which was not so much the result of courtly traditions, though these were never wanting, as the spontaneous expression of a knightly nature. His distinguished bearing, his high-bred face, and his noble head crowned with snow-white hair, made a striking impression on strangers, while all those who encountered him in social or business circles felt the charm of his personality. He delighted in aiding those in difficulties, and many a business man of the present holds his memory in reverence for his kindly assistance at critical times.

Some years after the incorporation of the firm of H. Bogue & Son, Mr. Bogue retired from the active superintendence of business affairs and devoted himself to the management of his private financial interests. His place of residence was about equally divided between his home in the city of Baltimore, on Cathedral street, and his fine country seat, "Lyndhurst," on the Edmondson avenue road. At all times he was an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance the interests of Baltimore, and, realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made the best and wisest use of his wealth, conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record forms a harmonious whole.

Mr. Bogue married Ellen Tracy, of Baltimore, who died in 1883, a woman whose death was deeply regretted in view of the noble life she had led, and the numerous charities she had bestowed. They had children: 1. Robert Bogue, deceased, who married Miss Mary Davis, of Virginia, children: Robert, Henry, Alice M. and Ellen. 2. Philomena M., who married Walter R. Abell, a sketch of whom appears in this work. 3. Ellen. 4. Annie, 5. Mary Bogue.

The death of Mr. Bogue, which occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, March 11, 1903, removed from the city a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character, and useful influence, but he left behind him a record which should prove an inspiration to every American boy who can emulate his perseverance, self-denial, honesty and genius. To his death he retained full possession of his faculties, his mind being as quick and keen of perception, and his hold on affairs at the age of ninety-three years was as strong as at any period of his life, being instantly able to grasp the salient points of any proposition presented to him. Of a deeply religious nature, from his early youth he was a zealous church worker, and was a consistent member and attendant at the Cathedral, contributing liberally to its interests, both in time and money. His influence and means were of a very practical benefit in a number of associations, and the moral improvement and social culture of the community were subjects which he had very close to his heart. Around his home he shed a benign influence which was as the summer evening's glow upon the land which the morning and noon had brightened and blessed, and, at his death, it could be said of no other more truthfully than of him, that he left the world better for having lived in it. Fortunate is the city that has such men for its exemplars.



Faithfully yrs
J. (and) Robins

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

The City of Baltimore, Maryland, has been the birthplace of many noted men, and among the foremost must be mentioned the name of His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons.

Born July 23, 1834, he was baptized at the Cathedral of Baltimore, and was soon taken by his parents to their old home in Ireland, where his early education was acquired and he was confirmed by Archbishop McHale. From his earliest years he gave his entire mind to the acquisition of useful knowledge and broad-minded study, and soon expressed the earnest desire to devote his life to the service of the church. With this object in view, he returned to Baltimore and was admitted to St. Charles' College, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1857, and then took up his theological studies at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, St. Mary's University, Baltimore. Archbishop Kendrick ordained him priest, June 30, 1861, and he was sent to St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, as assistant to Rev. James Dolan. The small congregation which was instructed in St. Bridget's Church, Canton, Maryland, was his next charge, and in 1865 he was made private secretary to Archbishop Spalding, who made him chancellor of the archdiocese. He was made assistant chancellor over the Second Plenary Council at Baltimore the following year, and when Pope Pius IX. erected the State of North Carolina into a new Vicariate Apostolic, March 3, 1868, he nominated Chancellor Gibbons titular Bishop of Adramyttum, and the first Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. Archbishop Spalding consecrated him at the Cathedral of Baltimore, August 16, 1868, and Bishop Gibbons took charge of his vicariate, November 1st.

At this time the entire state had but three Roman Catholic churches, which were ministered to by two priests, and the Roman Catholic population was scattered from the mountains in the western, to the seacoast in the eastern part of the state. Bishop Gibbons completely revolutionized this condition of affairs. His first step was to open a school, which he conducted personally; his next, was to build six churches, and instruct and ordain a number of priests. He induced the Benedictine Order to establish a community in the vicariate in order to prepare for a more thorough education of the people and to supply the growing want for teachers and priests. This movement resulted in the founding and erection of the Mary Help Abbey, at Belmont, Gaston county. He placed schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, having erected one for whites and one for negroes at Wilmington. As a direct result of this, the Sacred Heart Convent at Belmont was subsequently erected by the Sisters.

Bishop Gibbons was indefatigable in the pursuit of his labors. He made a point of meeting personally every adult Roman Catholic in the state at his own home, and exercised a pastoral care over every household. At the end of four years, the results of this unceasing and untiring devotion to the interests of the church were decidedly in evidence, and July 30, 1872, he was sent to the Diocese of Richmond, Virginia, as successor to the Right Reverend John McGill, who had died the preceding January. Archbishop Bayley installed him as Bishop of Richmond, October 20, 1872, and he immediately took up his new work with undiminished activity. In Richmond he erected St. Peter's Academy, placing this in charge of the Brothers of St. Xavier; and St. Sophia's Home for Old People, which he placed under the direction of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The parochial schools in Petersburg and Portsmouth, Virginia, were also erected by him, and he enlarged the

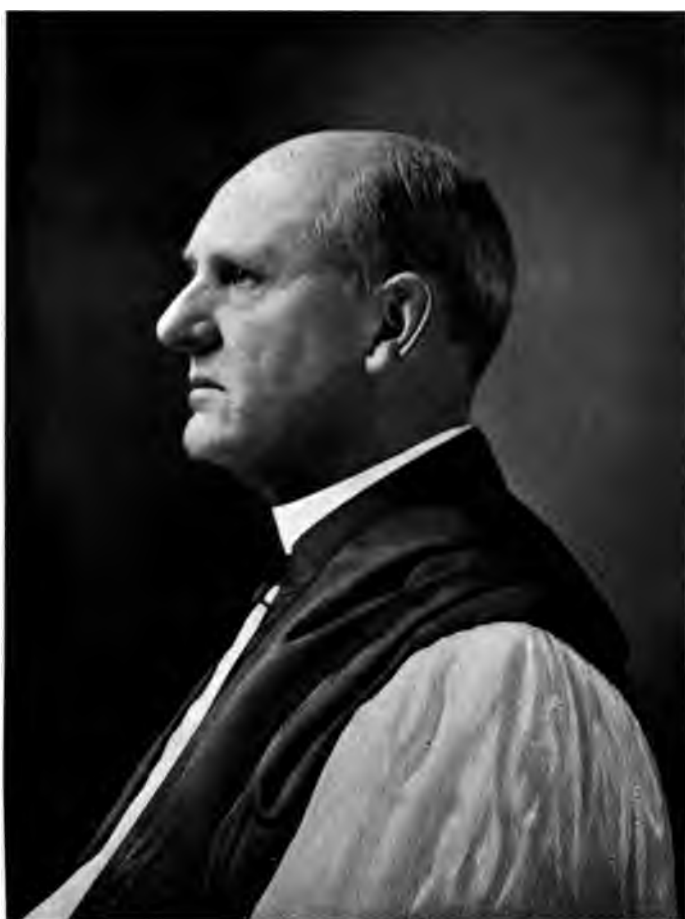
St. Joseph Female Orphan Asylum in Richmond, which was in an overcrowded condition. Archbishop Bayley, desiring to recognize the merit of such devotion and work, and feeling that his labors on earth were nearly over, petitioned Pius IX. to make Bishop Gibbons his co-adjutor, with the right of succession. On May 20, 1877, Bishop Gibbons was nominated, and July 29th, was made titular Bishop of Jinopolis, with the right of succession to the Primatial See of Baltimore. Upon the death of Archbishop Bayley, October 3, 1877, Bishop Gibbons became Archbishop of Baltimore, and was thus elevated to the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

In 1883, he visited Rome in order to outline the work to come before the Third Plenary Council to meet at Baltimore the following year, and he was also the head of the American delegation sent to represent the affairs of the church in the United States at the Vatican. Pope Leo XIII. appointed Cardinal Gibbons to preside over the Third Plenary Council, and favored him in many ways. New degrees were enacted at the meeting of the Third Plenary Council in accordance with the progress and development of the Catholic Church in the United States, Cardinal Gibbons, as presiding officer, materially assisting in their formulation, and these were approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. For his services at this time, Leo XIII. created him cardinal, June 7, 1886, and he selected the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as priest, June 30, 1886, as the date on which to be invested with the insignia of his new rank in the church. This religious ceremony was impressive and solemn, and an embassy from the Pope brought the following message: "Present to Cardinal Gibbons our affectionate paternal benediction. We remember him with the most cordial esteem, and believe we could not confer the hat upon a more worthy prelate." The Pope was represented on this occasion by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, who bestowed the insignia of office. The following year Cardinal Gibbons received the apostolic benediction at the hands of the Pope, at the Vatican in Rome, and was admitted, twenty-fifth in succession, to the College of Cardinals.

He was installed as pastor of his titular church, March 25, 1887, and assigned to the Church of Santa Maria, in Trastevere. Patriotism is one of the most notable traits in the character of Cardinal Gibbons, and the following extracts from an address made at the time of taking possession of his titular church, well shows his devotion to and love for his native land:

"The assignment to me by the Holy Father of this beautiful basilica as my titular church fills me with feelings of joy and gratitude which no words of mine are adequate to express. For, as here in Rome, I stand within the first dome raised in honor of the Ever Blessed Virgin Mary, so in my far-off home, my own Cathedral church (the oldest in America), is also dedicated to the Mother of God. That never-ceasing solicitude which the Sovereign Pontiffs have exhibited in erecting these material temples, which are the glory of this city, they have also manifested on a larger scale in rearing spiritual walls to Zion throughout Christendom in every age. Our Catholic community in those days numbered only a few thousand souls, and they were scattered chiefly through the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were served by the merest handful of priests. But now, thanks to the fructifying grace of God, the grain of mustard seed then planted has grown to a large tree, spreading its branches through the length and breadth of our fair land. While only one bishop was given in the beginning of this century, there are now seventy-five exercising spiritual jurisdiction. For this great progress we are indebted, under God and the fostering care of the Holy See, to the civil liberty we enjoy in our enlightened republic.

"For myself, as a citizen of the United States, and without closing my eyes to our shortcomings as a nation, I say with a deep sense of pride and gratitude that I belong to a country where the civil government holds over us the ægis of its pro-



John G. Murray

tection, without interfering with us in the legitimate exercise of our sublime mission as ministers of the Gospel of Christ. Our country has liberty without license, and authority without despotism. She rears no wall to exclude the stranger from coming among us. She has few frowning fortifications to repel the invader, for she is at peace with all the world. She rests secure in the consciousness of her strength and her good will toward all. Her harbors are open to welcome the honest immigrant who comes to advance his temporal interests and find a peaceful home. But, while we are acknowledged to have a free government, perhaps we do not receive the credit that belongs to us for having also a strong government. Yes, our nation is strong, and her strength lies, under the overruling guidance of Providence in the majesty and supremacy of the law, in the loyalty of her citizens, and in the affection of her people for her free institutions."

Such expressions as these show the deep feeling Cardinal Gibbons cherishes for his country, and the sentiments expressed are worthy of the deepest regard of all law-abiding citizens.

On May 24, 1888, he laid the cornerstone of the Catholic University of America, in Washington, D. C.; November 13, 1889, he dedicated the Divinity Building, and was the chancellor of the institution from its foundation. By reason of advancing age, and at his own request, he was given an assistant, Bishop Curtis, of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1896. In 1903 he went to Rome, to take part in the election of a successor to Leo XIII., deceased. His influence has been felt throughout the American Roman Catholic world, and has made known in Europe, the true idea of American freedom. While he occupies a position of great power and influence, he sets a noble example of humility and gentleness of character. He is as much a friend and counselor of the rich and poor alike, as he was before the highest ecclesiastical honors were bestowed upon him, and all who have known him, whether they are of the Catholic faith, or not, respect and love him as a true friend and a kind and wise adviser.

He has been actively engaged in writing for the leading reviews on all questions of public import, whether pertaining to religious or other movements, and is the author of: "Faith of Our Fathers," 1876; "Our Christian Heritage," 1889; "The Ambassador of Christ," 1896; "Sermons and Discourses," 1908.

JOHN GARDNER MURRAY

The Church, from its very inception, has wielded a power superior to that of the State, for the reason that the spiritual pervades and moulds, and, sooner or later, dominates the temporal. In the history of our own race, this truth has been repeatedly exemplified, notably in the lives of those ecclesiastics, such as Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, and Thomas á Becket, the murdered and afterward canonized Archbishop of Canterbury, whose authority exceeded that of their sovereigns. It is into the mouth of the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury that Shakespeare puts the magnificent prophecy descriptive of the glories of "the spacious times of great Elizabeth" and those of her Scottish successor, causing him to say of the latter

"Wherever the bright sun of heaven shall shine,
His honor and the greatness of his name
Shall be, and make new nations;"

thus grandly foretelling the flourishing of our race on these western shores where already the earliest settlements had been planted. Of the incalculable influence, inspiring and beneficent, exercised by the Church during

the period of the upbuilding of the American Colonies, and of its noble part in the Revolutionary struggle, it is needless to speak. That the influence of the Church has steadily increased during the last century can be questioned by few thoughtful and penetrating observers. While, perhaps, less obviously and institutionally exerted, it is, for that very reason, more pervasive and powerful. Especially is this the case when the Church's leaders are men of broad minds and liberal sentiments, quick to "discern the signs of the times"—men of the type so forcibly represented in our own day by John Gardner Murray, Bishop of Maryland.

Bishop Murray is descended, on both sides, from ancestors who were natives of Scotland, and for many generations members of the Presbyterian church. His father, James Murray, and his mother, Ann (Kirkwood) Murray, were born in the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood", but early in life came to the United States and made their home in Maryland. They were the parents of a large family, of whom the eldest, John Gardner Murray, is the present Bishop of his native State. James Murray, the father of the family, died July 4, 1876, in Kansas.

John Gardner Murray, son of James and Ann (Kirkwood) Murray, was born August 31, 1857, in Lonaconing, Maryland, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native State, afterward attending Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. His intention was to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and with this end in view he studied at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey. His father having died, he was obliged, as the eldest of the family, to care for the others, and in order to do this he was forced to turn his attention to business, thus deviating from the course he had marked out for himself, but gaining thereby a varied experience and a many-sided knowledge of life such as falls to the lot of few men in preparing for their permanent work. His interests included the mining of coal, the manufacture of iron and steel, the raising of stock, and farming. The family lived first in Kansas and Colorado, but after a time moved to Alabama, where he engaged in the iron business. The works were situated in a very remote region, distant from any church, and every Sunday a clergyman of one denomination or another would go out to preach to the men. Mr. Murray held a lay license in the Methodist Episcopal church, and when, as sometimes happened, no minister came, he himself would conduct the service.

Among the visiting clergy was the Rev. J. F. Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal church, between whom and Mr. Murray a warm friendship grew up. Their conversations on religious subjects, together with the perusal of church literature, so influenced the mind of the future bishop, as to cause him, in 1886, to be confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church. He then became a lay reader, and January 1, 1893, was made a deacon, receiving ordination as a priest, April 16, 1894, from the hands of the late Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama. His first charge was the Alabama river missions, a territory which stretched for about two hundred miles along the Alabama river from Selma to Mobile, and included, at that time, three separate congregations. This was a post for which Mr. Murray was peculiarly fitted. The missions were not altogether self-supporting, nor were they very well organized, but at the end of his four years' service they had increased in number to eight congregations, were entirely self-supporting and paid every year a small sum to the diocese with which they were connected.

In 1896 Mr. Murray became rector of the Church of the Advent, in

Birmingham, Alabama, and, under his courageous management, the edifice, which had never been finished, was completed in handsome style, and the debt of \$26,000 was paid in full. Owing to his efforts, and especially to the influence exerted by an eloquent address which he delivered, the people of Birmingham were moved to erect the Mercy Home for Waifs and Homeless Women, one of the largest edifices of its kind in the South. He became widely known as a forceful preacher, and took an active interest in municipal problems relating to the uplifting of the poor. After seven years in Birmingham, Mr. Murray came, in 1903, to Baltimore, being installed rector of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels. At this period of his career, Mr. Murray evinced in a striking manner the modesty which has always been one of his most marked characteristics, and greatly at variance with the size of the work to which his gifts naturally entitle him. He hesitated long before accepting the call to Baltimore, although it meant entering a place of far greater worldly advantage and of larger opportunity, because he wished to become sure that he could faithfully do the work offered him, and because he was not willing to leave the congregation with which he was connected without long consideration. When he came to St. Michael and All Angels the church was already in a vigorous condition, but under his ministrations it expanded wonderfully. During the six and one-half years of his rectorship 482 persons were confirmed and the sum of \$145,000.00 was received and disbursed for various purposes. The Mission Chapel of the Guardian Angel was built and paid for. At the end of his ministry the congregation numbered sixteen hundred communicants, and was the largest in the diocese. He was especially popular with the men, many of whom he brought into the church through the Men's Club and other agencies.

In 1903 he was elected Bishop of Mississippi, and the following year was chosen Bishop of Kentucky, but declined both honors, making up his mind to devote his services to whatever he could accomplish in Maryland. "My duty is here," he said, when he declined the bishopric of Kentucky. He was elected Bishop Coadjutor of Maryland, May 26, 1909, on the first regular ballot taken by the convention at Emanuel Church, receiving eighty votes out of eighty-seven from among the clerical vote and seventy-three out of seventy-eight from among the lay vote, an exceptional result in an election of its kind. He was consecrated in his own parish church, on its patronal feast, September 29, 1909, by the Bishops of Maryland, Delaware and Washington, with the Bishop of Atlanta as preacher, and the Bishops of Harrisburg and Western Michigan as presenters. Other Bishops present included those of Easton, Southern Virginia, Georgia and Niagara, Canada; also the Bishop Coadjutor of West Virginia. Bishop Murray was, at the time, Archdeacon of Baltimore and a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Maryland.

At the period of Bishop Murray's election, there were ministers who had been identified with the diocese for a much longer time, and who were older in the service of the Church. But it was realized that Dr. Murray (as he then was) possessed the greatest of all faculties, that of being able to understand his fellow-man, that he was active and alert, and could and would visit the most remote parish in the diocese, carrying with him the uplifting cheer of his inspiring optimism. It was felt that intrepidity, integrity, candor and honesty were the chief attributes of his character, that he was a man without pretense, thoroughly genuine, absorbed in his work and free from the small importances of lesser minds. January 18, 1911, by the death of Bishop Paret, Bishop Murray ceased to be Bishop

Coadjutor, and became head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland.

Bishop Murray married, December 8, 1889, in Kansas City, Clara Alice, daughter of Isaac and Barbara Hunsicker, originally of Chicago, and they are the parents of five children: John Gardner, a student at Johns Hopkins Medical School; Clara H., graduated in June, 1909, from Bryn Mawr; Ann K., Ruth, and Esther. Bishop and Mrs. Murray are popular in the social life of the city and are noted for their hospitality. Their farm of two hundred acres near Emmitsburg, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, is surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery in Maryland, and is the home of the family during a portion of the year. Bishop Murray is an enthusiastic agriculturist, and seldom fails to visit the farm for a day or two during each week in the winter. Many of his earlier years were passed in the country, and he is strongly attached to the simplicity and retirement of rural life. He possesses a forceful and attractive personality, conveying an impression of strength and singleness of purpose, and rendered winning by the cheerful courtliness of his manner.

In this time of turmoil and transition, the value, both to the church and to the community at large, of such a man as Bishop Murray, is well-nigh inestimable. A loyal churchman, faithful to the traditions of the past, and wisely conservative, none more fully recognizes the truth that in this age, as in every other which has preceded it, "The old order changeth, yielding place to new", and always he stands in the front rank of those who, by their deeds even more than by their spoken words, show their fellow-men how to

"— gain in life as life advances,
Valor and Charity more and more."

ALEXANDER BROWN

The establishment in the city of Baltimore of a commercial house which has come to be known and recognized everywhere as among the leading firms of the world, distinguished as much for honor and integrity as for wealth and enterprise, is an event which deserves to be commemorated, not only for its important influence on the trade of Baltimore, but for its extensive connection with both English and American commerce. Such was the work accomplished by the late Alexander Brown, founder of the house of Alexander Brown & Sons, and a representative of a very ancient family.

Alexander Brown, son of William and Margaret (Davison) Brown, founder of the great banking house which bears his name, and progenitor of the Baltimore branch of the family, was born November 17, 1764, at Ballymena, in the north of Ireland, a place celebrated for its bleaching greens, and at that time and long after one of the centers of the manufacture of linen, the most important industry of that part of the country. Belfast is the principal town and chief port of the north of Ireland, and as no large factories then existed, the various operations incident to the making of linen were carried on by families in their homes. The production was sold at auction in Belfast, and the first mention we have of Alexander Brown is as an auctioneer in the great linen market of that town. During the season a good auctioneer was kept busy, and none had a better reputation than Alexander Brown. Long before 1798 he was a



Alfred Mann

well-known figure with a good clientele and with many warm friends among both buyers and sellers. In the autumn of 1800 Alexander Brown came to Baltimore, where no doubt he had previously visited his brother Stewart. He was accompanied by his wife and eldest son, William, the younger sons, George, John, and James, having been left at school with the Rev. J. Bradley, at Catterick, near Richmond, Yorkshire, England, where the eldest had also received his education. In 1802 the younger sons rejoined their parents in Baltimore, landing on a Sunday in July. In Baltimore Alexander Brown had not only a brother, but also a brother-in-law by marriage, Dr. George Brown, who had married a sister of his (Alexander Brown's) wife, and had settled in Baltimore in 1783. The two men were warm friends, but were not related by blood, though bearing the same surname.

Mr. Brown brought with him a small capital and engaged in the business of importing and selling Irish linens, but with this was gradually combined shipping and other branches of business. From 1800 to 1805 the business was carried on under the name of Alexander Brown, but on September 3, 1805, his eldest son, William, became his partner, and the firm was known as Alexander Brown & Son. From 1805 to the close of 1809 this style remained unchanged, but in 1810, when the third son, John, became a partner, taking the place of William, the name became Alexander Brown & Sons, and so this great house has continued to be known for a hundred years. In 1811 the youngest son, James, was admitted to the firm, and the business was carried on by the father and three sons until the end of 1814. Branches which are to-day flourishing scions of the parent house were subsequently established in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. During the lifetime of Mr. Brown, Baltimore continued to be the headquarters of all the houses, and several times a year and on every important occasion, it was the custom of all the brothers in this country to meet in order to consult with their father and with each other. While all the family were conspicuously sagacious financiers, Alexander Brown was the guiding and controlling mind that decided all questions of doubt or difficulty. His genius for business was of the very first order, and his unassailable integrity made the name of his house respected in all the financial centers of Christendom. The financial bills of the Browns have been for years as well known and as highly appreciated in the marts of the world as those of the Rothschilds. This famous firm constitutes the oldest banking house in existence in the United States at the present day, and was the first house in this country to make public offering of street railway bonds.

A visit to the present bank, the survivor of the great fire of 1904, will show how the business of the firm has expanded to meet modern conditions. On the right of the Baltimore street entrance is Mr. Corner's portrait of the founder of the house, Alexander Brown, and his four sons. Directly opposite the entrance are the windows for depositors and paying teller. On the books are names of depositors whose families for generations have been clients of the house. On the left is the foreign exchange. Here gather people of various nationalities—Irish, Greek, Italian, German, French, Scandinavian—sending their earnings back to their home countries. Here, too, the merchants of the city buy and sell their bills of exchange on Europe. On the right of the Baltimore street entrance is the collection and coupon department. The firm is the fiscal agent for many of the railroads and other great enterprises in this neighborhood, the interest on whose bonds is paid here. Many millions a year pass over this counter

to investors. The rise, development and progress of the city is largely written in the books and daily records of this old banking house.

But devoted as Mr. Brown was to business, he was not wholly absorbed by it. He and his son George had the sagacity to perceive the vast advantages which were to result from the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and from the very beginning were among its most efficient and zealous friends and promoters, aiding it liberally with their means, and devoting to its business and to the various experiments made for its benefit, much personal care and attention. The first meeting of this company was held in George's house, he was the first treasurer, and furnished the funds for the building of the road.

Mr. Brown married, November 17, 1783, in Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, Grace, daughter of John Davison, of Drumnasole, and they became the parents of seven children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, died in infancy. Four sons grew to manhood: William, mentioned below; George, a sketch of whom follows; John, born May 21, 1788; and James, mentioned below. John Brown, the third of these sons, finding that letters addressed to him were continuously received by another John Brown, inserted the letter "A" in his name, and was known thereafter as John A. Brown. These sons became the associates of their father in business and lived to an advanced age. Rarely, if ever, has a family consisting of father and four sons worked together for so long a time, and with such admirable harmony and efficiency, or furnished a better illustration of the truth in union, and especially in family union, there is strength.

Alexander Brown died April 6, 1834, of pneumonia, which he contracted while presiding over a meeting of merchants held at the Exchange on a very cold day in winter. The meeting had been called on the occasion of a financial panic resulting from the failure of the Bank of Maryland. Mr. Brown, in this assembly, declared most emphatically that no merchant in Baltimore should be allowed to fail who could show that he was solvent. This remark illustrates both the kindness of heart and the wisdom of head which made him the greatest of American bankers. He left a name fragrant with deeds of substantial business kindness and charities. His presence was striking, and the expression of his countenance most benignant. We associate with his name all that is noble in man, true in action, pure in emotion, and elevated in religion. He accomplished a great work for Baltimore in establishing a house of world-wide reputation for high credit and faultless character. Few men have lived who have left as pure a record as Alexander Brown.

William Brown, eldest son of Alexander and Grace (Davison) Brown, was born May 30, 1784, in Ireland, and in 1809, on account of poor health, left Baltimore for a visit to relatives in his native land. The change proved beneficial, and the following year he established himself in business in Liverpool with his cousin, William A. Brown, son of his uncle, John Brown, of London, as his partner, the firm name being William Brown & Company, thus severing for a time his connection with the Baltimore firm, which he had represented for a short time after his arrival in Liverpool. The heavy shipments of the American firm and the rapid increase in the exchange and credit business soon gave him ample employment, and he made England his permanent home. About 1811, with his wife, he visited America, and about the same time he formed the partnership with his cousin, which, however, was soon dissolved. Late in 1814, George, John and James Brown became his partners in Liverpool, and, in 1816, Ellison Frodsham was admitted to the firm, being succeeded in 1830 by John Priestman. In

1826 Joseph Shipley became a partner. He was of a Quaker family which had been transplanted to Wilmington, Delaware, between 1730 and 1740. The firm became Brown, Shipley & Company, a name by which it was known for many years. In 1850 Mr. Shipley retired by reason of ill health. In 1827 William E. Bowen became a partner. William Brown endeavored from the beginning to make his office the headquarters of American captains trading in the port of Liverpool, and the business grew to large proportions.

Mr. Brown was greatly interested in the public affairs of Liverpool, and was ever foremost in advocating measures to promote the prosperity of his adopted city. In 1831 he was instrumental in establishing the Bank of Liverpool, and was elected chairman of the first board of directors. He held the offices of alderman, borough magistrate, deputy lieutenant of Lancashire, high sheriff, and for many years represented Lancashire in Parliament, where he took a prominent part as an authority on political economy. On December 13, 1862, he was created a baronet. This wholly unexpected honor was tendered in a manner extremely gratifying. Lord Palmerston, writing to him by authority of his eminent commercial position, spoke of his generous conduct toward the people of Liverpool with respect to the munificent gift which he had made to them. This gift consisted of the erection of a home for the Free Public Library and the Lord Derby Museum, at a cost of \$500,000, the completed building being presented in 1860 to the city of Liverpool. The following coat-of-arms, which was granted to Sir William Brown, has ever since been borne by the family: Arms: Gules, a chevron or between two bears' paws erased in chief argent, and four hands conjoined in saltier of the second base, on a chief engrailed gold an eagle displayed sable. Crest: A bear's paw erased argent issuant out of a wreath of oak vert, holding a sinister hand proper. Motto: *Est concordia fratrum*. It is said that the arms and motto were chosen significant of the harmony with which the four brothers had so long worked together.

Sir William Brown married, January 1, 1810, Sarah, daughter of Andrew Gihon, of Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, and they became the parents of eight children, none of whom survived their father. Two only reached maturity: Alexander, whose widow and children were living with Sir William at the time of his death, and a daughter who married John Hargreaves, Esquire, of Broad Oak, Aeerington, England. He died March 3, 1864, at his home at Richmond Hill, possessed of great wealth and leaving a name honored as that of a man of true spirit and large benevolence.

James Brown, youngest of the four sons of Alexander and Grace (Davison) Brown, was born February 4, 1791, in county Antrim, Ireland, and became one of the representative bankers of New York, whither he went in the autumn of 1825 to establish a branch house. In the panic of 1837 the English branch of the firm was able to secure a loan of \$10,000,000 from the Bank of England, which enabled the local firm to weather the financial storm without suspension and placed them in the front rank of the bankers of the world. For fifty years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, James Brown was at the time of his death the third eldest member, his seniors being William F. Cary and Caleb Bartow.

Mr. Brown married (first) Louisa Kirkland, daughter of the Rev. Joel Benedict, of Plainfield, Connecticut. They had six children, of whom three were living at the time of their father's death: Sarah Benedict, widow of Alexander Brown, of Beilby Grange, Yorkshire, England, mother

of Sir Alexander Hargreaves Brown, baronet, at present senior member of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Company, London; Mary Louisa, wife of Howard Potter, also partner of Brown Brothers & Company, and Brown, Shipley & Company; and Margaret Hunter, widow of James Cooper Lord. Mr. Brown married (second) in 1831, Eliza Maria, daughter of the Rev. Jonas Coe, D.D., of Troy, New York. Of this marriage five children were born, of whom two survived their father: George Hunter and John Crosby. Both were members of the firm. Another son, Clarence S., died in early life.

James Brown died November 1, 1877, in New York City. His disposition was frank, generous and charitable. He was noted for public spirit and benevolence, and for a desire to veil his good deeds from the observation of the world.

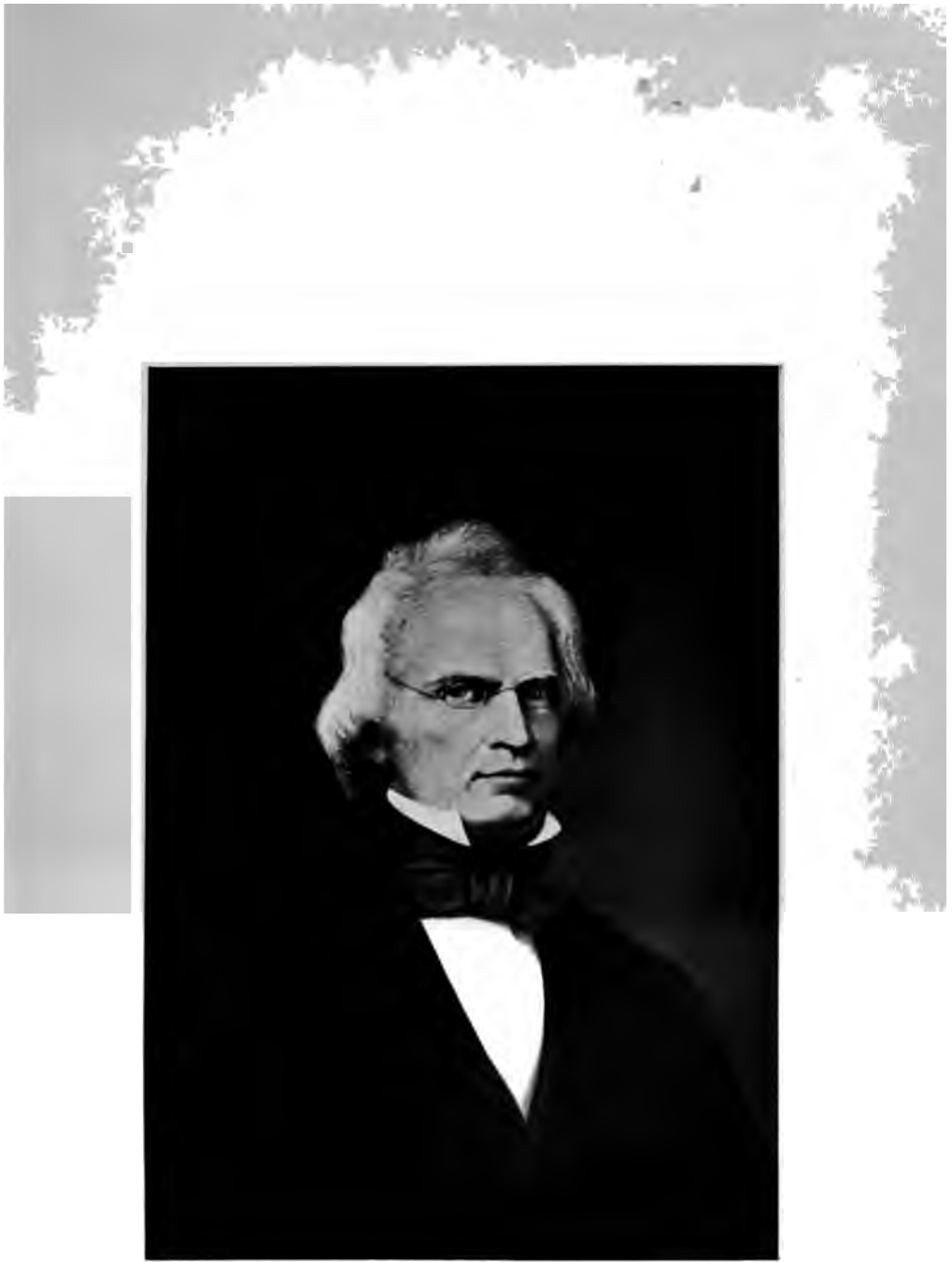
GEORGE BROWN

George Brown, of the second generation of the distinguished family whose name is identified with the greatest of American banking houses, was the second son of Alexander Brown, the founder of the business which still bears his name, being known to-day, as it was a century ago, as the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons. In the memoir of Alexander Brown, which precedes this, the ancestral history is given in full.

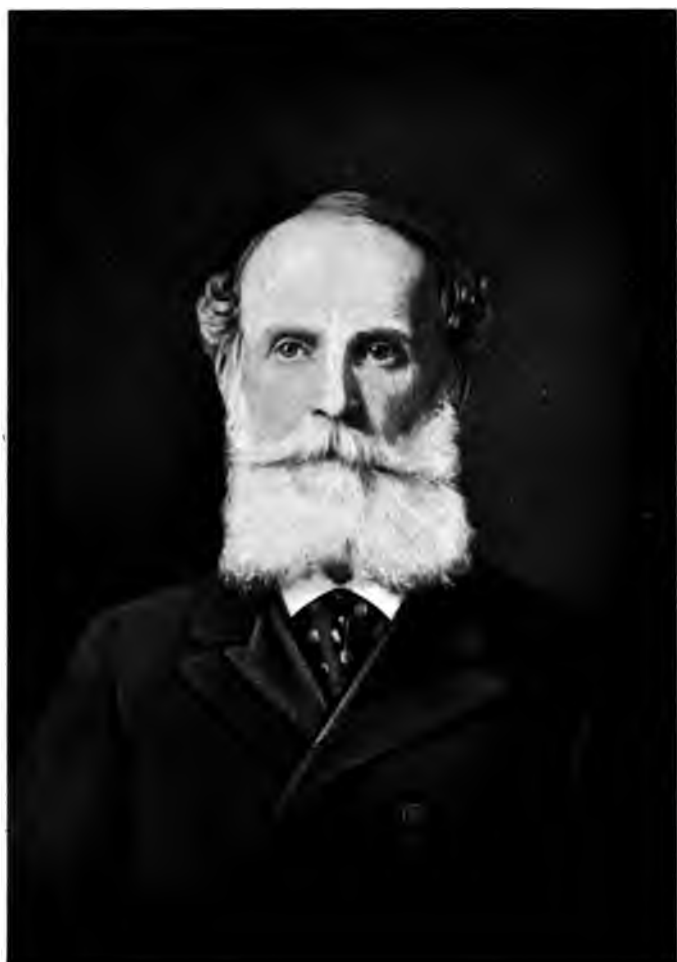
George Brown, second of the four sons of Alexander and Grace (Davison) Brown, was born in 1787, in Ballymena, Ireland, and was fifteen years old when he came to the United States. During the lifetime of his father he was associated with him in the management of the Baltimore house, and was always a devoted son as well as a most efficient partner. Upon the death of his father, George Brown became the head of the house, and for a quarter of a century upheld its high standard of financial honor. As a business man he was distinguished by prudence, by sterling integrity, by quickness of perception, and by indefatigable application. When, in 1827, the Mechanics' Bank was reduced almost to insolvency by bad management, he consented to become its president, and in a short time raised it to a state of great prosperity. He was the founder and for some time the president of the Merchants' Bank, and he was one of the moving spirits that inaugurated the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

As a citizen, his conduct was marked by a high degree of public spirit and benevolence. The House of Refuge was a special object of his care, and the monument to his memory erected there by the liberality of the late Benjamin Deford worthily attests his generosity and valuable services to that institution. He was the first president of that excellent charity known as the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and as long as he lived he took a warm interest in the Peabody Institute, of which he was one of the original trustees. Although his modest and retiring disposition always made him shrink from public view, when summoned to the front by the call of duty, he never failed to respond. When on the verge of his fiftieth year, and a merchant and banker of the highest standing, he faithfully served, first as a private soldier and afterward as first lieutenant, in a volunteer cavalry company which was raised after the great riot of 1835, by a number of our best citizens, with the laudable object of preserving the peace of the city.

Mr. Brown married Isabella McLanahan, of Pennsylvania, and a sketch of their son, George Stewart, follows. Mrs. Brown was a woman



George Brown



George L. Brown

whose name was associated in the public mind with all that is true and elevated in religion and lovely in woman. Her husband, true to a principle which had actuated him during life, that his charities should be distributed as unostentatiously as possible, made no provision for them in his will beyond making her the almoner of his bounty. Well and faithfully, as many can testify, has she executed the responsible and difficult trust. She caused to be erected the beautiful Presbyterian church, known as the Brown Memorial Church, "in memoriam" of her husband, as expressed on a marble tablet in the rear of the pulpit. It is an appropriate monument to him who regarded religion as preëminent above all other things, and loved his church with all the ardor of his noble nature. In numberless ways Mrs. Brown executed the trust committed to her by her husband, fulfilling his most cherished wishes.

Mr. Brown died August 26, 1859, at his home in Baltimore, possessed, it is believed, of the largest fortune ever held, up to that time, by a citizen of Maryland. This great wealth he held as a trust, and the world can testify that he was a most faithful steward. Foremost in all great and good enterprises, comprehensive in his views of business, he was one of the most valuable citizens Baltimore ever had. He was characterized by deep domestic affections, and by sincere benevolence. The tenor of his life and work is beautifully expressed in a sentence inscribed on the monument erected to his memory at the House of Refuge:

"In spirit eminently charitable; cautious in judgment, in action prudent; wise in council, and an earnest helper in all good works."

GEORGE STEWART BROWN

George Stewart Brown, for nearly half a century the active head of the famous old banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, in addition to the possession of the exceptional financial ability inherited from his father and grandfather, had talents which fitted him for public life, and for many years served with distinction as paymaster general of the State. He was identified with almost all the important financial and philanthropic interests of Baltimore, and to each one he proved himself a tower of strength.

George Stewart Brown, son of George and Isabella (McLanahan) Brown, and grandson of Alexander Brown, the founder of the house, was born May 7, 1834, in Baltimore, where he received his academical education at McNally's Institute. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's office, and at twenty was admitted to membership in the firm. Upon the death of his father in 1859 he became the head of the house and the only surviving member of the firm. In 1867 Mr. W. H. Graham became associated with him, and in 1872 Mr. W. G. Bowdoin was taken into the firm, the name of which remained, as always, unchanged.

In 1868 Mr. Brown was appointed by Governor Swann paymaster general of the State, and was continued in office for many years, being reappointed by several succeeding occupants of the gubernatorial chair. His period of service was marked by the greatest efficiency, and he always manifested a peculiarly strong interest in the militia. He twice served the city on the harbor committee and also on the committee on manufactures. Among other positions of trust which he held were those of president of the Baltimore and Havana Steamship Company, director in the National

Mechanics' Bank, the old Calvert Sugar Refining Company, and the Union Railroad Company, and vice-president of the Canton Company.

An active business man, General Brown engaged in many forms of enterprise, and in politics was a leader in the reform movement of 1859 and in similar movements in 1875 and 1889, serving in the last-named year as chairman of the nominating committee of one hundred. He was long identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, and was one of the most liberal contributors to its support. For many years he was one of the managers of the House of Refuge, the Blind Asylum, and the Maryland Bible Society and was also a trustee of the Peabody Institute. Next to his anxiety for the moral and social welfare of his native city was his interest in all that could increase its beauty, and as park commissioner he rendered most valuable aid in this direction. Politically he was a Democrat, although at all times preferring "the right man in the right place," independent of party considerations. He was for many years identified with the First Presbyterian Church on Madison street, to the work of which he was a liberal contributor.

General Brown married, in 1857, Harriet Eaton, of New York, and they became the parents of a son to whom they gave the name of his great-grandfather, Alexander, and of whom a sketch follows. General Brown was of striking appearance, being tall and straight as an arrow, with a full gray beard. He was sparely built, but active, and always fond of athletic sports. He was one of the organizers of the Elkridge Hunt Club, and until a few years previous to his death was an ardent follower of the hounds, keeping pace with men many years his junior.

More recently he turned his attention to yachting, and on board the "Ballymena" traveled all along the North American Atlantic coast. He also spent much time in Europe, his visits being frequent and of considerable duration.

General Brown died May 19, 1890, at his Baltimore home, mourned by the entire community for the exercise of those qualities which made him, as a man and a citizen, a worthy successor of noble and public-spirited ancestors, a pillar of the prosperity of his native city and a motive power in her advancement. As a man, admirable in every relation of life, he has left an honored memory, honored especially for those good deeds which his modesty would fain have concealed, but for which multitudes bless his name.

ALEXANDER BROWN

Alexander Brown, head of the historic banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, which was founded in the year 1800, is the great-grandson of the founder whose name he bears. The present Alexander Brown ranks as one of the leading bankers of the United States.

Alexander Brown was born October 25, 1858, in Baltimore, son of George Stewart and Harriet (Eaton) Brown. He was educated at Princeton University, graduating in the class of 1878, and immediately thereafter visited Europe. He subsequently entered his father's banking house, where he has continuously remained, succeeding his father as head of the house upon the latter's death. He has successfully conducted many large financial operations, and planned and financed the consolidation of the street railway and electric light companies of Baltimore. He also played a leading part in the consolidation of the public utilities of other cities, including

St. Louis and Pittsburg. He was for a number of years a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and financed the building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tunnels under Baltimore, known as the "Belt Tunnels." He has also effected a number of bank and other mergers in Baltimore.

The banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons is, from its relations and connections with financial concerns in other cities, the best known institution of the kind in Baltimore. Its correspondents in New York, Philadelphia and Boston are known as Brown Brothers & Company, and in London as Brown, Shipley & Company. The membership of the firm from the beginning has been as follows: Alexander Brown, 1800; William Brown, 1805, retired June 1, 1839; George Brown, 1808, died August 26, 1859; John Brown (John A.), 1810, retired December 31, 1837; James Brown, 1811, retired June 1, 1837; Stewart Brown, 1836, retired June 1, 1839; Samuel Nicholson, 1836, retired June 1, 1839; Johnston McLanahan, 1836, retired June 1, 1839; Herman H. Perry, 1836, retired June 1, 1839; Joseph Shipley, 1836, retired June 1, 1839; J. M. Priestman, 1836, retired June 1, 1839; William E. Bowen, 1837, retired January 1, 1839; George S. Brown, January 1, 1856, died May 19, 1890; William H. Graham, January 1, 1867, died January 19, 1885; William G. Bowdoin, January 1, 1882, died November 3, 1905; Alexander Brown (V), January 1, 1882; Austin McLanahan, January 1, 1902; Harman B. Bell, January 1, 1902; B. Howell Griswold, January 1, 1905.

About 1890 occurred a period of general reorganization, consolidation and rebuilding of the great national steam railroads and of many important industrial concerns, and in the consequent general unsettlement of the values of all securities, Alexander Brown & Sons were constantly appealed to for advice as to investments by individuals, corporations, trustees and others. The frequency of these appeals led to the establishment of a special department for the study and recommendation of investments. At that time the investment field was comparatively limited, and, with the genius for transactions of magnitude which has always characterized the house, Mr. Brown set about widening it by the introduction of what was practically a new line of investment securities of the first class, namely, high-grade public utility bonds, which have since taken high rank in all the bond markets of the country. There is no doubt that Mr. Brown was one of the real pioneers in the introduction of securities based upon the stability of public utility corporations operating under municipal franchises.

Prior to 1899 there was a great number of different street railway lines in Baltimore, with separate organizations, and conditions were such that the parallel lines, different time schedules, and conflicting transfer systems, presented a situation of confusion, public discomfort and economic waste. In 1899 Mr. Brown united all these competing lines in one great system now known as the United Railways and Electric Company. The example was followed by other large cities throughout the country, the dominant idea being that public utilities were natural monopolies in which competition is inimical to the public interests and to economy of operation, and that regulation by law should take its place. This idea, then rather new, is now generally accepted. To-day no great city would admit the practicability of general competition in street railway traffic.

This house has membership in the Stock Exchange of this city, the Corn and Flour Exchange, the Board of Trade and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. It has private wires to New York, Philadel-

phia and Boston. Its specialty is financing state, municipal, railroad and other loans. It receives deposits, issues letters of credit, makes telegraphic transactions, and buys and sells exchange, both foreign and domestic—in short, performs all the functions of a banking house of the first order.

Mr. Brown is connected with the following companies: Member of the executive committee and board of directors of the United Railways and Electric Company, of Baltimore; director of the National Mechanics' Bank; vice-president and director of the Canton Company; director of the Maryland Casualty Company, director of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other institutions.

Notwithstanding the number and magnitude of the interests constantly engaging Mr. Brown's attention, he nevertheless finds time to take a keen enjoyment in sports. While at Princeton he was a noted athlete, carried off a number of prizes and held several records. He was for some years Master of Foxhounds of the Elkridge Club, of Baltimore.

Mr. Brown married, in 1887, Bessie, daughter of Colonel Charles Price and Eliza (Denison) Montague. A sketch of Colonel Montague appears elsewhere in this work. The city home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown is at 712 Cathedral street. Mrs. Brown is a hostess of exceptional tact and brilliancy, and even in Baltimore, famed for its beautiful women, is awarded the palm of rare loveliness. This beauty and charm have descended to her two daughters, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, of New York and Newport, and Mrs. B. Howell Griswold, Junior, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, as well as Mrs. Tailer, are favorites at Newport, Mrs. Brown being a woman of brilliant wit as well as beauty. Mrs. Tailer is a leader of society there and in New York, receiving the tribute of admiration wherever she appears, whether in our own social centers or in those of Europe.

Mondawmin, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, is a place of historic interest and has belonged to the family for three generations. The manner in which it received its name is memorable. It was during a visit of Longfellow to Dr. Patrick Macaulay, from whom Mr. Brown's grandfather later purchased the place, that the famous poet was asked by Dr. Macaulay to suggest a name for his new home. Standing on the porch that overlooked a field of waving corn, Longfellow replied, "You have the name right before you, Mondawmin, the king of the corn field." And so the name suggested by the honored poet has passed into history, and the incident, together with the fact that Longfellow slept there, forms one of the cherished associations of the place. The mansion has undergone but few changes since it was built, more than half a century ago. Many celebrities have been entertained within its walls, including Daniel Webster, George Peabody, General Grant and others of like prominence. Mr. Brown has enlarged the house, which in early days boasted of no porches, but had the Colonial columns so popular at that period. The place, though well within the city limits, embraces one hundred and forty acres.

Under the able leadership of Mr. Brown, the historic house of which he is the head enters upon the second century of its existence. May it be attended, as the years roll on, by an ever-increasing prosperity under leaders who shall prove themselves worthy descendants of its illustrious founder and his noble successors.



William G. Bowdoin

WILLIAM GRAHAM BOWDOIN

In presenting to the public the representative men of the city of Baltimore and state of Maryland, who have, by a superior force of character and energy, together with a combination of ripe qualities of ability and excellency, made themselves conspicuous and commanding in private and public life, we have no example more fit to present and none more worthy a place in this volume than the late William Graham Bowdoin. Not only did he rise above the standard of his line of business, but he possessed in a high degree the excellencies of human nature that make men worthy of regard among their fellows. He was a high-minded and liberal man, one who was keenly alive to all the varying requirements of business. In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who better than Mr. Bowdoin gave substantial proof of the wisdom of Lincoln when he said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." With a realization of this truth, Mr. Bowdoin labored persistently and energetically not only to win success, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow men.

William Graham Bowdoin was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, July 28, 1842, son of George E. and Mary Ann (Graham) Bowdoin, grandson, on the maternal side, of Captain William Graham, and a descendant of Huguenot ancestry on the paternal side, the progenitors of the American branch having emigrated from Rochelle, France. George E. Bowdoin was a Virginia planter of Northampton county before his removal to Baltimore.

William Graham Bowdoin received his early education from private tutors, and later attended the Dalrymple School, the knowledge thus obtained being supplemented by attendance at the University of Virginia. At once thereafter he commenced the active business career which only terminated with his death. He entered the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, in Baltimore, of which his uncle, William H. Graham, was a member, and in 1872 he was admitted to partnership, George S. Brown, since deceased, being then the executive head of the concern. Later Alexander Brown and Mr. Bowdoin constituted the firm. This concern is the parent house of Brown Brothers & Company, of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and of Brown, Shipley & Company, London, with all of whom they were most intimately connected in business transactions. In many financial matters of great moment this firm was an important factor. The arduous and exacting duties attached to the affairs of his firm did not deter Mr. Bowdoin from assuming other responsibilities. He was a director of the Merchants' National Bank, the Eutaw Savings Bank, and was treasurer of the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railroad Company. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of the trustees of the Church Charities, one of the organizations of the Diocese of Maryland. He was also a trustee of the Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Bowdoin had a large circle of business and personal friends who ever found him a pleasant host at his office or at his home. His country home, near Catonsville, was named "Woodcroft," and his handsome city residence, 1106 North Charles street, was built by him in 1901.

By his own honorable exertions and moral attributes, Mr. Bowdoin carved out for himself friends, affluence and position. By the strength and force of his own character, he overcame obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would seem unsurmountable. He was a busi-

ness man and a gentleman of the best type, and no man ranked higher than he in qualities of character. He was justly regarded in Baltimore as one of the leading, most representative and public-spirited citizens of that great city. Scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, he bore a reputation for public and private integrity of which any man might be proud, and he left to his family a heritage of a good name which is more to be desired than great wealth.

Mr. Bowdoin married, in April, 1878, Katharine Gordon, daughter of James E. Price, a highly esteemed citizen of Wilmington, Delaware. Children: Marion Gordon, married Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, of Baltimore; Katharine Gordon, married Dr. John Staige Davis, of Baltimore; and William Graham, Jr., a lawyer by profession. Mr. Bowdoin died in Baltimore, on November 12, 1904.

BERNARD GILPIN

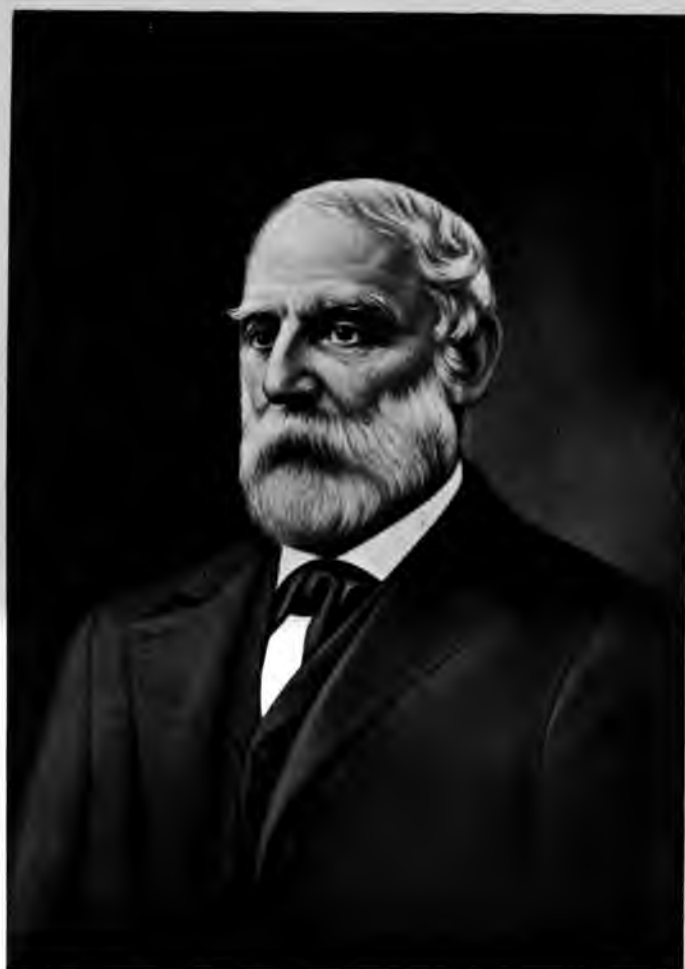
This ancient and honorable race of Anglo-Norman origin has, in the successive generations, given to the world many statesmen, warriors and divines, and has exercised no small influence in the advancement of learning and art. Both in English and American annals the name is a prominent one, its original form, de Gylpyn, having been gradually modernized by dropping the "de" and changing the "y" to "i". There is a tradition that the family was planted in England by Bert de Gylpyn, who went thither in the train of William the Conqueror, and whose crest was, as an old rhyme says,

"—the rebus of his name,
A pineapple—a pine of gold."

Richard de Gylpyn was the first of the family of whom we have authentic knowledge. He displayed signal courage in slaying a wild boar which had committed great devastation in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and as a reward was granted by the Baron of Kendal the estate of Kentmere, situated in the latter county. The Baron, like most of the nobles of that time, could neither read nor write, and therefore, on going to Runnymede to assist in wresting Magna Charta from King John, took Richard de Gylpyn with him as secretary. For this service, as well as for his other achievements, he was knighted, adopting the arms which have ever since been borne by his descendants: Arms: Or, a boar statant sable, langued and tusked gules. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert. Motto: *Dictis factisque simplex*.

The estate was increased in the reign of Henry III. by the grant by Peter de Bruys of the Manor of Ulwithwaite to Richard, the grandson of the first of that name. This grant, written in Latin, is still preserved by the English head of the family. Kentmere remained in the family until the civil wars of the time of Charles I., when members of the family were fighting on both sides. About the same period another Richard Gilpin purchased Scaleby Castle, near Carlisle, which has been in the family ever since, although it is not now owned by a Gilpin, but has passed into the female branch.

Among the most distinguished of those who have shed luster on the family name was Bernard Gilpin, often called "The Apostle of the North."



General Kitchener

Brought up a Roman Catholic, he was made rector of Houghton, but before the death of Queen Mary he became satisfied with the doctrines of the Reformation, and until his death wielded an immense influence in ecclesiastical affairs. He was summoned to appear before Dr. Bonner, Bishop of London, to stand trial for heresy, and on the journey fell from his horse and broke his leg. Before he was able to appear before the judges, Queen Mary died, the reformers came into power, and he had nothing to fear. In those turbulent times, Bernard, contrary to custom, went unarmed and fearless, and was noted for his unflinching devotion to the people and to what he considered his duty. On one occasion, upon entering a church, he saw a gauntlet suspended in mid-air—a challenge of some trooper in the building. Taking the glove with him, he said during the sermon, "I see there is one among you who has, even in this sacred place, hung up a glove in defiance." Then, displaying it, he added, "I challenge him to compete with me in acts of Christian charity," flinging it, as he spoke, upon the floor. Queen Elizabeth offered him the Bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined, preferring to preach the Reformation and endow schools. He was a spiritual guide, beloved by old and young alike.

A brother of Bernard Gilpin was William Gilpin, from whom the Baltimore branch of the family is descended. He married Elizabeth Washington, of Hall Heal, a collateral ancestress of George Washington, first president of the United States. William Gilpin died and was buried at Kendal, January 23, 1577.

(I) Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, was a colonel in the Parliamentary army and fought at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651. He afterward joined the Society of Friends, and for forty years was a preacher.

(II) Joseph Gilpin, son of Thomas Gilpin, was the founder of the American branch of the family. He was born in 1664, and, like his father, was a Friend. In 1696 he emigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania and settled in Chester county, his home in England having been in Dorchester, county of Oxford. In the new land, Joseph Gilpin, after the manner of Friends, lived in perfect harmony and friendship with his Indian neighbors. It has been believed and handed down that his philanthropy and patriotism were not surpassed by any in the country. Great numbers of emigrants, principally Friends, on coming over, were kindly received and entertained at his house week after week, and he cheerfully devoted a good portion of his time for several years in assisting them to find suitable situations and to get their lands properly cleared. Part of his house is still standing, and the last of the property passed out of the family less than fifty years ago. It was situated at Birmingham meeting-house, on the Brandywine, and the house is said to have been the headquarters of General Howe. Joseph Gilpin married, February 23, 1692, Hannah Glover, and among their children were two sons: Samuel, from whom was descended William Gilpin, governor of Colorado, mentioned below; Joseph, mentioned below. Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant, died November 9, 1741.

(III) Joseph (2) Gilpin, son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born March 21, 1704, and in 1761 removed to Wilmington. He married, December 17, 1729, Mary Caldwell, and they were the parents of twelve children, including a son Gideon, mentioned below. Joseph Gilpin, the father, died December 31, 1792.

To this generation of the Gilpins belongs a name illustrious in art, that of Benjamin West, who succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy. John West, the father of Benjamin, was the son

of Thomas and Ann (Gilpin) West, the latter the sister of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, the Parliamentary colonel.

It is probable that to this generation belongs also George Gilpin, a descendant of Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant. George Gilpin settled in Alexandria and was a friend of Washington. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was made colonel of the Fairfax Militia and was present at the battle of Dorchester Heights. After the war he was interested with Washington in some navigation experiments on the Potomac, and at the funeral of the first president George Gilpin was one of the pall bearers.

(IV) Gideon Gilpin, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, was born December 4, 1738, and married, December 1, 1762, Sarah Gregg. They were the parents of eight children of whom the eldest was Bernard, mentioned below. Gideon Gilpin died August 20, 1825.

(V) Bernard Gilpin, son of Gideon and Sarah (Gregg) Gilpin, was born October 27, 1763, and about 1800 removed from Chad's Ford, Pennsylvania, to Maryland, the homestead he founded there having been ever since in the possession of the family. He married (first) August 21, 1793, Sarah Thomas, who at her death left seven children. Mr. Gilpin married (second) August 24, 1807, Letitia Gilbert, and of their nine children the youngest was Bernard, mentioned below. Bernard Gilpin, the father, died August 18, 1847, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

(VI) Bernard (2) Gilpin, son of Bernard (1) and Letitia (Gilbert) Gilpin, was born March 5, 1826, at Sandy Spring, a Friends' settlement, in Montgomery county, Maryland. His early education was such as would have fitted him to follow the calling of a farmer, but as this line of work did not appeal to him he went to Baltimore at the age of seventeen years to seek other employment. His first position was as a clerk in the retail drug business of C. B. Barry, and in 1846 he entered the service of E. H. Stabler & Company. Some years later he established himself in the wholesale drug business in association with James Baily, later becoming a member of the firm of Canby, Gilpin & Company, with which he was connected for many years. He was a broad-minded man and interested in widely diversified objects. One field of public benefit in which he was an active participant was the furthering of plans for inducing emigrants to settle in Maryland, but the West seemed to offer such superior inducements that he finally abandoned his ideas in this direction. He traveled extensively through the United States, making several trips to the Pacific coast, and his letters during these trips show literary ability of no mean order.

As an energetic business man and a citizen seriously interested in the public welfare, Mr. Gilpin's influence was felt in numerous directions. The assistance which he gave to all charitable enterprises, in personal activity as well as financial contributions, endeared him to the hearts of many. In manner he was quiet and unobtrusive, but his dignity and force of character made him a power to be reckoned with in all matters with which he was concerned. His political affiliations were with the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the Republicans. His parents having been Friends, Mr. Gilpin had been trained in the doctrines of that denomination, but his opinions were liberal and non-sectarian, and he believed that the true part of religion was toleration and good will toward all mankind.

Mr. Gilpin married, November 19, 1851, Mary Bernard, of Baltimore, and they became the parents of three sons: Henry Brooke, a sketch of whom follows; Bernard, Jr., who went to the Rocky Mountains as an explorer and surveyor for the United States government when he was but



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seventeen years of age, settled at the eastern base of the mountains and is engaged in stock raising; Frank.

In appearance Mr. Gilpin strikingly resembled the great ancestor whose name he bore, Bernard Gilpin, "The Apostle of the North." Portraits of the two men show the same type of feature, and it is worthy of remark that the race of the Gilpins has to an unusual extent transmitted, through many generations, the same facial characteristics.

Mr. Gilpin died May 7, 1897, at his home in Baltimore. For half a century he was honorably known in the financial, social and commercial circles of the Monumental City, and has left behind him the revered memory of a useful and unselfish life, in all respects worthy of the noble stock from which he sprang.

(VI) William Gilpin, son of Joshua, grandson of Thomas and great-grandson of Samuel, son of Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant, was born October 4, 1813, in or near Philadelphia, and received his earlier education under the tuition of his father. At the age of twelve years he was sent to England where he studied for two years, and on his return entered the University of Pennsylvania of which his grandfather had been one of the founders, graduating in two years and going thence to West Point. He took part in the Florida war and then, as Lieutenant Gilpin, requested to be put at the head of a company of explorers to investigate the little-known country beyond Missouri. The president refused and Gilpin resigned from the army. He went to St. Louis, studied law and in June, 1843, set his face toward the wilderness. After his journey of exploration he did much to interest the government and the people in the great resources of the Far West. Some of his predictions as to the value of certain sections have been fulfilled to a remarkable degree. He was engaged in the Mexican war, with the rank of colonel, and in 1861 was made the first governor of the newly-created territory of Colorado. He immediately organized the first regiment, and when it was reported that the Confederates were preparing to make a raid from Texas, this body of men marched sixty-four miles in twenty-four hours, one of the greatest feats on record, and saved Colorado and New Mexico.

Governor Gilpin married, in 1874, Mrs. Julia Pratt Dickerson, of St. Louis, widow of Captain Dickerson of that city. Three children were born to them of whom the eldest, William, was accidentally killed in the summer of 1893. Governor Gilpin, already weakened in health, failed rapidly after this event and died January 20, 1894, at his home in Denver. He was a historic figure, identified for half a century with the development of the Far West. His recollections were those of more than seventy years, among the earliest being the remembrance of a visit of Lafayette to his father's house on the anniversary of the battle of Brandywine. Governor Gilpin's book entitled "Notes on Colorado," published in 1870, shows his power and keenness of perception and is a fitting memorial to one who did so much to develop that section of the country.

Henry D. Gilpin, another member of this distinguished family, was attorney-general during the administration of President Buchanan.

HENRY BROOKE GILPIN

Henry Brooke Gilpin, prominent in the wholesale drug trade and other business institutions of Baltimore, was born in that city, April 3, 1853. He

is the son of Bernard (q. v.) and Mary (Bernard) Gilpin, and a descendant of a family whose earliest American ancestor came from England in 1696 and settled on the Brandywine, Delaware.

The boyhood of Henry Brooke Gilpin was spent in his native city, where he attended the Friends' elementary and high schools. When in his seventeenth year he entered the drug business of his father, which had been founded July 1, 1845, under the firm name of Canby, Gilpin & Company, which was later changed to Gilpin, Langdon & Company. In January, 1886, he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and he regards his business as wholesale druggist and manufacturing chemist as a profession, and his efforts and advice have been an important factor in the maintenance of high standards in the manufacture and distribution of drugs, medicines and chemical supplies. Mr. Gilpin has been one of the vice-presidents of the National Wholesale Drug Association, president of the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association, and is connected with the following organizations: President of the Athenæum Club; commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club; member of the Maryland Club, Elkridge Hunt Club and Baltimore Club. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, and belongs to numerous social and charitable associations of Baltimore. He has written numerous articles for the journals of the drug trade, and in those publications which chronicle the events of the yachting world Mr. Gilpin has furnished many interesting and enjoyable papers. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. His family are communicants at Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. The pleasures he prefers are those to be derived from yachting and driving.

Mr. Gilpin married, October 27, 1886, Hattie, daughter of Benjamin F. Newcomer, president of the Baltimore Safe Deposit and Trust Company. They have had three children: Donald, Kenneth and Dorothy.

NEHEMIAH HAYWARD

Hayward, or Haward, the latter an abbreviation, is an ancient name dating back nearly to the Norman Conquest. Rev. Beardsley, in his work on British surnames, says: "Hayward is derived from the office of 'the hayward,' that is, the keeper of cattle; literally 'hedge-watcher.'" It comes from the French "haie" or "haye," a hedge. As a surname, derived principally from occupation or office, and only occasionally from the baptismal name "Haward," it is to be found practically in every county of England, with no apparent relationship between the various families of the name. Adam le Hayward occurs in Devonshire in 1273, in the Hundred Rolls. Roger le Hayward is found in Buckinghamshire the same year, and Alicia le Hayward in Huntingdonshire. In a *Placita Quo Warranto* proceedings of 1291, in Somersetshire, we find Robert le Hayward. This history will deal exclusively with the Shropshire, Staffordshire and London family of this name. The earliest will on record of this surname is to be found in Cal. Court of Hustings, London, Roll 58 (85), and there is reason to believe that the Thomas de Hayward de Ledrede, Henry Hayward, of Smithfield, and Sir John Hayward, vicar of St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, London, were related, if not brothers to James Hayward.

(1) James Hayward, who occurs in Shropshire and Staffordshire in the early part of the fourteenth century, is the progenitor of the Shropshire family of that name. At that time there was a street in London called Hay-

wardlane, in the parish of All Hallows the Great, and this is mentioned in 1368. Henry de Hayward of Marston, Ricardo Hayward of Weston Jones, Wilhelmo le Hayward of Knyctheleye, and Johannes le Hayward of Peshule, occur in 1327-1332 in various Exchequer Subsidy Rolls, Staffordshire, of those years. Stephen de Hayward, of Newton, was present in 1308, when Cecilia, sister of John, Lord of Weston near Brerode, gave to her said brother all her lands in Newton. There is extant a pedigree of this family for nine generations, and according to this, James Hayward had but one son, John, concerning whom see forward; it would seem, however, as if he had another son, Roger, of Tilyngton, who was sued in the forty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III., by Richard de Stafford, chevalier, the elder, for forcibly reaping and carrying away his corn from Tilyngton to the value of one hundred shillings.

(II) John Hayward, son of James Hayward, was of Brocton, Salop county (Shropshire), and he together with others was sued in 1391 by Richard Bishop, of Coventry, Linchfield, for cutting down his trees and underwood at Connok, *vi et armis*, to the value of thirty pounds. He and others were sued in 1366 by Henry de la Pole for breaking into his close at Heryngdon, and taking goods and chattels to the value of one hundred shillings, and for treading his corn and grass with their cattle to the value of forty shillings. For "cattle" we may here safely substitute horses, as it was undoubtedly riding to hounds that caused these frequent trespasses. It is curious to note that the delinquents never condescended to appear, nor does it appear that they were ever apprehended or punished. John Hayward married Margery Wever and had a son, William.

(III) William Hayward, son of John and Margery (Wever) Hayward, was of Salop county and Feldes, county Staffordshire. William le Hayward of Felde and others were sued in the fiftieth year of the reign of Edward III., by Reginald de Legh, for cutting down his trees at Legh, *vi et armis*, and carrying away the timber. He and his first wife, Alicia, paid a poll tax in 1380. He served on jury duty at Bromley Bagot in the second year of the reign of Henry IV. He married (first) Alicia ———, (second), Joan ———. His children by the second marriage were: William (see forward); and Alice, who married Thomas Page.

(IV) William Hayward, son of William and Joan Hayward, was also of Brocton, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Brocton, of Brocton. Children: 1. William, (see forward). 2. John, of Burton, was a yeoman and baker. 3. Robert, of Wigan, Lancaster, is mentioned as having property near to Hugo de Agton, October 25, 1464. 4. Richard, of Burchour, Derby, then of Lylleburn, Northampton, afterward of Lysse, Southampton county, was finally a citizen and merchant of London. 5. Thomas, who also became a citizen and merchant in London.

(V) William Hayward, son of William and Elizabeth (Brocton) Hayward, married Agnes, daughter of Walter Bayley. Children: 1. George, who married and had issue. 2. Richard, called "Reverend," but evidently the Richard Hayward who had a wife Anne, and who was buried at Westerham, December 9, 1529, where the gravestone was still in fair condition in 1889. His grandson, also named Richard, bought Oxted manor in 1582, which he conveyed to his son Henry. Henry Hayward was alderman of London, 1590-1598; he purchased Garston Manor in 1573; his grandson, Sir William Hayward, sold Oxted in 1681. 3. John, (see forward). 4. William, who died without issue.

(VI) John Hayward, third son of William and Agnes (Bayley) Hayward, married, 1506, Agnes Glover. Children: 1. William, born 1507,

died young. 2. George, of Bridgenorth, Salop county; had a grant of armorial bearings: Gules, a lion rampant, argent, ducally crowned, or (the original arms of the Haywards of Brocton, Salop); two pales engrailed, a saltire charged with five fleur-de-lis, a lion rampant, in chief two mullets, argent, an eagle displayed, sable, a crescent for difference (quartering the various arms of collateral branches). He married Margaret, daughter of John Whitbrooke, and had children. i. Eleanor, married William Shawbury. ii. Agnes, married William Shakelton. iii. Katherine, married Benjamin Langton. iv. Sir Rowland, became sheriff of London, 1563, and lord mayor of London in 1570 and 1590. He died December 5, 1592, and was buried at St. Alphage, Cripplegate, where a monument was erected to his memory. He married (first) Joan, daughter of William Tillesworth, by whom he had three sons and two daughters who died young, and other daughters: a. Elizabeth, married (first) Richard Warren, of Cleybury; (second) Thomas Lord Knyver. b. Susannah, married Sir Henry Townsend, justice of Chester. c. Joan, married Sir John Thynne, of Longleate, Wilts county. Sir Rowland Hayward married (second), Katherine, daughter of Thomas Smith, customer of the port of London, and had: d. Alice, who married Sir Richard Butler. e. Katherine, married Richard Scott. f. Marie, married Sir Warren St. Leger. g. Sir John, who had a confirmation of the armorial bearings in 1622. h. Sir George. 3. John (see forward). 4. Ralph, married (first) Margaret Boyer; (second) Anne Bassford; children: John; Richard, who died without issue and after his brother; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Wright. 5. Robert, who was among those who mustered arms, of Aston, Staffordshire, 1539, with "a bowe & a peir of splentes." 6. Thomas, who also mustered arms, of Aston, Staffordshire, in 1539. He married Alice, daughter of Robert May, who married (second) Sir Richard Fulmerston, of Thetford; by her first marriage she had a son, Thomas Hayward.

(VII) John Hayward, third son and child of John and Agnes (Glover) Hayward, was born in 1508, and was a twin of George. He was a clothworker and his nephew Rowland, later Sir Rowland Hayward, was one of his apprentices. He acquired considerable property in Shropshire and Staffordshire, near the old homes of the family, and returned to Shropshire to live prior to 1557, when he had a lease of land in Bagley from the Abbot of Shrewsbury, for which he paid rental. In 1594, John Hayward, gentleman, and Peter Ross, armiger, acquired from Thomas Broughton and Francis Broughton, for a consideration of £560, the manor of Broughton and Chorleton, and of ten messuages, ten torsts, a dovecote, sixteen gardens, three hundred and fifty acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred and fifty acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath, twenty acres of moor, twenty turbury and 2s. rent in Broughton, Chorleton, Bidulf, Norton. John Hayward married in London, as of St. Clements Danes, (first), January 15, 1528(9), Johanna White; and (second), May 14, 1547, Elizabeth Troth, of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish street. Children of first marriage: 1. Miles, (see forward). 2. John, born June 12, 1531; married, June 21, 1564, Hillen Wheeler. 3. William, born May 1, 1532; married, and had a daughter Agnes, who was baptized in St. James, February 20, 1580.

(VIII) Miles Hayward, eldest child of John and Johanna (White) Hayward, was born September 7, 1530. He was a citizen and clothworker and, July 5, 1563, with the consent of Alice, his wife, sold to Samuell Say, of Bridgenorth, county Stafford, four messuages, eighteen acres of land, four gardens, etc., in Bridgenorth, for a consideration of forty pounds. He

married, as of Little St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, October 5, 1561, Alice Peake, of St. John Zachary, London. Children: 1. Thomas, (see forward). 2. Richard, born May 3, 1563; married, in St. James, May 11, 1595, Dorothy Rodwall, and had: i. Richard, born February 17, 1596, married (first) and had sons: a. Thomas, baptized December 3, 1616, died October 23, 1617. b. Mychel, baptized November 13, 1619. Richard married (second), August 20, 1620, Anne Beale, and had: c. John, baptized October 6, 1623. d. Tymothie, baptized June 1, 1626, died September 2, 1626.

(IX) Thomas Haywarde, Hayward, or Haward, as the name was variously spelled in the London registers, etc., eldest child of Miles and Alice (Peake) Hayward, was born July 19, 1562, and died September 9, 1623. He was a clothworker and a citizen of London. He and his wife granted to their only son, Thomas, on the occasion of the latter's marriage, a messuage and tenement in St. Andrew, with a garden, in consideration of natural love and affection. May 5, 1611, Thomas Hayward, the elder, had a lease of "one poke or seuerall grounds containing half an acre," in Saulthurst, county Gloucester, from Walter Haward, of the same place. July 11, 1624, his widow, Agnes, granted administration to the son Thomas, the value of the estate being £3 8s. 4d. Thomas Haywarde married, at St. Alphage, his residence, December 20, 1583, Agnes, of St. Nicholas Olave, daughter of John Beaman, county Oxford, of Toles. They had one son,

(X) Thomas Hayward, only son of Thomas and Agnes (Beaman) Hayward, born November 9, 1584, and died October 14, 1663. He was a silk-weaver by trade, and a citizen of London, residing in St. Andrew parish. He married there, August 22, 1610, Joan, spinster, daughter of Walter Haward, husbandman, of Saulthurst, county Gloucester, and their children, all baptized at St. James, Clerkenwell, London, were: 1. Nicholas, (see forward). 2. Roberte, baptized June 15, 1613, died in infancy. 3. Anne, baptized March 8, 1615, died young. 4. Nathaniel, born 1617; in 1642 he had a messuage and tenement in Saulthurst, county Gloucester, formerly occupied by his brother, Nicholas, who was then in New England. Nathaniel was a resident of Saulthurst, where he paid taxes in 1649 and 1653. He married, June 12, 1642, Abigail, daughter of George and Abigail Byam, and brother of George Byam, who came with Nicholas Hayward to Essex county, Massachusetts.

(XI) Nicholas Hayward, eldest child of Thomas and Joan (Haward) Hayward, was baptized in St. James, Clerkenwell, London, December 29, 1611. He was evidently away from his home in England in 1642, when Nicholas Hayward, or Haward, appears in the records of Essex county, Massachusetts, and also away in 1663, when his younger brother Nathaniel was the only son present at the inquest after their father. He came to New England, settling first at Salem, Massachusetts, where he was a fisherman. May 8, 1672, he petitioned the court for exchange of half an acre of land on the road leading to Beverly. The selectmen laid out a quantity of the common land on the north side. A fisherman made the will of Nicholas Hayward, January 6, 1682, and it was proved April 10, 1683. In it he mentions sons; Nathaniel and Nehemiah, deceased; son Nicholas; grandson Nehemiah; grandsons Jonathan and Samuel Hayward; granddaughters Elizabeth, Abigail and Sarah Hayward; "children of my son Nehemiah, deceased, namely, Sarah Harad, Anah Sargent, Roose Hayward." Nathaniel Hayward was appointed executor. There are no records showing the name of his wife, who was called "Sister Howard," but we have the date of baptism of one of their children: 1. Nehemiah, was the eldest child, and

the probability is that he was born about 1638. George Byam and Susan, his wife, 18, 3mo., 1657, granted to him, both being of Salem, house and twenty acres of land at the head of Bass river (part of Salem called Bass River was established as Beverly, October 14, 1668), and four acres in Wenham, for a consideration of twenty-one pounds. Nehemy Howard, as he wrote his name, made his will, March 22, 1664-65, in which he mentions wife Annah, father Nicholas Hayward, brother Nathaniel Hayward. It was witnessed by Nicholas and Nathaniel Hayward, both of whom testified to the signature of Nehemiah Hayward. He married, 11, 6mo., 1657, Annah Dixy, who married (second) a Judkin, and, July 6, 1696, granted to George Harvey, house in Salem, devised to her by Nehemiah Hayward. 2. Nathaniel, (see forward). 3. Nicholas.

(XII) Nathaniel Hayward, son of Nicholas Hayward, was baptized in Salem First Church, 13, 9mo., 1642. He was a yeoman and of Salem, and made his will May 1, 1719, which was probated January 16, 1720, and in it he mentions: "Children of my son Nathaniel Hayward, my son Nehemiah and my son Samuel Hayward to have part of land I bought of my son Jonathan Hayward, in the township of Redden (Reading), of one hundred acres, and privilege in the meeting house. My sons Jonathan, Nicholas, Stephen appointed executors; daughters, Elizabeth Kettle, Abigail Flint, Sarah Coburn, Hannah Vicerry, kinswoman Hannah Coit, ye daughter of my Brother Nehemiah, and wife Elizabeth." Nathaniel Hayward married Elizabeth ———, and had daughters, baptized in the First Church at Salem: 1. Elizabeth, 26, 6mo., 1666. 2. Abigail, 3, 5mo., 1667. The following named children were baptized in Beverly, Massachusetts: 3. Nathaniel, May 30, 1669; married Deborah ———, and had: i. Ezekiel, baptized June 18, 1699, married Ruth ———, and had children: a. Kazia, baptized November 30, 1729; b. Nathaniel, baptized on same date as preceding; c. Emma, baptized October 27, 1731; d. Ruth, baptized February 18, 1732; e. Ezekiel, baptized May 18, 1735; f. Eunice, baptized February 12, 1738; g. Lydia, baptized on same date as preceding; h. John, baptized September 14, 1740. 4. Nehemiah, July 10, 1670, (see forward). 5. Sarah, November 19, 1671. 6. Jonathan, 6, 5mo., 1673. 7. Nicholas, 10, 8mo., 1675. 8. Samuel, May 26, 1678; died intestate, and administration granted February 6, 1749, to Deacon James Bickford. 9. Hannah, May 16, 1680. 10. Steven, 24, 6mo., 1684; married Bethiah ———; children: i. Judith, baptized November 30, 1707; ii. Sarah, baptized August 14, 1709; iii. Lydia, baptized July 17, 1711; iv. Abigail, baptized October 7, 1716; v. Nathaniel, baptized December 21, 1718.

(XIII) Nehemiah Hayward, second son and fourth child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hayward, was baptized in the Second Congregational Church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 10, 1670. His name was variously spelled as Hayward, Haward and Howard. Nehemiah Hayward, of Salem, "cordwainer," for a consideration of £3 10s., granted to "my brother, Samuel Hayward, of Salem, leatherdresser, all my common rights in Salem," January 18, 1714-15. Nehemiah and his second wife, Bethiah, for a consideration of £450 granted to Samuel Woodbury, of Salem, "taylor," on March 17, 1729, twenty acres of land in Salem, and house. Nehemiah Hayward, "cordwainer," and Bethiah, his wife, on March 3, 1729, granted to Jonathan Phelps, blacksmith, of Beverly, land in Reading of seventy acres. Jonathan Phelps, of Beverly, blacksmith, and his wife, Judith, for £370, granted to Nehemiah Hayward, "cordwainer," of Salem, seventy acres of land in Reading, June 18, 1733. Nehemiah Hayward, of Reading, "cordwainer," in consideration of natural love and affection granted to "my two sons,

Josiah and Jabez Hayward, both of Reading, eighty acres of land in Reading, July 6, 1734. Nehemiah Hayward, of Reading, made his will December 10, 1756, in which he mentions: "Daughter, Abigail Dodge; grandson, James Hayward and Lydia; granddaughter, Ruth Woodbury; grandson, Edward Welden; sons Josiah; Nehemiah; Jabez; daughter, Eunice Mackintosh; son, Andrew Hayward; daughter, Rose Upton; daughter, Elizabeth Hayward; my wife's three daughters: Ruth Holt, Hannah Burnage and Tabitha Burnage." John Burnage and wife, Ruth, appointed executors. Probated July 11, 1757.

Nehemiah Hayward married (first) in Marblehead, Massachusetts, as of Beverly, November 12, 1692-3, Ruth Clarke, and had children, all baptized in Beverly: 1. Abigail, September 1, 1695. 2. James, July 10, 1698. 3. Ruth, July 22, 1705. 4. Nehemiah, (see forward). He married (second) Bethiah —, by whom he had: 5. Josiah, baptized at Beverly, Massachusetts, June 29, 1712; he came with his father to Reading, Massachusetts, and there married, August 25, 1736, Susanna Putnam, of Middleton (Salem). 6. Jabez, baptized in Beverly, Massachusetts, June 13, 1714; he was yeoman, and of Andover, and made his will January 26, 1786. 7. Eunice, September 1, 1717. 8. Andrew, October 18, 1719. 9. Rose, July 22, 1722. Nehemiah Hayward, of Reading, married (third), February 28, 1737, Widow Ruth Burnage, of Reading, and had: 10. Elizabeth, baptized January 8, 1738.

(XIV) Nehemiah Hayward, second son and fourth child of Nehemiah and Ruth (Clarke) Hayward, was baptized in Beverly, Massachusetts, July 31, 1709. He came with his father to Reading, Massachusetts, where he was surveyor of highways, 1733-36; tithingman, 1737; and hograver (inspector of hogs). Nehemiah Hayward, "taylor," married, March 21, 1729-30, Bethiah Shaw, of Salem, and had: 1. Ruth, born April 19, 1733; married (first), December 11, 1754, David Widder, (second), March 15, 1760, Malachi Tower. Nehemiah Hayward married (second) Deborah —, and had: 2. Nehemiah, (see forward). 3. George, born April 4, 1739. With his brother Nehemiah he came to Maugerville, New Brunswick, and was among the first settlers there. His estate was administered, as of Lincoln, December 15, 1828. He married Anne —, and had: Nancy, Mary Hoit, George Jr., and John.

(XV) Nehemiah Hayward, eldest child of Nehemiah and Deborah Hayward, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, June 10, 1738. He was one of those whose adventurous spirits drove them to accept the offer of the government of Massachusetts to "ascertain the position of affairs and the state of the country on the River St. John, New Brunswick." The party, led by Israel Parley, of Salem, Boxford, Reading, in 1761, consisted of twelve men in the pay of the government. They proceeded by water to Machias in February of that year, and from there by land to the river Oromocto, finally arriving at St. John and finding the country wholly unsettled. George and Nehemiah Hayward, brothers, were of a party of about twenty who soon obtained land in the new settlement. Most of the settlers were from Massachusetts. On July 4, 1770, Nehemiah Hayward had two hundred and fifty acres grant of land in Maugerville, half of the lot No. 29, from Richard Peabody and associates; on October 31, 1765, half share of two hundred and fifty acres in Maugerville, from James Chadwell and associates. His name occurs in a number of deeds recording transfers of land, and he appears to have been a man of considerable property and wealth. He married, evidently in Newburyport, although no records exist to that effect, Sally —. An account book of the time shows, under

date August 18, 1769, the following: "Nehemiah Hayward to Simonds & White, Dr. To his passage to Newbury in the 'Polly' last March, 20s.; his and his wife's passage to this place, 20s.; 1 cow, 10s.; 1 child, 5s.; (passage) 15s." Rev. Raymond, in his "History of St. John River," says: "Evidently Mr. Hayward had made a home for his wife and child on the banks of St. John, and had now gone to bring them on from Newburyport (as was frequently the case with the other settlers). His farm was in the lower part of Sheffield." In the early part of the year 1786, he removed to a place called "the one mile slip," in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, as appears from a deed dated March 31, 1786. He came to Milford with two children, Sally and Nehemiah, but no wife, and administration on the estate of Nehemiah Hayward, deceased, late of Milford, leaving no wife and two children, Nehemiah and Sally, was granted, June 25, 1825, to Jacob Flinn, of Milford. The inventory, which was taken July 2, 1825, showed fifty-eight and three-quarters acres of land with half of the building, valued at \$760.

(XVI) Nehemiah Hayward, only son of Nehemiah and Sally Hayward, was born in 1779, and probably in Maugerville, Sunbury county, New Brunswick, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, May 16, 1849. He married, according to statement made by the Bishop of the Province, and the Rev. Dibble of the Maugerville Church, in Milford, New Hampshire, April 29, 1806, Rebekah S. Hutchinson, born in October, 1781, died in Baltimore, Maryland, September 9, 1850. She was the daughter of Nathan Hutchinson, born in Amherst, now Milford, February, 1752, died December 26, 1831, who married Rebecca, daughter of William and Rebecca (Smith) Peabody, formerly of Maugerville, New Brunswick, granddaughter of Nathan and Rachel (Sterns) Hutchinson, the former baptized in the First Church at Salem, Massachusetts, now Danvers, February 10, 1717, and afterward of Bedford, Massachusetts, and of Amherst, New Hampshire. She was also a direct descendant of Anne Hutchinson, one of the "Pilgrim Mothers," whose history is associated with the early settlement of Rhode Island.

Children:

1. Elizabeth, born March 19, 1807, died July 23, 1863; married David Hutchinson, born October 11, 1803, died September 29, 1881. Children: i. George H. (Georgia?), born January 23, 1830; married, October 27, 1857, John N. Gatch, born June 7, 1813; children: a. Elias S., born February 14, 1859; married, in St. Louis, Missouri, June 8, 1887, Katherine Barnes, and has: J. Nelson Barnes, born March 25, 1888, and Hayward H., born June 22, 1890. b. Lewis N., born July 6, 1860; married, July 17, 1890, Mary E. Greene, of Milford, Ohio. c. Jesse H., born November 23, 1861. d. Hayward D., born December 18, 1865. e. Ora G., born December 21, 1867. f. Bessie F., born November 18, 1869. g. Hattie A., born May 16, 1872. h. Abbie V., born November 6, 1873. ii. Hayward M., born January 19, 1832, died in Washington, May 10, 1883, married Lydia Abbott, and had children: Linda and Katherine. iii. Jesse L., born February 5, 1834, died in Baltimore, July 10, 1890; married Sarah Baard, and had: Fred, and Helen, married Fred Rouse. iv. Elias S., born December 24, 1835. He married (first), May 20, 1858, J. Lizzie Wilder, who died March 8, 1869; children: a. Alice Erwin, born October 25, 1859, died April 26, 1871. b. Lena Hayward, born June 6, 1861, died September 15, 1861. c. Harris Hobart, born October 12, 1862. d. Howard Ellis, born August 31, 1864. e. Emma Buar, born December 18, 1866. Elias S. Hutchinson married (second) at Waterloo, New York, November 22, 1870, Mary E. Seely; children: f. Elizabeth Hayward, born October 27, 1871. g. Mary Stuart, December 5, 1873. h.



J H Hayward

William Seely, November 15, 1876. i. Frances Paret, July 27, 1879. j. Robert Parke, May 24, 1882. k. Carleton Waterbury, March 10, 1885. v. Virginia H., June 16, 1840; married Frederick A. Kendall, born August 30, 1838; children: a. Nathan Gould, born April 7, 1867. b. Florence Alice, June 8, 1868. c. Katherine Prescott, June 21, 1870. d. Susan Elizabeth, October 16, 1874. e. Hayward Hutchinson, March 18, 1876. vi. Florence H., in Swedesburg, Iowa, August 4, 1845. vii. John H., March 24, 1846; married Victoria Nevill, and had: a. Ernest N., born 1864. b. J. Wallace, 1866. c. Bessie H., born 1870. viii. Lucretia Orea, born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 12, 1848.

2. George M., born August 12, 1808, died in Milford, April 7, 1840; married Nancy Abbott, who died in Boston. Child: C. Francis, born June 6, 1836, died in Boston.

3. Lucretia, born April 26, 1810, died at Milford, Ohio, June 22, 1859; married, September 9, 1834, Samuel Blanchard, born July 16, 1805, in Rockingham, New York, and had children: i. Helen M., born June 6, 1836, died August 5, 1849. ii. Charles H., born January 14, 1842. iii. Lucretia Josephine Rebecca, February 13, 1844. iv. Katherine Augusta, born October 8, 1846.

4. Nehemiah Peabody (according to Milford town records), born January 16, 1813, died August 17, 1860, in Baltimore. He married Prudence S., born September 1, 1815, died in Baltimore, October 30, 1878, daughter of Christopher Carnan. Children: i. Harry P., born June 15, 1845, died in Baltimore, November 3, 1867. ii. Rebecca S., born December 6, 1846. iii. Ellen Maria, born November 7, 1848, died in Baltimore, July 16, 1883. iv. Rowland Robbins, born February 25, 1851. v. Christiana Sim H., born December 22, 1852; married Duncan C. Clark. vi. Frances Carnan Holli-day, born July 24, 1855.

5. Jonas H., of whom see forward.

6. Charles S., born March 3, 1818 (according to town records).

7. Rebeckah, born in 1822, (according to town records).

JONAS HUTCHINSON HAYWARD

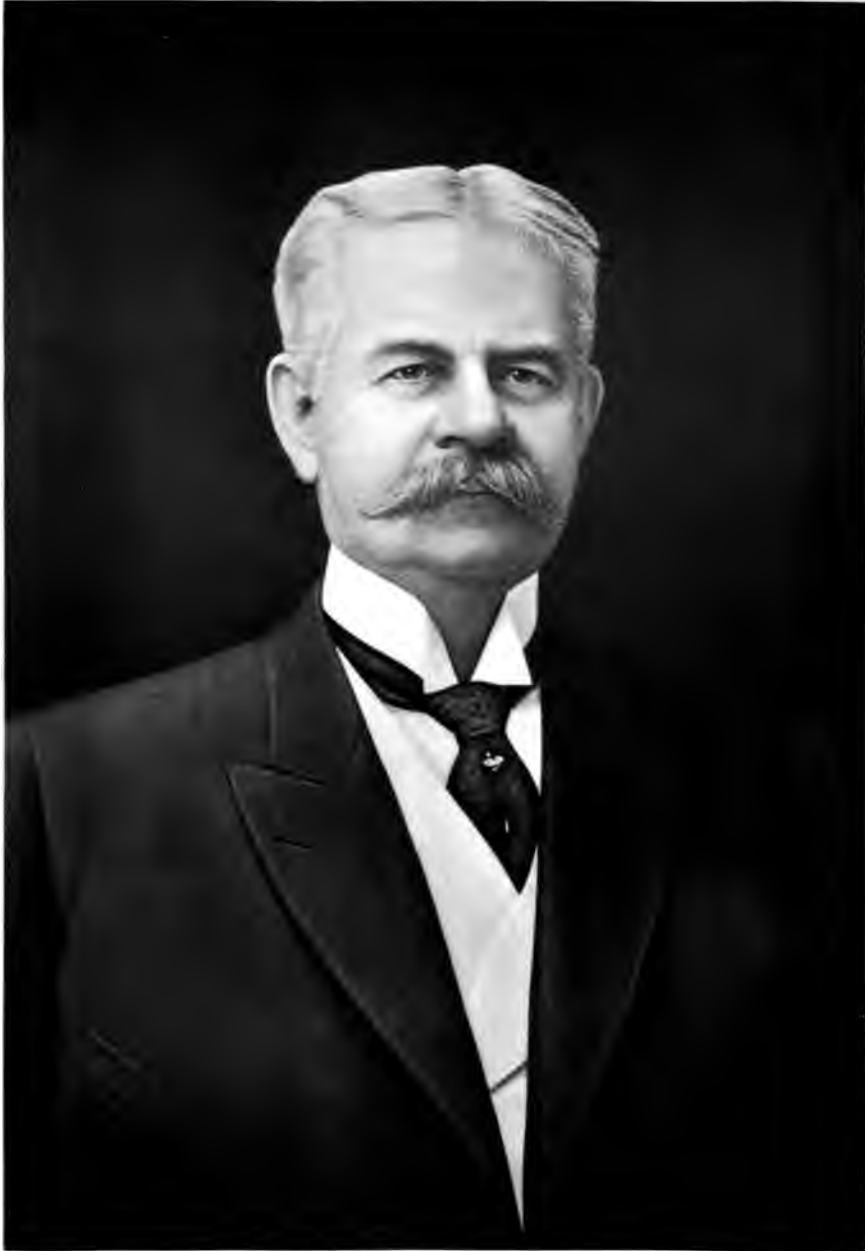
Jonas Hutchinson Hayward, founder, and for many years senior member of the firm of Hayward, Bartlett & Company, in Baltimore, was the third son and fifth child of Nehemiah and Rebekah S. (Hutchinson) Hayward, and was born June 23, 1815, and died in Baltimore, May 23, 1866. His career presents a fine example of honesty, integrity, energy and perseverance, struggling with the adverse circumstances of life, and rising to complete triumph.

At that early day, the opportunities for obtaining a liberal education were limited strictly to the very wealthy classes, and the children in more moderate circumstances depended for their instruction principally upon the assistance given them by their parents and upon their own endeavors in that direction. His parents, fortunately, were able and willing to assist him in his ambitions, and to them he is indebted for the excellent foundation he had. After acquiring in this manner a substantial education, he commenced teaching in the neighboring district school. In those days the pupils in a district school were of all ages, many of them being the seniors of their instructors. It was therefore not unusual for some of the older ones to attempt to get the reins of government into their own hands, and thus

make the position of teacher anything but a sinecure. The energy and determination of Mr. Hayward enabled him to demonstrate in short order who was the master of the school; the struggle was short but decisive, and thereafter the discipline in his school was a model one, and the results more satisfactory than they had ever before been in that section of the country. The occupation, however, was not a congenial one to him, and at the expiration of one year he abandoned this calling, left New Hampshire, and arrived in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1837. His eldest brother, George M. Hayward, was engaged in a small way in the stove business, with Alfred N. Friend. The business was but little known, and Mr. Hayward had considerable difficulty in locating his brother, finally discovering him by accidentally hearing the voice of his brother, when he was on the point of abandoning the search for him.

He entered the employ of this firm, receiving the magnificent pay of fifty cents per day. Thrift and economy were qualities to be met with more frequently in those days than at the present time, and Mr. Hayward was largely endowed with both of them. Mr. Samuel Blanchard became associated with the firm the following year, the firm name being changed to Hayward, Friend & Company, and George M. Hayward's health becoming impaired, he left Baltimore in May, 1839, and died the following April. Jonas H. Hayward succeeded to his brother's interest in the business, and in 1840 associated with him his brother, Nehemiah. It was shortly after the first appearance of Mr. Hayward in the city that the firm removed its quarters to the southeast corner of Light and Mercer streets, the building in which *The Sun* was published at the time. A number of changes were made in the firm's nomenclature in the course of years; it was known successively as Hayward & Company; Hayward, Fox & Company; Bartlett, Robbins & Company; and still other changes later on. In the meantime, the diligence and executive ability of Mr. Hayward had enabled him to rise by gradual steps until he held the position of senior partner of the firm. David L. Bartlett became associated with the firm as a partner in 1844, the name being changed to Hayward, Bartlett & Company, under which style the business was continued until the decease of Mr. Bartlett, and consequent expiration of the partnership in 1865. It was while they were thus associated that the business was largely extended, making it necessary to have a considerably larger working space. A large foundry was erected on Lead-hall street, and in 1851 the immense plant, consisting of foundry and machine shops, was erected at the corner of Pratt and Scott streets, taking in the adjoining squares.

Prior to the erection of any of these buildings in Baltimore, they were obliged to manufacture all of their iron in Bel Air, Maryland, and transport the same to Baltimore by wagons. To the original stove business they gradually added other branches, having special departments devoted to the manufacture of ornamental and architectural iron work, galvanized iron work, boiler and machine shops, and the various forms of heating apparatus. Jonas H. Hayward was prominently and particularly identified with improved methods for heating large buildings. By means of personal experimentation he succeeded in devising and introducing improved methods which attained results which were not equalled by the combined efforts in this direction of the various other concerns in the entire country, engaged in this class of work. In 1863 the firm took charge of the immense business of the Winans Locomotive Works, conducting it for several years in addition to their own plant, and employing in this concern an additional force of more than one thousand men. However, this branch was abandoned after



Thomas Hayward

a few years, as their original plant and its connections required their undivided time and attention. Their work is to be found throughout this and foreign countries, and there are not many sections of the world which have not some example of their industry to show, either in the way of iron structures, heating apparatus or ornamental iron work. Mr. Hayward's attention was given almost exclusively to the outside work and necessitated incessant travel for a number of years.

Mr. Hayward married, March 16, 1842, Mary A. Bromwell, of Baltimore, who was born November 5, 1819, and died in Baltimore, April 12, 1883. Children: 1. Josephine L., born February 22, 1845, died in Baltimore, June 3, 1863. 2. Thomas Jonas, a sketch of whom follows. 3. Charles B., born February 3, 1849, died in Baltimore, July 18, 1860. 4. Clara M., born September 21, 1850; married Samuel Kinnemon Harris, and has: Samuel Hayward, born January 23, 1871. 5. Ellen Nora, born October 26, 1852; married, October 20, 1874, John Francis Gibbons, born February 5, 1849; children: i. John Francis, born February 5, 187-; ii. Ellen Nora Hayward, December 27, 1878; iii. Leibig Wallis, December 2, 1881; iv. Douglass, December 5, 1883.

Mr. Hayward was noted for his endurance and activity. He was of a fine presence and winning address, his features indicating his character and expressing the nervous determination and ability of the man in every line. He was charitable and unselfish, with a heart full of sympathy for his fellow men. He was a member of the Congregational church, and believed in the gospel of good rather than having to fight the bad. While he was an earnest member of the Whig, and later of the Republican party, he never sought for a prominent position in political matters, nor took an active part in public affairs.

THOMAS JONAS HAYWARD

Thomas Jonas Hayward was prominently identified with the business affairs of Baltimore for almost forty years, and no man was better known or more universally esteemed by his fellow citizens.

He was the eldest son and second child of Jonas Hutchinson and Mary A. (Bromwell) Hayward, and was born June 5, 1847, and died at his home in Baltimore, October 23, 1909. His education was acquired at Sellick's Academy, Norwalk, Connecticut, from which he was graduated. Shortly after being graduated, he entered the business of his father, a description of the rise of which will be found in the memoir of Jonas Hutchinson Hayward, and there commenced to serve an apprenticeship, and became thoroughly well acquainted with every minutest detail of the concern. He was not alone practical in his methods, but pursued with zeal all studies connected even remotely with the business, and it was but a short time before his skill as a constructor of apparatus for various purposes was acknowledged. Upon the death of his father, the firm became Bartlett, Robbins & Company, and in 1880 Mr. Hayward purchased the Robbins interest, and became a member of the firm, which then became known as Bartlett, Hayward & Company. At that time there were three members in the firm,—David L. Bartlett being the senior member, Edward Lewis Bartlett, the junior, and Thomas J. Hayward. On May 11, 1899, occurred the death of David L. Bartlett, and September 29, 1905, that of his son, Edward Lewis Bartlett. Mr. Hayward then purchased the Bartlett interests outright, and became the sole proprietor of the concern, continuing, however, to conduct

the business under the old firm name of Bartlett, Hayward & Company until its incorporation in 1909, when it became The Bartlett Hayward Company.

The unselfish character of Mr. Hayward was the mainspring of this incorporation. His health had become greatly impaired by his close and conscientious attention to his business and private affairs, and he would not for a moment consider a closing out of the business, as that would have thrown thousands of people out of employ, and it was by the act of incorporation alone that he could preserve the business so that it could be continued after his death by his heirs and close friends. This sacrifice was accomplished at the proper moment, as Mr. Hayward's death followed shortly after. He left the affairs of the company in a remarkably flourishing condition, and his financial and managerial abilities were considered of so high an order that he was frequently called upon to give his advice in the concerns of other enterprises. During the period of time when he was at the head of the business, a vast number of large contracts were undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion. The gasholders they constructed gained them great renown, many scores of these being erected throughout the country, from the small one for college or experimental work, with a capacity of less than twenty cubic feet, to the monstrous one built in 1907, for the Astoria plant of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, whose rated capacity is more than fifteen millions of cubic feet. Mr. Hayward was famous as a consulting engineer and as a man whose business-getting qualities were unsurpassed. It was a foregone conclusion that he would take no unfair advantage, and that every contract made by him would be punctually carried out. In his earlier days he took a great interest in association work, and his assistance was always an important factor to be considered. When the American Gas Light Association held its noteworthy meeting in Baltimore in the fall of 1889, the main entertainment and entire provision for the social side was under the direction of an entertainment committee of which Mr. Hayward was the acting chairman, and it was the greatest hospitality ever received by an association of this kind. Outside of his connection with The Bartlett Hayward Company, Mr. Hayward had a number of other business enterprises with which he was associated in various capacities. Among them may be mentioned: The National Sugar Manufacturing Company of Colorado; member of the executive committee of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore; he was a director in the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, Western National Bank, and the Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore. His last successful public service was upon the Seaboard Reorganization Committee. In his social affiliations he occupied a prominent position in several cities, being a member of: In New York, of the Manhattan, Democratic, the Brooks, the Lambs, the Pilgrims, the Lawyers, and the Midday clubs; the Oakland and the Fairfield Country clubs; the Clover Club of Philadelphia; and in Baltimore, the Maryland, Baltimore, Merchants', Elkridge Fox Hunting, Baltimore Yacht, Baltimore Athletic and the Baltimore Country clubs; American Gas Institute; Municipal Art Society of Maryland; and the Historical Society of Baltimore. In all of these he was one of the most highly honored members.

Mr. Hayward was married, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Charles Callo-way, June 15, 1869, to Blanche Aurine Roberts, who was born June 23, 1846. Children: 1. Thomas Bertram, born September 11, 1870. 2. Ella Blanche, September 5, 1871. 3. Mabel Nora, March 21, 1874. 4. Bartlett, whose name was changed to E. Bartlett, under which title his sketch follows in this work.

The personality of Mr. Hayward was exceedingly charming, and made him the center of a host of admiring friends. His business qualities were similar to those of a great military commander, and had it been necessary for him to appear in active service during a war, he would undoubtedly have distinguished himself as a leader of men in battle. His thoughts moved with lightning rapidity, his decisions were quick and decided, and their execution prompt. As a worker he never recognized fatigue, and this was in all probability the cause of his early death, in the very prime of life. As a friend he was faithful in the extreme, and his sympathetic heart and open hand were ever ready to give assistance where it was needed. His fidelity to the tasks he shouldered became proverbial, and he formed an example which were well for the world if it were copied.

E. BARTLETT HAYWARD

E. Bartlett Hayward, youngest child of Thomas Jonas and Blanche Aurine (Roberts) Hayward, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 1, 1882. His education has been an exceptionally liberal one. In his early youth he attended Carey's School, and The Boys' Latin School, of Baltimore, and for three years prior to his matriculation for Harvard University, he studied under private tutors, spending over a year in France and Germany to complete his preliminary education. He entered Harvard in the fall of 1902, graduating with the class of 1906 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

While at the University Mr. Hayward became a member of some of the well-known undergraduate clubs, including The D. K. E., The Hasty Pudding, The Fencing, The Harvard Southern Club, The Harvard Gun Club, and The Digamma, or "Fox" as it is more generally termed.

Immediately after his graduation he entered upon his business career; his first position being that of time-keeper on an outside erection contract, for the firm whose name he bears, Bartlett, Hayward & Company, a detailed narrative of this company's history will be found in the sketches of his father and grandfather. Mr. Hayward's excellent training, coupled with his relationship to the head of the company brought for him rapid advancement. He became assistant superintendent of outside construction and upon his return to Baltimore he was advanced to assistant shop superintendent, and assistant general manager, holding the latter position until the incorporation of the company, when he was elected first vice-president, and finally, upon the death of his father, he became president of the corporation, an office which he now holds.

Mr. Hayward was chosen to represent his family in the company and ultimately to become the successor of his father, as his elder brother, Thomas Bertram, had previously given up an engineering career for an outdoor life of ranching and farming. At present, E. Bartlett Hayward is the only representative of the Bartlett and Hayward families in the corporation. The Bartlett interest was purchased by Mr. Hayward's father, who appointed E. Bartlett Hayward co-executor and trustee of his estate with John E. Semmes.

The baptismal name of Mr. Hayward was Bartlett, his godparents having been Edward Lewis Bartlett, his father's partner, and Mrs. David L. Bartlett. So great, however, became the confusion of the name Bartlett Hayward with that of the company in signing and receiving papers and let-

ters of importance that he adopted the letter E., it being the initial of the name Edward of his Godfather.

In addition to the responsibilities of the presidency of Bartlett, Hayward & Company, he is connected with several other financial institutions, and is a director in The Continental Trust Company and in the Western National Bank.

Mr. Hayward was married, April 3, 1907, at the home of the bride, 1118 North Charles street, Baltimore, to Helen Gladys, a daughter of James Dickinson and Edith (Cherry) Mason. (A sketch of Mr. Mason is to be found elsewhere in this work.) Their social and home life is a most happy and cheerful one, their chief characteristics being open-handed hospitality, made the more agreeable by the charm which pervades their home.

Mr. Hayward is fond of outdoor sports, and spends the majority of his spare hours in hunting, fishing, motorboating, at tennis, and golf. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

His club affiliations are with the Maryland, The Baltimore, The Baltimore Country, The Elkridge Fox Hunting, The Baltimore Athletic and Baltimore Yacht Clubs, of Baltimore; in New York City, with The Railroad, The Lawyers', and The Harvard Club of New York, and with The Oakley Country Club of Boston, Mass.

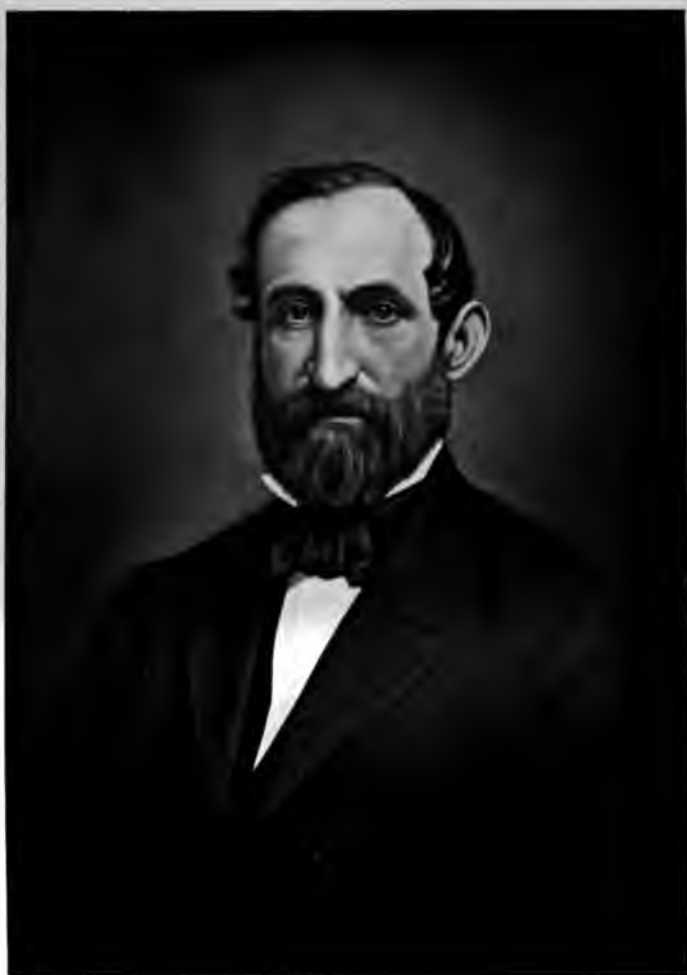
Mr. Hayward has inherited many elements of his father's character, chief among which are his knowledge, even at this early date, of human nature, his fairness, his generosity, and his integrity. These natural traits brought out by an intimate association with his senior for several years before the latter's death, should furnish this young man still on the threshold of his business career, with the essential prerequisites of success.

DANIEL MILLER

The Miller family has for a number of generations been a splendid example of what can be accomplished by enterprise, ambition, strict honesty and steadfast application toward a fixed purpose. The American ancestor of the family came to this country from Germany prior to the Revolution and settled in Loudoun county, where he was engaged in teaching for a number of years, and where his efforts were highly appreciated.

(I) Daniel Miller, son of the aforementioned, with other patriotic Virginians, assisted in the defense of Baltimore in 1814. He followed the occupation of farming.

(II) Daniel Miller, son of Daniel Miller, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, July 7, 1812, died in Baltimore, Maryland, July 24, 1870. Until the age of fourteen years he assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm when, the latter having become financially embarrassed by reason of endorsing a note for a friend, young Daniel determined to care for himself. He accordingly made his way to Harper's Ferry with all his worldly possessions in a bundle carried on his shoulder, and upon his arrival in that town found employment as a clerk in a country store at a merely nominal salary. Harper's Ferry was at the time the social center of that section of the country, and he was subjected to temptations of all kinds. Having profited by the excellent teachings of his mother, he formed the resolution never to indulge in tobacco or any form of alcohol, and kept this resolution throughout his life. He discharged his business duties with faithfulness and diligence and spent his spare time in earnest study. This course of



Daniel Miller

conduct and his business integrity and capacity made so favorable an impression that he was offered an interest in a mercantile establishment in Lovettsville before he had attained his majority. Having accepted the offer, it was but a short time before he bought out the interests of his partners and carried on the business successfully alone. In a very few years he became the leading merchant in that section of Virginia, and in 1846 sought a wider field for his business energy and ability.

He removed to Baltimore, and in association with the late John Dallam engaged in the dry goods trade, their place of business being in a small store at No. 304 Baltimore street, and the annual amount of their business being about \$80,000. From this small beginning has grown the present business, the annual amount of which is approximately five millions of dollars. The store remained in its original location until the death of Mr. Dallam in a railroad accident in 1855, when Mr. Miller removed it to No. 324 Baltimore street, and three years later to No. 329 in the same street. Mr. Miller devoted his entire time and attention to his business affairs, and returns from his strenuous labors were beginning to come in when the outbreak of the Civil War ruined all that he had been working for. The greater part of his trade had been with the Confederate States, and although he had enormous sums to collect, getting the money at that time was a matter not to be thought of. Mr. Miller would not allow himself to become disheartened. He was blessed with an unusual degree of foresight, and took the best steps to meet his difficulties in a brave manner. He dissolved his partnership and notified all his creditors that with the help of Providence he would pay all of his debts in due course of time, and made his children solemnly promise to complete this work if death should overtake him before he had had time to finish it. Such true nobility of character and business worth were of inestimable benefit in those troublous times. Mr. Miller set about reducing his living expenses in the most rigid manner, putting aside all the luxuries to which he had been accustomed, and practicing strict economy in every direction. His zealous endeavor was not without result. In less than five years he had paid up all his indebtedness, principal and interest, a sum amounting to \$496,000, and considered it the happiest day of his life when he was able to notify his creditors that he was about to resume his business to the fullest extent. Unpaid accounts to the amount of almost a half million of dollars were upon his books, the greater part being owed by residents of Virginia. Mr. Miller not only forgave the old indebtedness, but gave new credit to his old customers to such amounts as his justice and prudence would permit him to do, thus enabling others to make a fresh start, which, without his helping hand, they would have been unable to do. At this time he also gave his sons an interest in his business and occupied himself chiefly with the direction of affairs.

The necessity of currency and banking capital was strongly impressed upon him, and he was one of the chief instruments in the establishment of banks at Winchester, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Charlottesville. He was also an important factor in organizing a plan for assisting the farmers of the Virginia Valley to restock and seed their farms, and collected \$70,000 as treasurer of the Agricultural Aid Society, an amount which was thus distributed. He was the first president of the National Exchange Bank, an institution he had assisted in organizing, was a director of the Eutaw Savings Bank, and a member of the Board of Trade.

Shortly before his death he had made a business trip to Virginia from which he had returned greatly fatigued, but apparently in excellent health. The day after his return, however, he complained of not feeling well after

his return from church. His physician was sent for and pronounced his ailment nothing serious, but during the night Mr. Miller suddenly expired. The entire community sincerely mourned the loss of a man whose prudence, energy, resolution and integrity had been worthy of emulation for so many years. His large force of employees was devoted to him and his interests, bearing in mind the never-failing honesty and justice with which they had ever been treated. Although he was a man of strong convictions, he never desired to force his opinions on others, and was possessed of a warm and sympathetic heart. His domestic life was a most happy one, as could not well be otherwise under the guidance of a loving husband and devoted father. For many years he served as elder in the Presbyterian church, was a teacher and superintendent in the Sabbath school and was the chief contributor to the building fund of the First Constitutional Presbyterian Church. While residing in Lovettsville, Virginia, 1842, he was a candidate for the Legislature in the interests of the Whig party, and, although he absolutely refused to spend a cent for the purchase of votes, he was elected by a large majority. During his term he was a quiet but useful member, and was influential in having a number of important measures enacted for the benefit of his constituents.

Mr. Miller married, in Lovettsville, in 1836, Mary Ann Klein, of Loudoun county, Virginia. Children: 1. John Madison, married Maria Hollins; children: George H., and Grace Eleanor, deceased. 2. Margaret Elizabeth, married James W. Easter; children: Daniel M., James M., Arthur M.; Daisy, married J. J. Corder; Robert K.; Clay M.; Bayard, deceased; Marguerite; Theodore M. 3. Henry Clay, who died in his thirty-ninth year; married Elizabeth Whelan, of Philadelphia, and had: Daniel; Elsie Whelan, who married Meade Large, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 4. William Reynolds, a member of the well-known firm of Hurst, Miller & Company; he married Elizabeth Lillie Cassard, and has children: Maurice; William, deceased; Howard E.; Hattie C., who married Carville D. Benson; Lillie C. 5. Theodore Klein (see forward). 6. Daniel, whose memoir follows.

THEODORE KLEIN MILLER

Theodore Klein Miller, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Klein) Miller, was born at Lovettsville, Virginia, September 8, 1844, died suddenly in Baltimore, May 24, 1910, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. He was two years of age when his parents removed to Baltimore, and during his early years his father was engaged in a serious struggle with adverse circumstances, and young Theodore had not the advantages at the disposal of wealthy young men. He was educated in the public and grammar schools of Baltimore, then entered the City College, from which he was graduated in 1863, was awarded the first Peabody prize, consisting of one hundred dollars, and delivered the honorary oration of his class. In the September following his graduation he entered upon his business career, taking a junior clerkship, and filling this subordinate position with the faithful and thorough attention to all details and duties which characterized all his later life. He rose step by step until he had attained the position of head of the house founded by his father. It is known as the Daniel Miller Company, and Mr. Miller was president of the corporation from its organization until his death. It is one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the South, with its importance steadily and constantly increasing.



Theo. L. Miller



Daniel Miller

In spite of the demands made upon his time by the affairs of the Daniel Miller Company, Mr. Miller was interested in a number of other enterprises. He was president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Building and Loan Company; member of the executive committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore City; a director of the Hopkins Place Savings Bank; member of the board of visitors to the Baltimore City College. He was an active worker in the Presbyterian church, an elder for a number of years, president of the board of trustees, superintendent emeritus of the Sunday school, and president of the Presbyterian Association for many years. The trials of his early years simply helped to strengthen his personality and character and enable him to understand and assist others with greater ability, a course of procedure in accordance with his entire nature. He had an especial hobby, and that was the library in his own home. This consists of a fine collection of books, his preference being for the older authors, of whose works he was a constant reader, and of whom he never tired. This was one of the admirable features which bound the members of the family together, as the intellectual life was fostered to the utmost. In political matters Mr. Miller was an Independent Democrat, and his influence was powerfully and beneficially felt throughout the state organization. He had the welfare of the city deeply at heart, and was ever ready to further any plan which was for the improvement of the community in any manner.

Mr. Miller married (first) June 2, 1869, Mary Louisa, who died December 2, 1892, daughter of James H. and Lucilla S. Bradley. Children: 1. Theodore K. Jr. 2. Daniel B., married Eva Carter. 3. H. Clay, married Katharine Fauntleroy. 4. Mary Stanley. 5. Edith E., married Allan H. Wood, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Miller married (second) April 17, 1907, Grace Reid, a daughter of Mrs. William Mackenzie, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

At the time of the death of Mr. Miller, *The Baltimore American* said editorially:

"The death of a man of resources, of substantial achievement, of charitable disposition, of pronounced public spirit, is always a distinct loss to a community. Such a man was the late Theodore K. Miller. His career was one of success in every sense of the word. For a number of years he was president of the firm of Daniel Miller & Company, bringing to bear on the affairs of that company a lifetime of experience in the wholesale dry goods business. But Mr. Miller's activities were more than commercial. Business success with him meant greater opportunity to benefit his fellow men. Thus he became a leading spirit in religious and philanthropic work, while in politics he was recognized as a force standing for the best. In financial circles he occupied an honored position."

DANIEL MILLER

Daniel Miller, who was prominent in philanthropy, politics and business circles, one of the most useful citizens of Baltimore, head of the firm of Daniel Miller & Company, and a representative of the best element of energy and progress of the younger men of Baltimore, was born in that city, June 1, 1849, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Klein) Miller. Daniel Miller Jr., was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and entered Baltimore City College in 1863, graduating therefrom in 1867. He entered the present firm of Daniel Miller & Company in 1871; the firm was then located on Baltimore street, near Howard. In 1880 Henry Clay Miller, then head of the firm, died, and the business was reorganized. On returning

from a trip abroad for his health, Mr. Miller became a member of the newly-organized firm. It then consisted of the following members: Theodore K. Miller, Daniel Miller, William R. Miller, Robert C. Davidson, J. Frank Supplee. Daniel Miller was the financier of the firm of Daniel Miller & Company, and his keen insight into business affairs and conditions had much to do with the success of the firm. The firm occupied one of the handsomest modern store and warehouse structures in Hopkins Place, extending through to South Liberty street, a distance of one hundred and eighty feet. The premises had a frontage of forty-five feet on Hopkins Place and seventy-one feet on Liberty street. All the modern improvements were introduced, while a thorough system of organization was enforced, and the extensive business was handled with method and precision. The firm had a direct trade throughout the southern states and west of the Ohio with leading retailers and general merchants. The enterprise of the house was proverbial.

In 1893 Mr. Miller was elected president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, serving in that capacity for three years, and he was instrumental in bringing about numerous benefits through the association to the business men of Baltimore. In his speech at the Merchants' and Manufacturers' banquet, over which he presided with great success, Mr. Miller said:

"Duty, at times, sings in minor keys, paying tribute to departed greatness; but to-night duty is a trumpet call to every member of this association to forget those things which are behind, and to seek those things which are before, striving for the spirit which was in Patterson, Peabody and Hopkins, and is now in our Enoch Pratt, so that our many members, as one body, may contribute its share to the brilliant future awaiting our city."

It can be seen from this that he was a firm and enthusiastic advocate of the Greater Baltimore, and that he did all in his power to advance and strengthen it in all its interests. For a number of years he was a director of the National Exchange Bank, vice-president of the Guardian Security and Trust Company, and a member of the Board of Trade.

In the politics of Baltimore he was also a factor. He thoroughly knew the needs and advantages of the city, and added to this knowledge was a broad public spirit that sought the highest good for the community. He was a prominent member of the Reform League and took an active part in its work. He also belonged to the Civil Service Reform Association. He was one of the strongest tariff reform advocates in the State, and in 1892 presided over the Cleveland tariff reform meeting held in the Lyceum Theatre. In all reform movements in Maryland he was conspicuous and active upon committees and on the platform. In 1891 Mr. Miller was the Independent Democratic candidate for the office of State Senator of the Second Legislative District, but was not elected. Mr. Miller was selected by Mr. Hooper when the latter was mayor as one of the members of his reform school board, and was elected vice-president of that board.

Every form of charitable enterprise interested him and secured his active support. He was the founder and first president of the Friendly Inn. Since its inception it has grown to a much larger extent than its projectors imagined. Aside from being of assistance to unfortunate men, the institution has saved the city a great deal of trouble, as well as relieving the police department of what was fast becoming a nuisance. It is due chiefly to Mr. Miller's belief in the work of the Inn, and his enthusiastic support, that the institution was kept going through a long period before its work was appreciated by the public and finally gotten into excellent condition. For a while he bore the burden of responsibility almost alone. Mr. Miller co-



George Blakiston.

operated heartily with the Charity Organization Society and gave considerable of his time and means to the work of that organization, of which he was deemed one of the most valuable members. He was a director of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, besides being connected with other hospital work.

Mr. Miller married, in 1881, Mary Warner Kirkbride, of the family of that name in Philadelphia. She is very active in charitable and literary circles, and takes a great interest in public school and all educational matters. Children: 1. Henry C., born January 16, 1882; connected with the National Bank of Baltimore; married Janet Goucher. 2. Mabel Kirkbride, born June 2, 1883; died July 29, 1910, in Germany. 3. Edward Kirkbride, born May 12, 1885; connected with Daniel Miller Company, wholesale dry goods; married Elizabeth Turner. 4. Daniel Jr., born May 24, 1889. 5. Hazel, born February 20, 1893.

Mr. Miller died at his home, 605 Park avenue, Baltimore, December 13, 1898, in the prime of life, aged forty-nine years. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph T. Smith, pastor emeritus of the Central Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dewitt Benham, the present pastor. Interment was in the family lot in Greenmount Cemetery. Resolutions of regret were passed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Maryland State Temperance League, Board of Managers of the Friendly Inn Association, Directors of the National Exchange Bank, and Directors of the Guardian Trust and Deposit Company.

GEORGE BLAKISTON

George Blakiston, president of the Union Trust Company of Maryland, in addition to being widely and honorably known in legal circles, is a recognized authority in matters financial. Mr. Blakiston is a representative of a family which, for nearly two centuries and a half, has given to the State of Maryland and to the Nation many useful and heroic citizens.

The name of Blakiston first appears in English history in 1341, no doubt called into prominence by participation in the career of conquest upon which Edward III. was then entering, and which could not fail to evoke the martial spirit of this ancient race. The Blakiston family of Maryland descends from the Blakistons of Newton Hall, a branch of the Blakistons of Blakiston, in the Palatinate of Durham. The name has at different times been variously spelled, but the correct orthography is Blakiston. The arms and crest are as follows: Arms: Argent, two bars, and in chief three dunghill cocks, gules. Crest: A dunghill cock or, crested, armed, wattled, and collared gules.

The Rev. Marmaduke Blakiston, of Newton Hall, immediate ancestor of the Maryland family, was the fifth son of John Blakiston, of Blakiston, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir George Bowes, of Dalden and Streatham, Kent. He was vicar of Woodborne, rector of Redmarshall in 1585, rector of Sedgfield in 1599, and prebendary of Durham, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Crossgate, September 3, 1639. He married, June 30, 1595, Margaret James, who was buried at St. Margaret's, March 10, 1636. Their children were: Tobye, of Newton Hall; John, mentioned below; Thomas, vicar of North Allerton and prebendary of Wistow, ejected during the civil wars; Robert, rector of Sedgfield and prebendary of Durham on the resignation of his father in 1631; Ralph, rector of

Ryton, county Palatinate; Henry, of Old Malton, county York; Peter, sometime of Old Malton; George, sheriff of Durham in 1656, emigrated to Maryland with his family in 1668, settled in St. Mary's county and died the following year; Frances, married John Cosin, Lord Bishop of Durham; Mary, married Ralph Allenson, merchant in Durham; and Margaret, married Thomas Shadforth of Eppleton, county Palatinate.

(II) John Blakiston, son of Rev. Marmaduke and Margaret (James) Blakiston, was baptized August 21, 1603. In 1641 he was member of Parliament for Newcastle, in 1645 was mayor of Newcastle, and in 1649 was one of the judges who pronounced sentence of death on King Charles I. He married, November 9, 1626, at All Saints', Newcastle, Susan Chambers, and their children were: John, died in infancy; John (2), barrister-at-law; Joseph, died in infancy; Nehemiah, mentioned below; Rebecca, married James Lance; Elizabeth, died in infancy. John Blakiston, the father, died in 1650.

(III) Nehemiah Blakiston, son of John and Susan (Chambers) Blakiston, is named in his father's will, 1649, and in 1674 we find him claiming land in St. Mary's county, Maryland. He probably came to this country in 1668, with his uncle, George Blakiston, who is stated, in his brother's will, to have "suffered much in public concerns", and would seem to have emigrated for this reason, as well as on account of his relationship to the regicide judge. No doubt the family shared in the persecution which, after the Restoration, was endured by the Commonwealth leaders, some of whom testified on the scaffold to their loyalty to the cause of freedom. Nehemiah Blakiston was one of the attorneys of the Provincial Court and of the Courts of St. Mary's and Charles counties, and in addition to the active practice of the legal profession he filled the office of clerk of the King's customs for Wicomico and Potomac rivers. In the Revolution of 1689 he played an important part, and for his good services at this time received a vote of thanks from the assembly. At the same time he was commissioned captain of a troop of horse in the St. Mary's county militia, and in a letter dated July 17, 1690, writes that he has been appointed president of the Committee for the Present Government of this Province. April 21, 1691, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland, and in the same year was Speaker of the Assembly. August 26, 1691, he was commissioned a member of the Council of Maryland, and on April 8, 1692, was recommissioned a justice of the Provincial Court. He was commissioned colonel probably on the following day, his name thereafter always appearing as "Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston". He married, May 6, 1669, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gerard, of St. Clement's Manor, who was for a number of years a member of the Council of Maryland, but later removed to Westmoreland county, Virginia, and died there in 1673. Children: John, mentioned below; Susanna, married (first) Thomas, grandson of Secretary Thomas Hatton, slain at the battle of St. Mary's, 1665; (second), John Attaway; Rebecca, married ——— Walters; Mary, married Matthew Mason. Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston continued his career of honorable service to the close of his life, being present at a meeting of the council, August 25, 1693, and dying not long after, his widow, Madame Elizabeth Blakiston, being cited to administer on his estate December 11 of the same year.

(IV) John Blakiston, son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Gerard) Blakiston, married Anne, daughter of his stepfather, Joshua Guibert, and their children were: Nehemiah, probably died young; John, mentioned below; Thomas; Elizabeth, married Roswell Neale, of St. Mary's county; and

Susanna, married Robert Mason, of the same county. John Blakiston, the father, died in the autumn of 1724.

(V) John Blakiston, son of John and Anne (Guibert) Blakiston, married Eleanor, daughter of Colonel George Dent, of Charles county, and the following were their children: Nehemiah Herbert, mentioned below; George, died 1774; and John, died 1802. John Blakiston, the father, was a large land-owner in St. Mary's county, and died January 18, 1756.

(VI) Nehemiah Herbert Blakiston, son of John and Eleanor (Dent) Blakiston, died in 1816, and in his will devises to his children Longworth's Point, which had descended to him from his great-grandfather, Nehemiah Blakiston, and Elizabeth (Gerard) Blakiston, his wife. The records of King and Queen parish, St. Mary's county, show that Nehemiah Herbert Blakiston was several times elected a vestryman of the parish. He married (first) January 30, 1772, Mary, daughter of Kenelm and Chloe Cheseldine, and (second), in August, 1801, Eleanor Gardiner Hebb. By his first wife he had issue: Thomas; Eleanor; Kenelm; Mary; George, mentioned below; Margaret, married ——— Goldsmith; and Dent. The children of his second marriage were: Henry Herbert, married Ann E. Shanks; John; Bernard, married Rebecca Jordan Allstone; Caroline Gardiner, died 1817; Juliana; and Jane Maria, married Robert McK. Hammett.

(VII) George Blakiston, son of Nehemiah Herbert and Mary (Cheseldine) Blakiston, was born November 28, 1780, and his will, dated November 7, 1842, was proved in St. Mary's county, January 17, 1843. He married, in January, 1813, Rebecca Goldsmith, and had issue: James Thomas, mentioned below; Richard Pinkney, a physician; George Wellington, married Joanna Cheseldine; Lilius D., married John F. Dent; Zachariah Deme-neau, married Harriet Ann Shanks; Lucinda, married J. R. W. Mankin; Ann Rebecca, married Biscoe Cheseldine; and Priscilla Hebb, married ——— Lancaster.

(VIII) James Thomas Blakiston, son of George and Rebecca (Goldsmith) Blakiston, was a lawyer, and one of the most prominent men in the business and political life of St. Mary's county. He married, in November, 1840, Ann, daughter of Dr. William Thomas, of Cremona, St. Mary's county, and Eliza, his wife, daughter of Henry and Mary (Sothoron) Tubman. The death of Colonel Blakiston was widely and sincerely mourned as that of a man admirable in all the relations of life.

Colonel Blakiston and his wife were the parents of the following children: William Thomas, Teackle Wallis and George, mentioned below; Walter, deceased; James T., of Seattle, Washington; Andrew, of the same place; and four daughters: Bettie, Jane T., Ann T. and Ella Rebecca. William Thomas, the eldest son, was a cadet at West Point, and a member of the graduating class at the breaking out of the Civil War. His sense of duty to his State prompted his resignation. He joined the Confederate army, and after participating in many leading campaigns, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and died from the effects of the wound in July, 1863. At the time of his death he was first sergeant in Company A, Second Maryland Regiment, commanded by Captain William H. Murray. His commission as first lieutenant had been made out but was not received until after his death. Of the daughters, Jane T. married Joseph R. Foard, and Ann T. married William N. Conway, of Baltimore City.

(IX) Teackle Wallis Blakiston, son of James Thomas and Ann (Thomas) Blakiston, was born December 8, 1846, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and obtained his early education at the private school of Topping and Carey, Baltimore. After completing the course of study, he entered

the office of his uncle, James H. Thomas, who, in partnership with Severn Teackle Wallis, constituted the law firm of Wallis & Thomas. It was with this firm that Mr. Blakiston fitted himself for the profession for which his subsequent career proved him to be so peculiarly adapted. He became noted for his quick appreciation of the points to be established, and for his invariable success in getting at the root of the matter by questions during argument and by these illuminating inquiries would either develop the strength of the argument or demonstrate its weakness. The firm of Blakiston & Blakiston, of which he was senior member, was formed in 1880, upon the arrival of his brother George in this city. The partnership was maintained until 1897, when Mr. George Blakiston withdrew, the firm having acquired a large connection and built up an enviable reputation for sagacity, eloquence and honorable dealing. Thereafter, until the close of his life, Mr. Blakiston practiced alone. He was a strong man, a lawyer of great ability, cool and resourceful. As a speaker he was versatile, eloquent and logical, never failing to command the attention of his audience. His style was original, his language classical, and his utterances were pervaded by a deep earnestness and sincerity which carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. His intellect was luminous and vigorous and it was his delight to master the most intricate legal problems.

It is the special function of the lawyer to participate actively in the affairs of his community. He is the spokesman for its patriotic observances, for the reform of its abuses and for the enlargement of its functions. To this sphere of professional life and duty Mr. Blakiston brought the ability, zeal and earnestness which characterized him in the courtroom and the council, and his gifts as an orator were never more commandingly displayed than on the political platform. He was an ardent Democrat, and took a prominent part in the Allison campaign, acting as chairman of the independent Democratic organization which supported Mr. Allison against Mr. James Bond, of the regular ticket. He was also identified with the new judge campaign of 1882, which was the first large independent movement when three Democratic judges, George William Brown, William Stewart and William Fisher, and two Republican judges, Edward Duffy and Charles E. Phelps, were elected. As a member of the State Brigade staff, with the rank of colonel, under General James R. Herbert, Mr. Blakiston saw active service in the railroad riots of 1877.

Fearless and frank, detesting all subterfuge, with mind and motives singularly transparent, he never sought popularity, but stood at all times as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. He held at one time the office of judge advocate general and was a close friend of Judge Dennis. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he conformed his life to a high standard, so that his entire record was in harmony with the strictest principles of integrity and the loftiest ideals of honor. In all his relations to the bar he was essentially courteous, and in private life most genial and companionable. All who met him socially could testify to his charm and affability and to the brilliancy of his conversation, replete with reminiscence and anecdote, with humorous disquisitions upon the topics of the time and fascinating allusions to literature.

The death of Mr. Blakiston occurred October 30, 1909, while he was still in the fullness of his powers and at the height of his activities. He was unmarried, and was survived by his three brothers and one sister. A man of the purest character, the loftiest principles, the calmest judgment, the most unblenching courage, he served his city and his State well. To

every able lawyer and brilliant orator there are presented opportunities of advancement, the acceptance of which would be inconsistent with personal and professional integrity. Mr. Blakiston, sensitive to the slightest possible shadow of dishonor, invariably repelled these approaches. He kept unstained the name transmitted to him from generations of noble ancestry. Most truly might be said of him what was said of the noblest of earth: "His fame is whiter than it is brilliant".

(X) George Blakiston, son of James Thomas and Ann (Thomas) Blakiston, was born February 25, 1855, at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, and was educated at Charlotte Hall and St. John's College. After finishing his collegiate course he was for three years engaged in teaching, and during that time studied law in his father's office. After his admission to the bar he practiced for five years in St. Mary's county, and in 1882 came to Baltimore, where he became associated with his brother, Teackle Wallis Blakiston, formerly the law firm of Blakiston & Blakiston.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railway Company, held in February, 1892, Mr. Blakiston was elected a member of the board of directors. The railway was then a horse-car road, and during the construction period which has converted the line into an electric road, with every first-class facility, Mr. Blakiston served as chairman of the building committee. In September, 1892, he was elected president of the company, and his fitness to occupy the position was attested by the fact that he was reelected at each annual meeting until 1898, when the road was purchased by the City Passenger Railway Company. In 1900 he became president of the Realty Trust Company, which subsequently absorbed the Citizens' Trust and Deposit Company and the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company, becoming the Union Trust Company of Maryland, an organization of which he now holds the presidency. It was at this time that he retired from the practice of his profession, withdrawing from the firm of Blakiston & Blakiston, which, nevertheless, retained its name without alteration. As a financier Mr. Blakiston is keen, astute and resourceful, possessing that intellectual acumen and power of discrimination which enable him to unravel the intricacies of a case and penetrate quickly a labyrinth of details to whatever constitutes the heart and center of the matter. This has caused him to be consulted in regard to a number of critical financial situations and the acceptance of his judgment and adoption of the course which he thought most advisable under the circumstances, has, in each instance, been followed by the happiest results for all concerned.

Mr. Blakiston has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, especially in matters pertaining to the Fire Department. Not one of the many improvements which have developed in the department has escaped his notice, and he was among the first to begin the publication, in the newspapers, of a series of articles agitating the question of forming a "full-paid" department in the city of Baltimore. He is a member of the Maryland Club and the Bachelors' Cotillon, and attends the Protestant Episcopal church.

As the president of the Belvedere Hotel Company, Mr. Blakiston has recently purchased from Miss Florence Mackubin, the well-known artist, her portrait of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore. It was through the courtesy of Sir William Eden, the descendant of the Calverts and of Sir Robert Eden, the last Colonial Governor of Maryland, that Miss Mackubin obtained the privilege of copying the portrait, which is said to be the only life-sized picture of Cecilius Calvert extant. Lord Baltimore is represented in a black velvet jacket and tunic, thickly braided with gold, a gold sword-belt

and richly mounted sword, and wearing a Parliamentary collar instead of one of the Cavalier type. This portrait of the great founder of Maryland is to hang over the fireplace in the large hall of the Belvedere, and will irresistibly recall those noble traditions loyally cherished by every true Marylander.

Mr. Blakiston married, in November, 1892, Maud B., daughter of T. Buchanan Price. They have two sons, George Blakiston Jr., and T. Buchanan Blakiston.

Strict and literal fulfillment of every trust reposed in him has marked the entire career of Mr. Blakiston. A high-minded man of affairs and an able and conscientious lawyer, he is also a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, a title which has ever been synonymous with the name of Blakiston.

JAMES D. MASON

James D. Mason was one of the representative men of the city of Baltimore and the state of Maryland. In presenting to the public a sketch of his life it is imperative to call attention to the superior force of character and energy, combined with ambition and a rare quality of executive ability, which made him a conspicuous figure in public and private life. Although undemonstrative and unassuming in his nature, he nevertheless aided in forming the character and molding the society in which he resided. He assisted in developing manufacturing interests and spreading commerce, and his untiring efforts for the welfare of the city deserve the credit so generally accorded him. Selfishness was an attribute foreign to his nature, and in all the enterprises he advocated and forwarded he always had the best good of his fellow-men at heart.

(I) Hugh Mason, immigrant ancestor of the Mason family, was born in England in 1606. He embarked for this country, April 30, 1634, at the age of twenty-eight, with his wife Esther, aged twenty-two years, in the ship "Francis of Ipswich," John Cutter, master. He was one of the early settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman, March 4, 1634-35. He was a tanner by trade, and was also called yeoman in the records. He was a brother of Captain John Mason, the redoubtable Indian fighter. Hugh Mason was also a captain and fought in King Philip's war. He was a lieutenant as early as 1649, and was made captain, May 5, 1652. He was deputy to the general court in 1644-45-60-64-71-76-77, and was selectman twenty-nine years, between 1639 and 1678 inclusive. He was one of the three commissioners to end small causes before the office of justice of the peace was instituted. He was selected on a committee to attend to defects in bridges in the county, October 30, 1657. He was appointed to take account of John Steadman, county treasurer, December 8, 1660. He died October 10, 1678. His wife, Esther, died May 1, 1692. Children: 1. Hannah, born September 23, 1636, married, October 17, 1653, Captain Joshua Brooks, of Concord. 2. Ruth, died December 17, 1640. 3. Mary, born December 18, 1640; married, May 20, 1668, Rev. Joseph Estabrook, of Concord. 4. John, born January 1, 1644-45. 5. Joseph, born August 10, 1646 (mentioned below). 6. Daniel, born February 19, 1648-49; graduate of Harvard, 1666. 7. Sarah, born September 25, 1661; married, May 20, 1688, Captain Andrew Gardner, of Brookline. Two others.

(II) Joseph Mason, son of Captain Hugh Mason, was born August 10, 1646, in Watertown. He was a tanner by trade. He was admitted free-



James D. Mason.

man in 1690 and died July 22, 1702. He married, February 5, 1684-85, Mary Fiske, born July 5, 1661; died January 6, 1724, daughter of John and Sarah (Wyeth) Fiske, of Watertown. Her mother, Sarah (Wyeth) Fiske, was the daughter of Nicholas Wyeth, of Cambridge, and was born and baptized in England. Her father, John Fiske, was born about 1619, and took the oath of fidelity in 1652; he married, December 11, 1651, and died October 28, 1684. Children: 1. Mary, born May 2, 1685; married Thomas Learned, of Watertown. 2. Hester, born July 8, 1686; married (first) November 19, 1737, Captain Joseph Coolidge, who died April 17, 1749; married (second) December 13, 1750, Edward Johnson, of Woburn. 3. Joseph, born October 2, 1688 (mentioned below). 4. Sarah, born November 17, 1691; married, June 22, 1709, Thomas Chamberlin, of Newton.

(III) Joseph Mason, son of Joseph Mason, was born October 2, 1688. He was a tanner by trade, and settled first in Boston, and later in Watertown. He was a justice of the peace, town clerk and representative in 1733 and 1734. He was much engaged in conveyancing, settling estates, and in the municipal business of the town. He married (published in Boston, June 26, 1710), September 14, 1710, in Stoughton, Mary Monk, daughter of Elias and Hope Monk, of that part of Dorchester which is now Stoughton. He died July 6, 1755. His widow died April 22, 1763, aged seventy-two years. Children: 1. Mary, born October 23, 1711. 2. Joseph, born October 9, 1713. 3. Abigail, born October 10, 1715; married, June 4, 1737, Thomas Biscoe. 4. Benjamin, born July 14, 1717; married, September 28, 1741, Martha Fairbanks. 5. Elizabeth, born February 3, 1718-19; married, October 11, 1739, Nathaniel Perry, of Sherburn. 6. Nehemiah, born June 14, 1721 (mentioned below). 7. Elias, born August 24, 1723. 8. Esther, born November 4, 1725; married, January 25, 1749-50, Captain Jonathan Brown. 9. Lydia, born November 6, 1727; married, November 4, 1747, Micah (Uriah) Whitney, of Natick. 10. Susanna, born September, 1729; married, December 16, 1755, Samuel Soden, of Cambridge. 11. Ebenezer, born March 1, 1732-33. 12. Josiah, born October 3, 1734.

(IV) Nehemiah Mason, son of Joseph Mason, was born in Watertown, June 14, 1721, died August 6, 1775. He married (first) March 28, 1754, Elizabeth Stone. She died April 2, 1755, aged thirty-two, and he married (second) Martha ———, who died July 23, 1761. He married (third), April 17, 1764, Rebecca Fillebrown. Children, born in Watertown: 1. Daniel, born August 15, 1757. 2. Hugh, born December 23, 1758 (mentioned below). 3. Elizabeth, born December 18, 1759; died April 2, 1791; married, May 19, 1785, Colonel Moses Coolidge, his second wife. 4. Joseph, born July 4, 1761. 5. Moses, born July 24, 1764; a soldier in the Revolution, Tenth Massachusetts Regiment; married, October 9, 1786, Lucy Kingsbury. 6. Sarah, born August 21, 1766. 7. Martha, born January 5, 1768; married, April 18, 1792, Samuel Sawin. 8. Rebecca, born May 28, 1769. 9. Aaron, born April 13, 1773.

(V) Hugh Mason, son of Nehemiah Mason, was born December 23, 1758. He served as a soldier in the Revolution. His term of service was from August 20 to November 29, 1777, Captain Joseph Fuller's company, Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment. The Revolutionary Rolls show that he was allowed two hundred miles travel, and probably took part in the battle of Stillwater. He married, June 20, 1782, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Clarke. Her father, Richard Clarke, was baptized July 16, 1732, and was the son of Richard and Mary Clarke, of Watertown. The latter died August, 1728, aged thirty. Her grandfather, Richard Clarke, died November 6, 1760, and was the son of Uriah and Mary

Clarke. He married (second) October 6, 1741, Anna, widow of Nathaniel Bright Jr., and daughter of Captain Nathaniel Bowman. Her great-grandfather, Uriah Clarke, was the son of Hugh and Elizabeth Clarke, and was born in Watertown, June 5, 1644; admitted freeman, May 5, 1685; died in Framingham, February 24, 1725. He married (first) Mary —; (second), in Watertown, November 21, 1700, Martha Pease, of Cambridge. Her great-great-grandfather, Hugh Clarke, was one of three brothers, who were among the earliest settlers of Watertown. He removed afterwards to Roxbury, where he was admitted freeman, May 30, 1660; member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1666. He died in Roxbury, July 20, 1693, and his wife, Elizabeth, 1692. Children, born in Watertown: 1. Martha Clarke, born December 14, 1782. 2. Richard Clarke, born February 23, 1784 (mentioned below). 3. Joseph, born April 16, 1786. 4. Elizabeth, born November 2, 1787. 5. Amos, born January 3, 1789. 6. Seth, born November 24, 1790.

(VI) Richard Clarke Mason, son of Hugh Mason, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, February 23, 1784. He was educated there in the district schools. In 1816 he came to Baltimore.

(VII) James D. Mason, son of Richard Clarke Mason, married (first) Mary Dent, of Baltimore, and had one daughter by this marriage, Mrs. Summers J. Beacham. He married (second) Mary A. Cooke, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He had three sons by this marriage: James Dickinson (mentioned below), Samuel C., and Clarence W. In 1820 he established himself in the cracker business in Baltimore and was the sole proprietor of this concern, which was the oldest of its kind in the city for many years. He continued at the head of its management until his death, August 14, 1877.

(VIII) James Dickinson Mason, son of James D. and Mary A. (Cooke) Mason, was born March 6, 1853; died December 10, 1906. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of the city of Baltimore, and he then attended the Baltimore City College, which he left prior to graduation in order to devote himself to a three years' course of study in Germany. He returned to this country in 1872, commenced his business career under the supervision of his father, and was admitted to membership in the firm of James D. Mason & Company in 1874. When ill health compelled his father to abandon an active business life, James D. Jr. assumed control of the business, which continued in a flourishing condition under his capable management. On August 4, 1887, the factory premises were destroyed by fire. The following day Mr. Mason went to Philadelphia, leased a bakery, took all his own men there, and on the 6th of August was manufacturing crackers, remaining there until his Baltimore factory was rebuilt and in perfect and complete running order, which he accomplished by January 25, 1888, a remarkable example of energy and determination. The building consisted of five stories and a basement, and was elaborately constructed of brick and granite. The equipment consisted of the most modern and improved machinery, and gave employment to almost three hundred operators, in the manufacture of all kinds of crackers, jumbles, biscuits, etc. It was the largest establishment of its kind south of New York, and the superior quality of its output had become almost proverbial. Their trade extended as far west as Indiana, as far south as New Orleans, and as far north as New York.

In 1893 this concern was incorporated as a stock company, James D. Mason being chosen president, and Samuel C. Mason, his brother, vice-president and treasurer. In 1896 the interests of the business were pur-



Chauncy Brooks

chased by the New York Biscuit Company, and Mr. Mason was elected a director and a member of the executive committee and made manager of the southern interests of the company. When a consolidation was effected with the National Biscuit Company, Mr. Mason was retained in the same capacity, and was active in the affairs of the corporation until 1901, when he retired in order to devote his time and attention to his private business interests, which were extensive. In addition to his responsible duties in connection with the cracker industry, Mr. Mason was a director of the Maryland Savings Bank, and was one of the founders and a director from its inception until his death of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, and of the Fidelity Trust Company. He was a member, and for many years a vestryman, of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. Was one of the founders of the Baltimore Country Club and was a member of the Merchants', Elkridge Hunt and Maryland clubs.

Mr. Mason married Edith, daughter of Dr. Jerome Cherry, of Baltimore. Two children also survive him, J. Dudley, and Helen Gladys, who married E. Bartlett Hayward. Mrs. Mason is known throughout Baltimore as a liberal, charitable woman, remarkably unselfish and kind to all. She is modest and retiring in disposition, and the home life dominated by her sweet and refined nature was an ideal one.

The death of Mr. Mason, which was a very sudden one, was apparently hastened by the death of his dearly beloved brother, who had passed away two months previously. They were devoted to each other, and saw each other every day. The industry and energy of Mr. Mason, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career. Brief and imperfect as this sketch must necessarily be, it falls far short of justice to him, if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and imitation.

CHAUNCEY BROOKS

The financial and commercial growth and development of a city are so closely interwoven with the history of the individuals who further these interests, that a history of one is almost practically a history of the other. In this connection, in regarding the history of the city of Baltimore, it is most important that a history of the late Chauncey Brooks be taken into consideration. While many men owe their success to intense concentration upon one line of effort, and while this quality is of decided value, there are a few exceptions in American enterprise, where leaders of business matters have been so variously endowed by nature, that they have been able to organize and manage successfully a number and variety of exceedingly important undertakings. Of these exceptional men, Mr. Brooks is an example par excellence. His ancestors had their home in England, and some of them came to America previous to the war of the Revolution, and made their home at New Haven, Connecticut, where the first Chauncey Brooks was a lieutenant and a Royalist, siding with the Crown at the time of the Revolution in America. His lands and property were confiscated and held by the patriots, and were not recovered by him until after his marriage with Elizabeth Barnes, a member of a patriot family. The Brooks family belonged to the Episcopal church; the Barnes family were Congregationalists, and New England people.

Chauncey Brooks, son of Lieutenant Chauncey Brooks, was born in

Burlington, Connecticut, January 12, 1794. He attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and from his earliest years displayed unusual ability. At the age of nineteen years he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and after an exhaustive consideration of the advantages offered by a residence in that city, concluded to make it his permanent home. The results achieved in his future career proved the wisdom of his plan. It was but a short time before his business acumen and ability made themselves perceptible in various directions. Methods of transportation engaged his attention at the outset, and he was connected with this line of industry from the first, transporting goods by team to the adjoining sections of the country and to the valley of Virginia, and over the mountains into Ohio. Mercantile life next engaged his attention, and in 1822 he associated himself with General Walter Booth, of Meriden, Connecticut, who was at the time president of the Bank of Meriden and had represented his state in the Federal Congress for a number of years. The business partnership thus formed under the firm name of Booth & Brooks met with success from its very inception, which was continued uninterruptedly for many years. After a number of years General Booth withdrew from the firm, which was continued under various firm names until shortly before the conclusion of the Civil War. The various names under which he operated and the firms he was interested in during this period were: Chauncey Brooks & Company; C. Brooks, Son & Company; Brooks & Fahnestock; Brooks, Fulton & Company; John G. Harryman & Company; Brooks, Towner & Company; Brooks, Thrasher & Company; the present firm of Brooks, Rogers & Company, and the banking house of Fahnestock & Company. The class of goods handled by these firms was a most varied and extensive one, including, in wholesale quantities, dry goods, grain, boots and shoes, etc.

Mr. Brooks entertained the excellent idea that the best method of promoting public progress was to advance individual prosperity, and acting in accordance with this theory, he became the associate member in a number of enterprises, selecting as his associate, not men of capital like himself, but one of those clerks in his employ who had shown especial business aptitude and who would be guided by the mature and ripened experience of himself. In this manner he is said to have furnished capital for the opening of more than thirty concerns, not permitting his name to be used in the firm name, but figuring as the "Company" in it, and when the concern was placed on a successful and paying basis, withdrawing from it and leaving it in the hands of his young associate. Some of the business houses thus called into existence are still in the field in active operation in Baltimore, and have long since outgrown their small beginnings, and have helped greatly in developing the commercial interests of the entire community.

In addition to these mercantile enterprises, Mr. Brooks at a very early period took an active part in numerous industrial and manufacturing operations in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and at the time of his death was largely connected with the oil output of that state. It was but natural and human that he should desire success in all he undertook, but his greatest delight was in the opportunities the wealth thus acquired gave him to benefit others, collectively and individually, and he was too liberal minded to attach undue importance to this success. His extensive undertakings brought him that pleasure which comes with the conquest of difficulties which had seemed apparently insurmountable. The magnitude and magnificent results of his operations attracted to him other prominent business men of his day, who desired to benefit by his experience and advice in other fields of action. He was elected a director of the Baltimore Savings Bank,

and served in this capacity until his death. He was one of the organizers of the Western Bank, and was elected to the presidency of that institution in 1837, succeeding the Hon. Samuel Jones, and remained president in active service until his death. With the interests and welfare of this financial institution Mr. Brooks became so closely identified that it has been considered by many as his individual idea, his executive ability and sound judgment being prominent factors in its success. As president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to which office he was elected in 1846, he succeeded William G. Harrison, served for a part of two years, and was succeeded by John W. Garrett. During his term of office the road passed through the most troublous period of its existence, and the riots at Mount Clare occurred in 1857. The presence of mind and personal courage of Mr. Brooks wielded a great influence in quelling the disturbance, his coolness and calm statement of facts having the effect he intended them to produce. His expressed idea of the future business life of the city was so closely connected with the existence of this railroad, that a destruction of the one would mean ruin to the other, and in association with Johns Hopkins, he did his utmost to prevent this alarming state of affairs from coming to pass.

During his earlier years he served several terms as a member of the City Council, but although frequently proffered public office in later years, he consistently refused these honors, deciding that he was more usefully employed in devoting his energies to fostering the financial and commercial welfare of the city. He was one of the earliest and most intimate friends of George Peabody, and was named by the latter as one of the twenty-five original trustees of the Peabody Institute. Mr. Brooks never permitted his private interests to stand in the way of measures which might benefit the community at large, and the opinion held of his business sagacity and sound judgment was so great, that in matters of dispute among his friends and neighbors he was considered as a sort of oracle, who must of necessity be able to give the advice suitable to any case. With young men just beginning a mercantile career this was especially the case, and the advice he gave them was always based on sound principles. He ascribed his success largely to the fact that he would never take a hazardous risk, nor depend upon speculation to increase his gains. The numerous financial and commercial crises which occurred while he was actively engaged in business never seriously affected his business interests, for the reason that they all rested on a solid foundation, and while firms went to the wall all around him, none of the concerns with which his name was in the slightest degree affiliated, ever surrendered to any of these panics.

Mr. Brooks married (first) 1820, Marilla Phelps, born 1798, died 1861, daughter of Lynde and Lorena (Gaylord) Phelps, of Burlington, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord, who fell at the Massacre of Wyoming, 1778; his daughter, then about one and one-half years of age, fled with her mother and two other children through eight hundred miles of almost trackless forest, finally reaching her home in Connecticut in safety. The children of this marriage were: Walter Booth, whose sketch follows: Henry, Phelps, Thorndyke, John Chauncey, Franklin Lynde, Albert Jennings. Mr. Brooks married (second) Mrs. Mary (Phelps) Marks, whose first husband was Almeron Marks. She had no children by this marriage.

The ripe and varied experience of Mr. Brooks, and his careful observation, rendered his counsel of the highest value on all occasions, and he was ever ready to freely impart the knowledge he had gained in his long years

of activity to those who solicited it. Charitably inclined by nature, when the means of conferring benefits on suffering humanity were placed at his disposition by the success of his enterprises, he made a free use of them in this direction, but his benefactions were always bestowed in an unassuming and unostentatious manner, and it was not until after his death that the full extent of them became apparent. His influence was felt by the city for good while he was still living, and the impression is one which will continue to be felt for many years to come. His death occurred at his residence in Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, May 18, 1880, at the venerable age of eighty-six years.

(The Gaylord Line).

Aaron Gaylord was a descendant of William Gaylord, a native of Devonshire, England, descended from the Gaillairds of Normandy, in the north of France, and from the houses of York and Lancaster in England. The family coat-of-arms was "The Roses." Chateau Gaillard, the ruins of which are still standing, was a stronghold built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion for the defense of the frontier of Normandy. It was considered impregnable except by starvation, and in the reign of Richard's successor, Philip Augustus, the garrison, after a siege of six months, was obliged to surrender on this account.

In the winter of 1629-30, William Gaylord joined a company of colonists under the lead of Rev. John Maverick and Rev. John Wareham, and came to New England, arriving at Nantucket, Boston Bay, in the spring of 1630, and settling in Dorchester. In 1638 or 1639 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, then an infant settlement, and was a delegate to the first General Court at Hartford in 1639, which formed the Commonwealth of Connecticut. He was elected to the Connecticut Legislature for forty-one sessions (semi-annual), and at time of his death in 1673 was still a member of that body. He had four sons, known in all Gaylord traditions, as the "four brothers" (all born in England), from whom descended the Gaylords of this country, viz.: William, Samuel, Walter and John. Walter, the third son, was the father of the branch here considered. His eldest son, Joseph, was born in 1649, and married Sarah Stanley, in 1670. He lived in Waterbury, Connecticut, and afterward in Durham, Connecticut. His sons were: Joseph, John, William and Benjamin. John, the second son of Joseph (born 1677), had a large family. He lived for many years in Wallingford, Connecticut. His sons were: Moses, Aaron, Reuben, Jesse, Edward and Eleazer.

Aaron Gaylord, of Wyoming (the second son of John), was great-great-grandfather of Walter B. Brooks. He was born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1745, and married Katherine Cole, of the same place. They removed to Pennsylvania about the year 1775, making the journey on horseback with their three children, Lemuel, Phoebe and Lorena, the journey taking three weeks. They settled in the Wyoming Valley, on the Susquehanna river, the settlement then being small.

Lorena, youngest daughter of Aaron and Katherine Gaylord, married Lynde Phelps, of Burlington, Connecticut, in 1799. Lynde Phelps was a descendant of Samuel Phelps, one of the colonists who came over from England in order that they might enjoy greater liberty of conscience. He came to this country in the same vessel with William Gaylord in 1630, and settled with him in New Windsor, Connecticut. Lynde Phelps was of Scotch descent, and the family at one time bore the name of Philips. His father's name was Joshua Phelps, and mother's name was Hannah (Birge) Phelps.



Wallis D. Brooks,



Walter B. Brooks.

WALTER BOOTH BROOKS

Walter Booth Brooks, who died January, 1896, in Baltimore, Maryland, is a notable example of the fact that a number of the best traits are inheritable, and in addition to those he possessed by this right are many others which are equally as good. The sketch of his father, which precedes this, shows the high station of Chauncey Brooks in the financial and commercial world, and in this we propose to give a brief account of the many eminent qualities possessed by the man whose name heads this sketch. He rose far above the standard in business matters, and in the affairs of state his advice was sought. The business operations with which he was connected for so many years were of a most extensive and varied character, and assisted greatly in making Baltimore the great commercial center it is at the present time.

Walter Booth Brooks was born in Baltimore, May 27, 1823, and died at his home, "Cloverdale," Eutaw Place, Baltimore, January 17, 1896. He was named for General Walter Booth, who had been his father's intimate friend and earliest business partner, and was educated in a private school in Connecticut. He was very young when he took his first step in business life, commencing in the wholesale dry goods house of his father, and when he attained his majority in 1844, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm at the same time as Derick Fahnestock, who was his lifelong friend. For the six years following the business was conducted under the style of C. Brooks, Son & Company, later this became Brooks, Fahnestock & Company, the large warehouse of the firm being for many years on Baltimore street between Howard and Eutaw streets. Mr. Brooks was clear-headed, energetic and enterprising, and when the outbreak of the Civil War put a stop to their trade with the South for the time being, the firm determined to open a branch business in a westerly direction. Accordingly Walter B. Brooks was sent to Zanesville, Ohio, there to establish the proposed branch concern, and personally look after the conduct of affairs, while Mr. Fahnestock was to remain in Baltimore and attend to the interests at that end and in Pennsylvania. In 1865 Mr. Brooks withdrew entirely from the business in Baltimore, became entirely identified with the branch he had established in Zanesville, which was known as W. B. Brooks & Company, and remained in Zanesville until 1867. The business prospered under his capable management, and he proved beyond a doubt that he had inherited the business qualities and executive ability of his father in no small degree. He then returned to Baltimore, and for a number of years after his return was principally engaged as assignee for a number of business firms whose affairs had become hopelessly involved, and which he succeeded in winding up in a satisfactory manner. Among these business firms were the dry goods house of Howard Cole & Company, and Kirkland, Chase & Company, who were importers of coffees and sugars. Both of these had been very expensive failures, involving large interests and immense sums of money, and the ability which Mr. Brooks displayed in unraveling the tangled state in which he found matters, drew upon him the attention of the prominent men of the business world. Subsequently Mr. Brooks turned his attention to real estate matters, foreseeing that the growth of the city was a matter of but a few short years, and in this idea he was not mistaken, as events proved. He became associated with the Canton Company, to the presidency of which he was elected in 1877, to succeed the late Charles J. Boker, and he was identified with this enterprise for

many years. The real estate transactions of this firm were frequently of enormous proportions, and they were located in the eastern suburb of Baltimore, where they owned large tracts of land. The ready understanding and sound judgment of Mr. Brooks speedily made themselves manifest in this enterprise, and under his management the affairs of the concern, which had not been very flourishing at the time he took hold of matters, changed in a very short time. When Mr. Brooks assumed the management, the shares of the company were selling at a very low price, and the company heavily in debt. At the time of his death he had paid all indebtedness and the stock was on a substantial basis and selling at a high price. He loved work for work's sake and found pleasure in facing difficult financial problems, and overcoming them. He was connected with a number of other financial and commercial enterprises, among them being the following: Director and stockholder in the Western National Bank, the Eutaw Savings Bank, Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Consolidated Gas Company, Howard Fire Insurance Company, and the Central Ohio Railroad Company. For some years he had also been interested in the Central Passenger Railroad of Baltimore.

When he was engaged with business matters, his entire attention was given to the matter in hand, but he entertained the fixed idea that it is not at all necessary for a business man to exclude himself from social intercourse, and he lived according to this principle. He was of a genial, whole-souled disposition, and was one of the incorporators of the Merchants' Club in 1880, was chosen president when the club was reorganized in 1885, and it was there that his fine spirit was seen to the best advantage. His quiet courtesy and tactful affability smoothed the rough places on the road of life of the club as soon as he assumed the management, which was at a time when the affairs of the club were in such sad financial condition that it was about to be sold at auction. Mr. Brooks changed all this entirely, and by the system he introduced placed the club on a paying basis, and it is now the gathering place for about six hundred merchants and the most desirable locality for entertaining their visiting business friends. While Mr. Brooks had always taken a serious and decided interest in the political affairs of his city, state and country, he had never solicited public office and was not anxious to serve in any. In 1887, however, while he was absent from the city, he was made the Republican nominee for the office of governor of Maryland, and when he was informed of this honor, he declined to return to the city for the time being, and it was a considerable length of time before he would allow himself to become convinced that it was for the best interests of the State that he should accept the nomination of his party, and in this manner, with the assistance of the Independent Democrats, who had offered their support when they became acquainted with the name of the Republican candidate, help to break up the Democratic "ring." The election was a hotly contested one, but the influence of the Democrats was too great, and Governor Jackson was elected. As trustee of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church for many years, Mr. Brooks was a liberal subscriber to the institution, and equally liberal in connection with the numerous charities which it supervised.

Mr. Brooks married, 1852, a daughter of Abram G. Cole, for many years a well-known dry goods merchant of Baltimore. Children: Captain Chauncey, secretary of the Rylander-Brooks Lumber Company; Walter B. Jr., see forward; Mrs. William G. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois; and Mrs. Bartlett S. Johnson, of Baltimore. The residence of the late Mr. Brooks attracts the attention of thousands of visitors to Druid Hill Park,



*Very truly yours
William Michael Dime.*

as it stands at the east side of the Eutaw entrance to the park. It is a commodious Colonial mansion, built of brick, and has tall columns. In the course of his long life Mr. Brooks gave employment to many hundreds of people, and by all of them he was regarded more in the light of a fatherly friend, to whom they might go for counsel and help when in need, rather than as a mere employer. His kindly heart was ever ready to listen to plans for the betterment of humanity in general, and his private charities, which were numerous, were bestowed in a simple, unostentatious manner which was thoroughly appreciated by the recipients. His death was a great loss, not alone to his immediate family and friends, but to hosts of others who had been affiliated with him in business matters.

Walter B. Brooks Jr. is a worthy successor to his gifted father. He is carrying on the business organized by the latter, making from time to time such alterations in the methods as the changed conditions of the times demand. He is the present head of the Canton Company, president of the Sanford & Brooks Company and of the Canton Railroad Company, and vice-president of the Western National Bank.

He married Fannie, daughter of Stephen Bonsal, a prominent coffee importer of Baltimore, and resides at No. 28 Mount Vernon Place. He is one of the energetic, progressive men of the present generation, and is in every way capable of managing successfully the varied and extensive interests he has in charge.

WILLIAM MEADE DAME

That the influence of the church is declining is a remark frequently made by those who lack the discernment to perceive that, while creeds and outward observances are undoubtedly losing their hold upon the world-at-large, there is convincing evidence that the essentials of religion are daily becoming more deeply rooted in the heart of mankind. By reason of its breadth of view and liberality of sentiment the Protestant Episcopal church is peculiarly fitted to exercise influence at the present time especially when its representatives are such men as Dr. William Meade Dame, who has been for more than thirty-three years rector of the Memorial (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Baltimore.

On the paternal side the ancestors of Dr. Dame came from Cheshire, England, John Dame settling in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1633. At what period one or more of his descendants emigrated to Virginia, we are not informed. On the maternal side Dr. Dame is descended from John Page, of Middlesex, England, who came to the colonies in 1650, establishing his home in Williamsburg, Virginia, and also from Thomas Nelson, "of York," who came from Penrith, Cumberland county, England, in 1700, and settled in Yorktown, Virginia. Among the ancestors of Dr. Dame may be mentioned: William Nelson (1711-72), president of the Council of the Colony of Virginia; Thomas Nelson (1738-89), signer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia and major-general of the American army; and Carter Page, a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. George Washington Dame, father of Dr. William Meade Dame, was a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for the remarkably long period of fifty-six years was rector of Camden parish, Danville, Virginia. He was at one time Professor of Latin in Hampden-Sidney College, and for several years held the office of superintendent of public schools in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He was a man of "daunt-

less energy, gift for teaching, utter unselfishness and great charity toward all men." He married Mary Maria, daughter of Major Carter Page, of "The Fork," Cumberland county, Virginia, and his wife, Lucy (Nelson) Page.

William Meade Dame, son of George Washington and Mary Maria (Page) Dame, was born December 17, 1844, at Danville, Virginia, and as a boy, living on the outskirts of a small town, was able to enjoy to the full fishing, riding and hunting. He showed even then that fondness for history, especially the early history of his own country, which in later life became with him a favorite line of study and reading. The influence of his mother on his intellectual and spiritual life was marked and strong, while the genial companionship to which he was admitted by his father was a no less powerful factor in his development. He studied at the Danville Male Academy and afterward at the Danville Military Academy. Homer, Caesar, the history of the Revolutionary and Mexican wars, and the novels of Fenimore Cooper and of Marryat were his favorite reading at this period of his life.

In 1861, though only in his seventeenth year, he became a private volunteer in the Confederate army of Virginia, serving in the first company of Richmond Howitzers until the surrender at Appomattox. Of his decision to be a minister he writes: "In the last two months of the war, in the trenches at Petersburg, came to me the definite purpose, born of the feeling that as God had saved my life and health through the dangers of a long and bloody war, I was bound to that line of duty for life which would most entirely serve Him. My own choice made me a soldier, and after the war a worker; the example, the training and the prayers of my parents, and the Spirit of God made me a minister."

From 1866 to 1869 he pursued his studies at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. From 1869 to 1870 he was deacon in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Haymarket, Virginia, and from 1870 to 1874 was rector of St. John's parish, Loudoun, Fauquier county, Virginia. For the next two years he served as rector of St. Luke's, at Norfolk, Virginia, and in 1876 he became rector of the historic Old Christ Church, at Alexandria, Virginia.

After two years there he was invited to Baltimore and in 1878 became rector of the Memorial Church. For thirty-three years he has been identified, not only with the work of his own parish and with the councils and the business of the Protestant Episcopal church, but with all that is best in the religious and social life of Baltimore. He is a man without pretense, thoroughly genuine, free from small importances, a characteristic of smaller minds, and wholly absorbed in his work. When in 1903 the Memorial Church celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship, not only the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church in his own state, and many visitors from other cities and states, took part in the observance, but the city of Baltimore showed in many ways its warm appreciation of the minister who for a quarter of a century had done such faithful parish work. These twenty-five years showed an increase of communicants from two hundred to nine hundred and three, a Sunday school of six hundred, with a separate building, and such social and religious auxiliaries in the church work as the Girls' Friendly Society, the Woman's Auxiliary, the Junior Auxiliary, a Men's Club, the Church Aid Society, the Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and a number of other kindred organizations. Congratulations from former students, from members of the parishes which he had served in earlier years, and from church papers

and periodicals throughout the South were received in large numbers and were most gratifying to the friends of Dr. Dame.

A man of deeply embedded convictions as to right and duty, and as true to such convictions as is the magnetic needle to the pole, abounding in sympathy with the sorrowing, a man of broad views, large faith and a great heart, such is Dr. Dame. His style of speaking is original and a deep earnestness and sincerity pervade his utterances and carry conviction with them.

In 1893 St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, conferred upon Dr. Dame the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been claimed for the special service of chaplain by many societies, notably the Confederate Society in Maryland (since 1878), the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard (commissioned in 1890), the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution in Maryland, since their organization. He has been a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Maryland for the last twelve years, and is now the president of the standing committee. In 1901-04-07-10 he was a deputy from Maryland to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Dr. Dame is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and he is chaplain of these orders. He is identified politically with the Democratic party, and in answer to a question as to whether he had ever changed his political allegiance, has been known to reply, "Never changed—mind still sound!" While his favorite indoor amusement is chess, Dr. Dame has always been somewhat of an athlete. He has done a good deal of systematic work in the gymnasium, is still a good shot in the field, marches and camps with his regiment, the Fifth Maryland, and rides the wheel vigorously. He says, "I do the visiting in a large congregation of nine hundred communicants, a task worthy of an A-1 athlete, as I declare, who am a judge, having practically tried almost all other forms of athletics!"

Dr. Dame married, September 30, 1869, Susan Meade, daughter of David and Susan (Meade) Funsten, the former colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, Confederate States Army, and member of the Confederate Congress for Virginia. Dr. Dame and his wife have had five children, four of whom are living. Their son, the Rev. William Page Dame, is now associate rector with his father. Mrs. Dame is a woman of culture and charm, winning the warm friendship of all who are brought within the sphere of her influence, and performing with tact and grace the many and exacting duties which devolve upon the wife of a clergyman who presides over a large city parish.

Dr. Dame is a man of strong personality and of imposing presence. Absolutely without fear, he has never hesitated to denounce what he believed to be wrong and to uphold what he believed to be right, and has always given his influence to those interests which promote culture, works for the Christianizing of the race and recognizes the common brotherhood of man. His ripe and varied experience, his judicial mind and his careful observation have rendered him the trusted counselor of his people at all times and in all phases of their lives. Young and old seek him alike to settle doubts and disputes, to adjust differences and to effect reconciliations.

A life which has allied itself to the lives of so many others by genial friendship and kindly service has won for the man who has lived it the right to be listened to with exceptional interest when he offers suggestions which may be helpful in attaining true success. "Don't put the blame for your failure on God, or on other men and women, but on yourself. Pick

your flint and try again, learn wisdom from past mistakes, and you will surely 'get there' and do the work and fill the place in the world that is really meant for you."

Although Dr. Dame is by descent, by birth, by his student training and by his early pastoral work, a Virginian, so thoroughly have the last thirty-three years identified him with all the best interests of Baltimore that Baltimoreans claim him as their own, and it is the sincere wish, not of his parishioners alone, but of all his fellow-citizens, that his rectorship may, like his father's exceed the half-century limit, and that his golden jubilee may be celebrated in the Monumental City.

JOHN E. HURST

Among the class of citizens who, in days gone by, added to the growth of Baltimore, who became prominent by the force of their own individual character at a period when it may truly be said that there were giants in the land, giants in intellect, energy and enterprise, and who, dying, left behind them imperishable "footprints on the sands of time," the late John Edward Hurst stands in the front rank. Few citizens have lived in our midst since the foundation of Baltimore who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes true greatness. Certainly, none whose memory shall float down the stream of time will be more honored and revered.

The Hurst family is one of the old families of America, and traces its lineage as far back as the year 1216 in England. It is one which has furnished its full quota of members to those who were active in defense of the rights and liberties of this country, and to professional, financial and commercial lines. Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church, president of the Drew Theological Seminary, well-known author and writer for the press, is a grandson of Samuel Edward Hurst and his first wife, Lavinia Littleton, and there have been a number of others in this family who have attained more than a merely local reputation as writers.

(I) Edward Hurst married in England, where his life was spent, and among his children was Edward (see forward).

(II) Edward Hurst, son of Edward Hurst, was born January 16, 1744. He married, 1764, Sarah, daughter of Henry Hooper, and resided at Battersea, County Surrey, England. Children: Samuel Edward (see forward); Thomas, Joseph and Rebecca, who emigrated to America, and settled in Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1796.

(III) Samuel Edward Hurst, eldest child of Edward and Sarah (Hooper) Hurst, was born at Battersea, County Surrey, England, in 1764, and died October 26, 1822. He came to Maryland when he was about sixteen years of age, and his name appears as one of the fourteen "militia men" drafted from Dorchester county, listed in a letter of Henry Hooper to the governor, dated June 28, 1781, "to serve in the Continental army until the 10th day of December next." He served as a private in the Second Company, Captain James Gray, Third Maryland Regiment, from June to December, 1781, and in the Maryland Line, First Regiment, as a member of the Sixth Company, until his honorable discharge at Frederickstown, November 29, 1783. He was on the fighting line in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, during several important engagements; took part in the siege and battle of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. In 1787 there was awarded him, as a soldier, a piece of land,



Alfred C. Murat

No. 1053, of 4,165 lots, of fifty acres each, on reserved ground lying west of Fort Cumberland, then in Washington (now Garrett) county, Maryland, about one and a half miles from Deer Park. It seems that this property was never valued highly enough either to occupy, pay taxes thereon or sell, and the title subsequently passed into other hands. He owned a farm near Salem, and about thirteen years prior to his death purchased a tract of land on the west side of the stream, later known as Hurst's Creek, and about four miles east of Cambridge, the county seat. This place was called Weir's Neck and passed into the possession of his eldest son. He became a member of the Methodist denomination some years before his death, and is buried in the old cemetery at Cambridge.

Samuel Edward Hurst married (first) 1786, Lavinia Littleton. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born 1787, died 1845, married Thomas Wingate. 2. Stephen (see forward). 3. Christiana, born 1795, died 1880, married Lewis Finney. 4. Elijah, born 1797, died 1849. Mr. Hurst married (second) 1803, Elizabeth Yardley. Children: 5. Samuel, born 1804 and died 1840. 6. John, born 1807, died 1880. 7. James, born 1810, died 1823. 8. Henrietta Maria, born 1813, died 1847, married William H. Swiggett. 9. Emily, born 1816, died young.

(IV) Stephen Hurst, eldest son and second child of Samuel Edward and Lavinia (Littleton) Hurst, was born in 1793, and died in 1846. As the eldest son he inherited Weir's Neck, according to the English custom, and was a gentleman farmer and a local preacher of the Methodist church. Shortly after his death his wife removed with the family to Cambridge, Maryland. He married Anne Jones, and among his children was John Edward (see forward).

(V) John Edward Hurst, son of Stephen Hurst, was born at Weir's Neck farm, on the Great Choptank River, near Cambridge, October 21, 1832, and he died January 6, 1904. Upon the removal of his mother to Cambridge he entered the Cambridge Academy, where he studied for several years. At the age of seventeen years he decided to go to Baltimore, and there found a position with Hamilton Easter & Company, but at the end of one year became an employee of Hamilton & Sons, with whom he remained for seven years. He next entered into business relations with the firm of Hurst & Berry, in which his uncle, John Hurst, was the senior partner. In 1857, Mr. Hurst in association with his cousin, the late William R. Hurst, bought out the old firm of Hurst & Berry, thus making his first business venture under his own name, the firm being known as Hurst & Company. Later the business was removed to Nos. 241-243 West Baltimore street and in 1868, upon the death of William R. Hurst, Littleton B. Purnell and Captain Alfred Maddox became associated with John E. Hurst, and the firm name changed to Hurst, Purnell & Company. Under the able management of the partners, of whom Mr. Hurst was the leading spirit, the business prospered and increased to such an extent that, in July, 1886, it was removed to Hopkins Place and Green street, and finally, in 1905, was located at Nos. 39-41-43-45 Hopkins Place, at the corner of Lombard street. The firm was reorganized December 1, 1895, and became known under the name of John E. Hurst & Company, the members of the firm being: John E. Hurst, Lloyd L. Jackson, William B. Hurst, A. C. R. Wilhon, William E. Clarke, Henry S. Hurst and John E. Hurst Jr. Just one year later Mr. Clarke retired from the firm and Mr. M. F. Burgess was admitted in his stead. The business at the head of which his name figures is so closely intertwined with the life of Mr. Hurst, that a history of the one must of necessity include a history of the other. The firm was

built up from small beginnings and it is owing largely to the energy, enterprise and executive ability of Mr. Hurst that it has attained a position in the business world second to none of the same class. The larger part of its trade is with the Southern States, and it is estimated to amount to fully \$5,000,000 annually. The business has always been conducted in such a safe and conservative manner, that even the numerous financial and commercial panics through which the country has passed, have been unable to affect it in the least. The various departments are under the capable management of experienced buyers and salesmen, and it speaks well for all concerned to be able to make the statement that many of the employees of this house have held their positions for a lifetime. It has always been an up-to-date house in every respect, keeping a bright lookout for all new ideas and improvements in the dry goods line, and introducing all modern equipments as soon as they have been proven practicable. Mr. Hurst was also identified with a number of other important business enterprises. He was formerly president, then vice-president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; director in the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company; vice-president and a director of the National Exchange Bank; a director of the Eutaw Savings Bank; a director in the Fountain Hotel Company (Carrollton Hotel); director in the Ashland Manufacturing Company; director in the Board of Trade; trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and in connection with the last-named office, considered it his duty and pleasure to visit the hospital every Sunday afternoon, and spend some hours in conversation with the patients and officials. He was a director in the Merchants and Maryland clubs, a member of the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, and a liberal contributor to the Horse Show. Although Mr. Hurst took a deep interest in the political welfare of his country, he was never desirous of holding public office. Yet in 1895, when the Democratic party sought a man to represent them, whose personal and business character were unimpeachable, and offered the nomination for the office of governor to Mr. Hurst, he considered it his duty to put aside his personal feelings in the matter, and act as was for the best interests of the greater number concerned. He was, however, defeated in the election by Hon. Lloyd Lowndes. For a number of years he served as a member of the water board under the administration of Mayor Latrobe. Mr. Hurst was not only the business head of the house, but took a personal interest in the welfare of those in his employ, and the love of his employees was evidenced on the occasion of his seventy-first birthday, when they presented a handsome silver punch bowl to him, a gift which he valued above all others as an emblem of the personal love they bore him. His benefactions were numerous but unostentatious, he having a decided dislike to notoriety in this connection. The affairs of the Samuel Ready School aroused his deepest interest; he was a director of the institution and frequently looked after the comforts of its inmates personally. Shortly before his death he donated twenty thousand dollars toward erecting the Hospital of the United Charities at Cambridge, and was the guest of honor on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone. The death of Mr. Hurst came suddenly and unexpectedly. He had suffered for some time from a cancerous growth on one cheek, which had been successfully operated upon on two occasions. On the day prior to his death, he repaired to the hospital to have another operation performed; this was successful, but as a result of the disease, clots had formed in the veins and entered the heart, causing death the following night. The sad news was a great shock to the entire city, and rich and poor vied with each other to do honor to his memory. As soon as the news of his

death reached the business world, a meeting was called of those in the same line of business, and it was unanimously decided that all business be suspended and the stores closed during the hours of the funeral. The Senate of Maryland, the Cambridge Town Council and a number of other public bodies adopted resolutions expressing their sorrow at the death of Mr. Hurst, and the loss they had sustained. As Mr. Hurst had been a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church for more than thirty years, the funeral took place from that edifice. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. W. H. Falkner, assisted by Rev. George C. Stokes and Rev. G. Mosley Murray. So entirely unexpected was his death, that he had planned to meet his wife and daughter abroad the following spring. Mr. Hurst was devoted to the ties of friendship and of family, regarding them as a sacred obligation, and when he passed away the city mourned the loss of a member of one of its most representative and prominent families. His city residence was at No. 704 Cathedral street, Baltimore, and his summer residence was "Hurstleigh."

Mr. Hurst married Mary R. S., daughter of Dr. Ephraim Bell, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Children: Nancy W., who married Lieutenant Alfredo Cappellini, of the Italian Navy; Julia Bell H., who married Dr. C. H. Wilkin, and resides in Baltimore; Mary Boyd H., married E. Harvie Smith; Charlotte B., married C. G. Miller of New York; Sallie W.; William B., Henry S.; John E. Jr. Mr. Hurst, by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes carved out for himself friends, affluence and position. By the strength and force of his own character he overcame obstacles which, to others less hopeful and courageous, would have seemed insurmountable. His mind was ever occupied with projects for the welfare of the city of his adoption. Selfishness was foreign to his nature, and in all the enterprises he advocated and forwarded he had in view the good of his fellow-men. His reputation for public and private integrity was second to that of no man in the land. His friends were many, and were to be found in all classes of society, all of whom were deeply and sincerely affected by his death.

"Hurstleigh," the country residence of the family, has a number of interesting stories connected with it. When Mr. Hurst purchased it more than a quarter of a century ago, it was supposed to be haunted, but none of the ghostly visitors have ever made an appearance before any member of the Hurst family. The house was much smaller than it is at the present time, for Mr. Hurst had the interior remodeled in some respects, enlarged the house itself, added rounded porches, and built additional quarters for the servants at the rear of the house. It is now a handsome, modern country house, within easy reach of the city, and the general note expressed by the furnishings and the equipment in general is rather one of solid comfort than of luxury. It is surrounded by modern country seats, and the box hedge which surrounds the place is finished with knobs at each side of the entrance gate. Some of the stories connected with the estate are of historic interest, and when Mr. Hurst took charge of the land, he was obliged to remove the ruins of an old powder mill which had been blown up by the owners rather than that it should fall into the hands of the enemy. There is a fine tennis court, and a number of spacious hothouses, where beautiful flowers and rare fruits are grown. The simplicity of this home of rest, as it may be truly called, contrasts admirably with the magnificent furnishings of the city residence in Baltimore, which is filled with curios, tapestries, etc., which are brought to this country by Mrs. Hurst and her daughter Sallie, when they return from their annual visit abroad.

GEORGE A. VON LINGEN

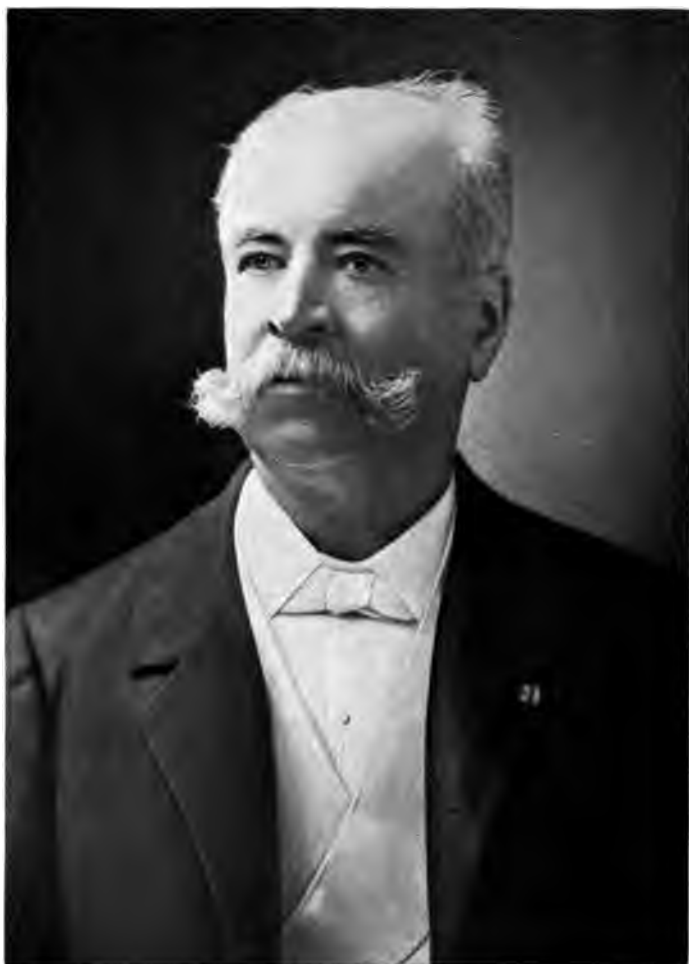
A list of the representative men of the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, who have made themselves notably conspicuous in public and private life by a combination of most excellent qualities, whose superior force of character has placed them in the front rank, would be decidedly lacking in accuracy were the name of George A. von Lingen not to be found. Not only did he rise above the standard in business life, but he possessed in a high degree those excellencies of character which make men worthy of the regard of their fellows. He was keenly alive to all the varying requirements of trade, conducted operations of the most extended and important character, and by his high-minded and liberal business methods succeeded in making Baltimore a great commercial metropolis. Brief and imperfect as this sketch is, it illustrates his energy and industry, his courage and fidelity to principle, and it would fail to do justice to him if it did not excite regret that there are not more citizens like him, as worthy of honor and imitation. The memory of his upright life is a blessed benediction to those who were his associates, whom he numbered among the representative men of Baltimore.

George A. von Lingen was born in Bremen, July 4, 1838, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, June 26, 1907. He was a member of a prominent family and acquired an excellent education in the schools of his native city. He then entered the employ of the well-known mercantile house of Edwin I. Oelrichs & Company, in Bremen, where he received a thorough training in shipping and mercantile business. The head of this firm was the uncle of the late Herman Oelrichs, of New York City. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. von Lingen decided to come to this country, and in July, 1859, sailed in the German ship "Edward," and after forty-two days on the ocean, landed in New York. In October of the same year he went to Baltimore, in which city he took up his permanent residence. His uncle, Albert Schumacher, had established in Baltimore, in 1829, the firm of A. Schumacher & Company, and Mr. von Lingen was given a clerkship. His executive ability and general business capacity soon became apparent, he was admitted to membership in the firm in 1870, and upon the death of Mr. Schumacher in 1871, Mr. von Lingen became the head of the house, which continued to carry on business under the original firm name. It has acted as the Baltimore agent of the North German Lloyd for about forty years and is also the agent of the Allen Steamship Line. In addition to these interests, an exceedingly large business is done in the export and import line in such staples as grain, bacon, tobacco, etc. Personally Mr. von Lingen was closely identified with a number of local financial institutions. He was a director of the Eutaw Savings Bank, a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for many years vice-president of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, and had served twice as president of the last-named institution. It is worthy of notice that during these years of service he absolutely declined remuneration of any kind. December 6, 1876, Mr. von Lingen was appointed German Consul in Baltimore by Emperor William I., and on December 7, 1899, he was decorated by the emperor with the Order of the Red Eagle, in honor of his long and faithful years of service. At the time of his death he had filled the consular office for a period of more than thirty years.

Mr. von Lingen married, 1865, Alba H. Webb, and they had one child, Alberta, who married Charles W. Field, a well-known lawyer and former



John Lingard



General Felix Agnus

assistant city solicitor. At the time of their daughter's début, Mr. and Mrs. von Lingen entertained extensively and, when Prince Henry of Prussia visited this country, Mr. von Lingen was chosen to receive him and to make the address of welcome to him in Baltimore.

For many years Mr. von Lingen was a member of the Maryland Club, was a member of the board of governors from 1888, and was also a member of the Germania Club. For a time the sport of yachting appealed to him strongly, and he was one of the party with the late T. Harrison Garrett, when the latter was drowned in the Chesapeake about twenty years ago. From the time he took out his naturalization papers in 1873, Mr. von Lingen was an American citizen in the highest acceptance of the term, yet he never wavered in love and devotion to the interests of his mother country as well, and was held in as high esteem on the one side of the ocean as on the other. His efforts in behalf of the German element in Baltimore resulted to a great extent in the furtherance of German literature in the city libraries. Although the health of Mr. von Lingen for some time prior to his death had given rise to uneasiness, his death was unexpected when it did come, and he had kept in touch with his numerous business interests until within three months of that sad occurrence. It is no exaggeration to say that he possessed in an unusual degree the respect and confidence of the business world. Sound judgment and exceptional capacity for business were combined in him with public spirit and highmindedness, and the resultant esteem accorded him by his fellowmen was appreciated by him to the fullest extent. In his intercourse with his business associates his opinions were delivered in short, decisive remarks, which verged upon abruptness, but he possessed to a great extent the German characteristic of good fellowship, and was considered most companionable by his intimates. Any enterprise which he undertook to support was certain to have this support given in a whole-hearted, vigorous manner, which invariably made for success.

GENERAL FELIX AGNUS

The life of the editor is best seen in the columns of the press. It is the repository of some thoughts that should be as immortal as our language; certainly more enduring than the perishable material on which they are printed. What Shakespeare said of the dramatists, fits the calling of editors more accurately. They are the brief chroniclers of the age, and in their daily toil is seen the form and pressure of the body of the times. They pass away, and are forgotten. Their brilliant sentences and witty paragraphs, glimmering a few years, become extinguished, or they are gathered to that store-house of orphan and unclaimed thoughts that become parents of other thoughts, ignorant of the source that first gave them being. Such is the fate of all the noble newspaper writers of the past half century, and from this inevitable destiny we can claim no exemption for one, the peer of any, a brief sketch of whom we present below.

An honorable and distinguished ancestry may be considered as something worthy of mentioning, even in our republican government, where all are held responsible for their own acts and are judged by their own merits. General Felix Agnus, we feel sure, never boasted of his ancestors, and but few of his intimate friends even are aware that in his veins there flows blood as noble and good "As all the blood of all the Howards."

General Felix Agnus was born in Lyons, France, July 4, 1839. He

belongs to one of the old families in that country which traces its lineage back more than a thousand years. His family moved to Paris when he was a child, and his education was received at College Jolie Clair, near Mont-rouge.

General Felix Agnus belongs to the "old guard" of American journalism. For more than a third of a century he has controlled the *Baltimore American*, and built up one of the greatest newspaper properties in the world. He has been both publisher and editor, participating in every phase of newspaper work and leading in the remarkable changes which have been wrought in modern publishing. He was among the first to see the power of the popular-priced paper and his initiative found rewards which have brought constantly increasing success.

When the great fire ate out the business heart of Baltimore in 1904, destroying \$100,000,000 of property, the handsome home of the *Baltimore American* was burned to the ground. General Agnus at once found facilities for printing his paper in Washington, and for bringing its editions to Baltimore on special trains. Before the fire was out, General Agnus had planned the finest newspaper office in the South, and this was the first big building erected in the fire zone—a splendid structure of sixteen stories, equipped with the best newspaper plant that could be produced. This leadership gave a wonderful impetus to *The American*. Most men would have rested on these laurels, but General Agnus is always planning, always at work, always expanding, and thus, in 1908, he started the *Baltimore Star*, a complete new afternoon newspaper, which is an illustration of his thoroughness. He secured for this paper every news franchise in sight, and it has the largest regular news supply of any publication in the country. His idea is that the paper should supply the news every part of the day, so now, under his generalship, his big plant turns out from six to ten editions every twenty-four hours.

After completing his education in 1852, General Agnus left home and sailed about the South Seas, visiting the Island of St. Helena, the west coast of Africa, rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and sailing up the east coast, when he made a brief sojourn at Madagascar. He then crossed the Indian Ocean, and by a long detour arrived upon the Pacific coast of South America. He then sailed around Cape Horn and crossed the Atlantic, thus completing a tour of the world.

When Napoleon III. began his war against Austria, Felix Agnus got his first taste of military life. He at once volunteered in the Third Regiment of Zouaves, and in that command was in the battle of Montabello. He was afterward detailed to a post in the celebrated Flying Guards under Garibaldi.

In 1860 Mr. Agnus came to the United States as chaser and sculptor for Tiffany's, in New York. When the United States flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter his old military ardor was rekindled, and he enlisted as a private in Duryea's Fifth New York Zouaves. His military experience made him invaluable to the command, and his rapidity of promotion was only equaled by the facility with which he acquired the English language. At the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, he saved the life of General Judson Kilpatrick, and was promoted to second lieutenant for gallantry. He led the charge at Ashland Bridge, was in the dash at Hanover Courthouse, and participated in the storming of the hills near Richmond; at Gaines' Mills he was shot through the shoulder. At Port Hudson he was a major, and selected to lead one of the divisions which was known as "the forlorn hope party." In the expedition to Sabine Pass, on the old transport "Pocahontas," which ran aground under the enemy's guns, it was found necessary to

throw overboard the horses on board to the number of one hundred and twenty. Major Agnus showed his sense of duty by shooting his own favorite animal, thus giving an example to the others. The transport, relieved of the weight of the horses, was floated and saved. At Fayetteville, while checking a charge, Major Agnus had a hand-to-hand fight with a Texan horseman, and received a severe saber cut on the wrist.

Duryea's regiment, known as the Old Fifth New York, had been sadly cut to pieces, and the War Department was ordering the decimated regiments to be consolidated. Major Agnus was determined that the distinctive title and number of his regiment should not be lost. Obtaining leave of absence, he went to New York, secured four companies of recruits and rejoined his regiment, which had been ordered to report to General Grant on the James River. Here he was made lieutenant-colonel. When Early was raiding up the valley in 1864 and threatening Washington, he joined the army of the brilliant cavalry leader, Sheridan, and took a prominent part in the perils and triumphs of that campaign. He was a personal witness of "Sheridan's Ride," the Nineteenth Corps, including his regiment, being in the thick of it when Sheridan came to their relief. When Sheridan started with his cavalry to join Grant in front of Richmond, he was instructed to send his best regiment to guard the Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware. The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, with Agnus now as colonel, received that compliment. The regiment remained at Fort Delaware for three months, and was then ordered to Savannah, Georgia, where Colonel Agnus received his brevet as brigadier-general, being at that time but twenty-six years old, and the youngest of his rank in the army. He was detailed as inspector-general, Department of the South, and was commissioned to dismantle the old Confederate forts in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and turn all the property over to the government. On August 22, he resigned his commission.

When Charles C. and Edington Fulton, of the *Baltimore American*, who defied popular sentiment by vigorously advocating the Union cause, went to the wharf in Baltimore in July, 1862, they found Lieutenant Agnus, lying prostrate in the cabin of the steamer. He was suffering from the effects of a shot which had shattered his right shoulder. The wound had been received while Lieutenant Agnus was leading his company in the final charge of the Fifth Corps on the Confederate position at Gaines' Mills. Mr. Fulton had Lieutenant Agnus taken to his home, where he was carefully nursed and the wound was healed. When the war was over and the lieutenant had become a brigadier-general, he hastened back to Baltimore and married his gentle nurse, Annie E. Fulton, daughter of Charles C. Fulton.

After his retirement from the army, General Agnus was appointed assistant assessor in the internal revenue office in Baltimore, but soon entered the business department of *The American*, where his remarkable business capacity at once became apparent. In 1868 he was appointed Consul at Londonderry, Ireland, and was confirmed by the Senate, but resigned the place. On July 4, 1869, he assumed the business management of *The American*, and has remained in control of its affairs ever since. Shortly before Mr. Fulton's death, the venerable proprietor of *The American*, recognizing General Agnus' fitness for the position, and his long and faithful services, executed a deed of trust making him sole manager of the paper.

General Agnus has always taken an active interest in National politics. He has received a number of honorary presidential appointments and takes kindly to such elections as member of the board of visitors to the Military Academy. His relations with Presidents Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt

and Taft were very friendly, and Secretary Blaine was moved to say of him: "He is a great Frenchman and a great American, who came to this country with the same zeal that made Lafayette's coming an honor to the land."

In State and municipal affairs he takes an equally active interest. He was one of the members of the municipal courthouse commission. As foreman of a grand jury he created a sensation by going deeply into the management of the reformatories. General Agnus has been a delegate to several presidential conventions, and has taken part in important National movements. His name has been mentioned repeatedly in connection with cabinet positions and ambassadorships, but he has consistently avoided political office. When the Republicans of Maryland were in position to elect him United States Senator, he declined the use of his name. One position, however, he did accept. President Roosevelt appointed him chairman of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Commission, and his work on that board resulted in a report which is regarded as a model. He has received many honors from his fellow citizens in this country. He is a Knight Commander of the French Colonial Order of Nichan-el-Anouar, one of the divisions of the Legion of Honor.

General Agnus has also found time for literature and the drama. War stories have been his particular forte, and he has written a number of picturesque stories usually based on some thrilling incident in his own career. A drama, "A Woman of War," written by him in collaboration with Miss Louise Malloy, was produced with success a few years ago.

Farming is General Agnus' delight, and his one recreation. His beautiful country place, "Nacirema," in the famous Green Spring Valley, is one of the show places of Maryland. The memorable dinner that he gave there to the late President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was attended by Secretaries Blaine and Rusk and fifteen hundred other guests, including men most prominent in politics, literature, finance and commerce.

His success in the important department of journalism is truly creditable to his intelligence, enterprise and industry. But his success is not simply individual in its results; through the *Baltimore American* and the *Evening Star* he is aiding to advance all the interests of Baltimore, advocating its institutions and enterprises, and helping to increase its wealth, and extend its importance. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of Baltimore, and has also left its impress upon the annals of State and Nation.

FRANCIS WHITE

The ancestors of the White family, represented in the present generation by Miles, Francis Albertson and Richard Janney White, were among the earliest colonists in North Carolina, they being among the most honorable, sturdy and industrious, that emigrated from the old world. They were people of pious principles and rigid notions of right, and readily became converts to the doctrines and methods of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. From the earliest times they were members of this society, most of them having been leaders in that church, and many also prominent in the colonies and states in which they resided.

(1) John White, the earliest known progenitor in this country, lived in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, in 1718, whence he had removed from



Francis White

the neighborhood of Chuckatuck, Nansemond county, Virginia. As the records of this last-mentioned county have been destroyed, it is not possible to establish with certainty who was his father, but it is believed that either he or his father came from Whitby, Yorkshire, England, where, for about two hundred years previously, the name of Miles White is frequently found in the Parish Register. John White died about 1718 or 1719.

(II) Thomas White, son of John White, was born in 1696, and died November 30, 1761. In 1720 he removed from Virginia to North Carolina, and settled near Belvedere, where he built a mill and other structures, and resided until his death. Among the earliest settlers in this part of North Carolina, prior to the subdivision of Albemarle county, were Thomas Symons, Francis Toms, Zachariah Nixon and Isaac Page, who are believed to have gone there from Virginia about 1663 or 1665. The descendants of Thomas White intermarried with the descendants of these pioneers, and some members of this branch of the White family have continuously resided in that locality. Thomas White married, September 13, 1719, Rachel Jordan, born May 24, 1703, died June 16, 1768, in North Carolina, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Sanbourne) Jordan, of Isle of Wight county, Virginia. Joshua Jordan, born August 31, 1681, died 1718, was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Brasseur) Jordan, of Chuckatuck, Nansemond county, Virginia. Thomas Jordan, of Chuckatuck, Virginia, born in 1634, died December 8, 1699, married, prior to 1660, Margaret, born in September, 1642, died December 7, 1708, daughter of Robert and Florence Brasseur, of Chuckatuck, Virginia. Thomas Jordan, of Chuckatuck, is supposed to have been a son of Thomas Jordan. Elizabeth (Sanbourne) Jordan was a daughter of Daniel and Sarah Sanbourne.

(III) Caleb White, son of Thomas and Rachel (Jordan) White, was born May 8, 1740, and died February 26, 1795. He married, January 11, 1761, Rebecca, born September 26, 1743, died March 22, 1806, daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Nixon) Toms, of North Carolina. Francis Toms, born about 1712, died about 1770, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and was a son of Joshua and Sarah (Gosby) Toms, and a grandson of Francis Toms, the first, and Priscilla ———. Francis Toms, the first, was a member of the Governor's Council, and it was at his house that the first meeting of Friends in North Carolina was held. He is mentioned in the "Journal" of Thomas Edmundson.

(IV) Francis White, son of Caleb and Rebecca (Toms) White, was born February 24, 1764, died October 2, 1813. He was a farmer and served as clerk of North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends. He married Miriam, born October 23, 1773, died July 29, 1855, daughter of John and Mary (Anderson) Toms, and granddaughter of John and Sarah (Wilson) Anderson. John Toms, born about 1736, married about 1772, died March 31, 1808, was the son of Foster and Martha (Hodges) Toms, grandson of Joshua and Sarah (Gosby) Toms, and great-grandson of Francis Toms, the first, and Priscilla ———.

(V) Miles White, son of Francis and Miriam (Toms) White, was born in Perquimans county, which borders on Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, August 30, 1792, died March 12, 1876, having retained his faculties to this advanced age. The early years of his life were spent in farming, but it was evident, after some years of experience, that agricultural pursuits were not adapted to his mind, and he went to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, then an important trading point, in 1830, and engaged in merchandising and shipping. He was very successful, and built up a large coasting and West India trade. When he read of a famine in Ireland, he proceeded to buy up

all the corn he could find, and exported it, and from this source made large profits. It is worthy of remark, that although, in the business in which he was engaged at that time, a trade in ardent spirits might have been carried on extensively and profitably, he persistently forebore, on the ground of public policy and from conscientious scruples, from dealing at all in what he considered a pernicious article of commerce. Later he rode on horseback to Illinois and Indiana, and upon his return in 1849, with a fortune considerably increased by his mercantile business, he removed to Baltimore, Maryland. This was after the close of the Mexican War, when the United States had acquired California. The discoveries of gold there and in Australia attracted much of his attention and consideration. His natural sagacity of mind, aided by reading and reflection upon the effects of like causes upon prices and values, as illustrated by different epochs in the history of England and this country, led him to the conviction that a rise in the value of real property in this country was certain to follow. He accordingly purchased government lands and eligible lots in the West, locating his lands after personal observation and inspection, mostly in Iowa, Minnesota, Tennessee, Mississippi and Missouri, and large areas of property in Baltimore. His foresight and judgment were rewarded, in many instances, by an enormous increase in the value of his purchases. In Baltimore his operations in real estate were both extensive and successful. He improved his property at a large outlay, thus providing suitable dwellings for the increasing population; extending and improving the city; adding to its taxable basis, and furnishing constant employment to labor and industry. Mr. White was known as a successful financier and was recognized as one of the wealthy citizens of Baltimore. He was a stockholder and manager of Greenmount Cemetery for many years, and president of the Baltimore Cemetery, resigning the latter position upon becoming president of the People's Bank.

To those who knew Mr. White best, and were intimately associated with him in business and social life, his chief quality appeared a benevolent heart, which never displayed itself in ostentatious forms, but in generous effusion, through channels calculated to produce the greatest good. Besides his personal acts of charity and kindness in aiding others, he gave liberally to public authorized efforts to educate and improve his city and humanity. He was one of the most generous supporters of the many religious, charitable and educational institutions under the fostering care of the Society of Friends. Among those to whose success and efficiency he greatly contributed should be mentioned the Friends' Federal Hill Mission, Baltimore, and the Friends' Educational Society, High Point, North Carolina. In his will he left \$100,000 to found the "Miles White Beneficial Society of Baltimore City," the object of which is to "promote piety and Christianity (especially by the dissemination of books and tracts), to extend aid to the young in their religious, moral and intellectual training and education, and to relieve the deserving poor." In his personal and domestic life, Mr. White was studiously exact in the fulfillment of his duties. In business transactions, he was exact to the letter. Faithful in the discharge of every obligation, he required fidelity in all others who had dealings with him. Among the Friends he was regarded as one of their most upright and useful members.

Mr. White married (first) April 9, 1818, Elizabeth, born July 21, 1795, died February 23, 1837, in North Carolina, daughter of Elias and Mary (Newby) Albertson, granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah (Scott) Newby, great-granddaughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Hallowell) Newby, and great-great-granddaughter of William Newby, of Nansemond, Virginia. Elias Albertson, born September 24, 1763, was appointed Collector of the

Port of Newbiggen Creek, North Carolina, in 1792, died September, 1797, was the son of Elias Albertson, who died December 13, 1767, and married, 1759, Elizabeth, widow of James Carver. Mr. White married (second) March 15, 1849, Margaret, who survived him, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Janney) Hopkins, and a sister of Johns Hopkins. His children were by his first marriage, and all died in infancy or early youth, with the exception of Elias Albertson, who became a physician, and died in 1866, unmarried, and Francis, concerning whom, see forward.

(VI) Francis White, son of Miles and Elizabeth (Albertson) White, was born in Perquimans county, North Carolina, March 24, 1825, and died at his country residence at Walbrook, September 11, 1904. After attending school at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, he entered Haverford College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1843. He then spent a few years in Philadelphia and in New Orleans, and in 1849 removed to Baltimore, where his father and brother, Dr. Elias Albertson White, had also removed. He then engaged in the flour and grain commission business, his warehouse having been on North street, opposite Calvert Station. He was one of the large real estate owners in Baltimore, considered a power in the financial world, being connected with various institutions in Baltimore and elsewhere, and was a well-known capitalist of Baltimore, having an office at the northeast corner of Gay and Lombard streets. In 1873 he retired from active business, but continued to be deeply interested in the business life of Baltimore, and devoted much of his time to financial, educational and philanthropical institutions. He was a director in the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, the Eutaw Savings Bank, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Georges Creek Coal and Iron Company, the Peabody Fire Insurance Company, a manager of the Maryland State Insane Asylum, the Maryland Historical Society, Haverford College, and various other charitable and philanthropical institutions. He was the last surviving original trustee of both the Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital, having been appointed to both by Mr. Hopkins, who also appointed him as one of his executors. He was the treasurer of the trustees of the university for more than a quarter of a century, and acting president for one year, and during these many years gave his best thought and energy to the success of these institutions, in the welfare of which he was so vitally interested. He was a staunch Republican, and while never taking an active part in politics, was always interested in the success of the party. He was an earnest supporter of the Civil Service Reform Association, a member of the Society of Friends, of the Maryland, the Athenæum, the University and the Merchants' clubs.

Mr. White married, December 14, 1854, Jane Eliza Janney, who was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, August 31, 1831. Children: Miles, see forward; Sarah Elizabeth, born June 6, 1857, died January 18, 1886; Francis Albertson, see forward; and Richard Janney, see forward. The line of descent of Jane Eliza (Janney) White is as follows:

Thomas Janney, provincial councillor of Pennsylvania, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Janney, was born at Styall, in Cheshire, England, in 1633, married, November 24, 1660, Margery Heath, and in 1683 removed with his wife and four sons to America and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. (II) Joseph Janney, son of Thomas and Margery (Heath) Janney, came from Styall, Cheshire, England, and arrived at the Delaware River, September 29, 1683. He was known as of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and married Rebecca Biles. (III) Jacob Janney, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Biles) Janney, died August 3, 1776, in Loudoun

county, Virginia, whither he had removed in 1743. He married, May 20, 1742, Hannah, daughter of Blackstone and Margaret Inglesden. (IV) Israel Janney, son of Jacob and Hannah (Inglesden) Janney, was born July 28, 1752, and died August 18, 1823. He married, May 15, 1773, Pleasant, who died March 4, 1779, daughter of Francis and Jane Hague. (V) Abijah Janney, son of Israel and Pleasant (Hague) Janney, was born May 30, 1775, and died January 14, 1842. He married, August 15, 1798, Jane, daughter of John and Hannah (Bond) McPherson. (VI) Richard Mott Janney, son of Abijah and Jane (McPherson) Janney, was born January 27, 1806, and died December 12, 1874. He married, May 8, 1829, Sarah Janney, born February 27, 1799, died March 25, 1879, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Janney) Hopkins. (VII) Jane Eliza Janney, daughter of Richard Mott and Sarah Janney (Hopkins) Janney, married Francis White, as above mentioned.

The will of Mr. White, which was executed April 29, 1901, was admitted to probate, September 20, 1904. For charitable and religious purposes the legacies amounted to \$35,000, but no mention is made in the will of the Johns Hopkins University, to which he had given large sums during his lifetime, having contributed over \$100,000 to the Endowment Fund in 1902. The estate was a large one, and the will showed that it consisted in large part of real estate. The following are the charitable and religious bequests: Young Women's Christian Association; Young Men's Christian Association; Manual Labor School; Shelter of Aged and Infirm Colored Persons; Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital; Boys' Home Society; Home of the Friendless; Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association; Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality; Union Protestant Infirmary; Women's Industrial Exchange; Nursery and Children's Hospital; Home of the Incurables; Baltimore Monthly Meeting of Friends of the Eastern and Western Districts (Orthodox); and Port Mission for Seamen, for the use of the Anchorage, conducted by the Women's Auxiliary.

(VII) Miles White, eldest child of Francis and Jane Eliza (Janney) White, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 17, 1856. For a time he attended the private school of Miss Talbott, and was then prepared for college by private instruction from Rev. George F. Morrison and George G. Carey, of Baltimore. He became a student at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1875, and spent some time under the preceptorship of Innes Randolph, Esq. His first business position was as a clerk with P. T. George & Company, of Baltimore, where he remained for several years, then went into the office of his father to assist in caring for the large estate, and devoted considerable time to charitable and philanthropic work. For some years he served as chairman of the Western District Board of Charity Organization Society; was a member of the board of managers of the Charity Organization, and for a while was chairman of that body; served as trustee of the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium for Children; also of the Baltimore Manual Labor School; and of the New Mercantile Library. He is a trustee and president of the Miles White Beneficial Society; was a delegate from the Baltimore Yearly Meeting to Five Years' Meeting of Friends in 1902 and 1907; is a member of the Permanent Board of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, and chairman of the Yearly Meeting Committee on Education; treasurer of the Five Years' Meeting of Friends; and treasurer of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting. He is a director of the National Mechanics' Bank; Central Savings Bank; Baltimore Trust Company; Colonial Trust Company; corporate member of the Hopkins Place Savings Bank; formerly director and vice-president of the Union Trust Company.



Yours truly
Francis A. White

In addition to the banking institutions mentioned, Mr. White has served as director of the Central Railway Company; Baltimore and Jerusalem Turnpike Company; Cranes' Nest Coal Company; Clinchfield Corporation; and is now a director of Georges Creek Coal & Iron Company; Maryland Motor Insurance Company; Greenmount Cemetery Company; a trustee and chairman of the finance committee, Johns Hopkins University; and president of the Baltimore Cemetery Company. He served as a commissioner of finance of the city of Baltimore under the administration of Mayor Thomas G. Hayes.

For some years Mr. White was a member of the Council of the Maryland Historical Society; and has written the following articles: "William Haige," in "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," vol. xxiv; "William Biles," in vol. xxvi; "Thomas Janney, Provincial Councillor," in vol. xxvii; "Some Colonial Ancestors of Johns Hopkins," in "Publications of Southern History Association," vol. iv; "Henry Baker and Some of His Descendants," in vol. v; "The Quaker Janneys of Cheshire," in vol. viii. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and at college he was a member of the Everett Society, of which he was president in 1874 and 1875. His club associations are as follows: Baltimore, of which he was treasurer in 1883-85, secretary, 1885-87, and vice-president in 1893; Maryland; Johns Hopkins; Merchants', of Baltimore; Baltimore Country; Elkridge Fox Hunting; Bachelors' Cotillon, and the York Country clubs, and formerly a member of the New York Club. He attends the meetings of the Society of Friends.

Mr. White married, in Baltimore, Maryland, April 23, 1890, Virginia Purviance, born in Baltimore, December 3, 1869, daughter of Stephen and Fanny Land (Leigh) Bonsal. Stephen Bonsal was an importer of coffee, and formerly lived in Norfolk, Virginia, where most of his children were born, subsequently removing to Baltimore. He was a vestryman of Old St. Paul's Parish. Children: Stephen Bonsal, Francis, Sara Elizabeth, Miles, who died in infancy.

(VII) Francis Albertson White, second son and third child of Francis and Jane Eliza (Janney) White, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, December 4, 1860. He attended the school of George G. Carey, and later spent some time at Dr. Child's School, at Newport, Rhode Island. Here he was prepared for a higher, liberal course of study, and, entering Haverford College, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, took the full four years' course, and a special degree of Master of Letters. His business life commenced as clerk in a wholesale provision house. He had inherited means from his grandfather, and later still further inheritance came to him from his father. This gave him ample opportunity for displaying the characteristics which chiefly dominated his life, and for more than two decades he has been quietly but very efficiently connected with philanthropic work in Baltimore, proving an influential factor in all enterprises and a power for good, his influence being always felt on the side of right and justice. He is a director in the Provident Savings Bank, and in the Friendly Inn, and since January, 1902, president of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association; in the recent campaign to raise a fund of \$500,000 for this association, he is currently reported as having been very helpful in securing that amount for this useful work, both by his personal influence and by the example of considerable contributions from his own means. He is a member of the Society of Friends (Orthodox), and a staunch Republican, although not an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his energies in other directions. He is fond of outdoor sports, especially golf, and his recreation

and pleasure are derived from that source. In early life history and biography had a special charm for him, and he continued his interest along these lines after he had attained manhood. He is a member of the Baltimore Club, and of the Merchants' and Elkrige Hunt clubs.

Mr. White married, June 2, 1887, Sarah P., daughter of Thomas P. Ellicott, of Baltimore county.

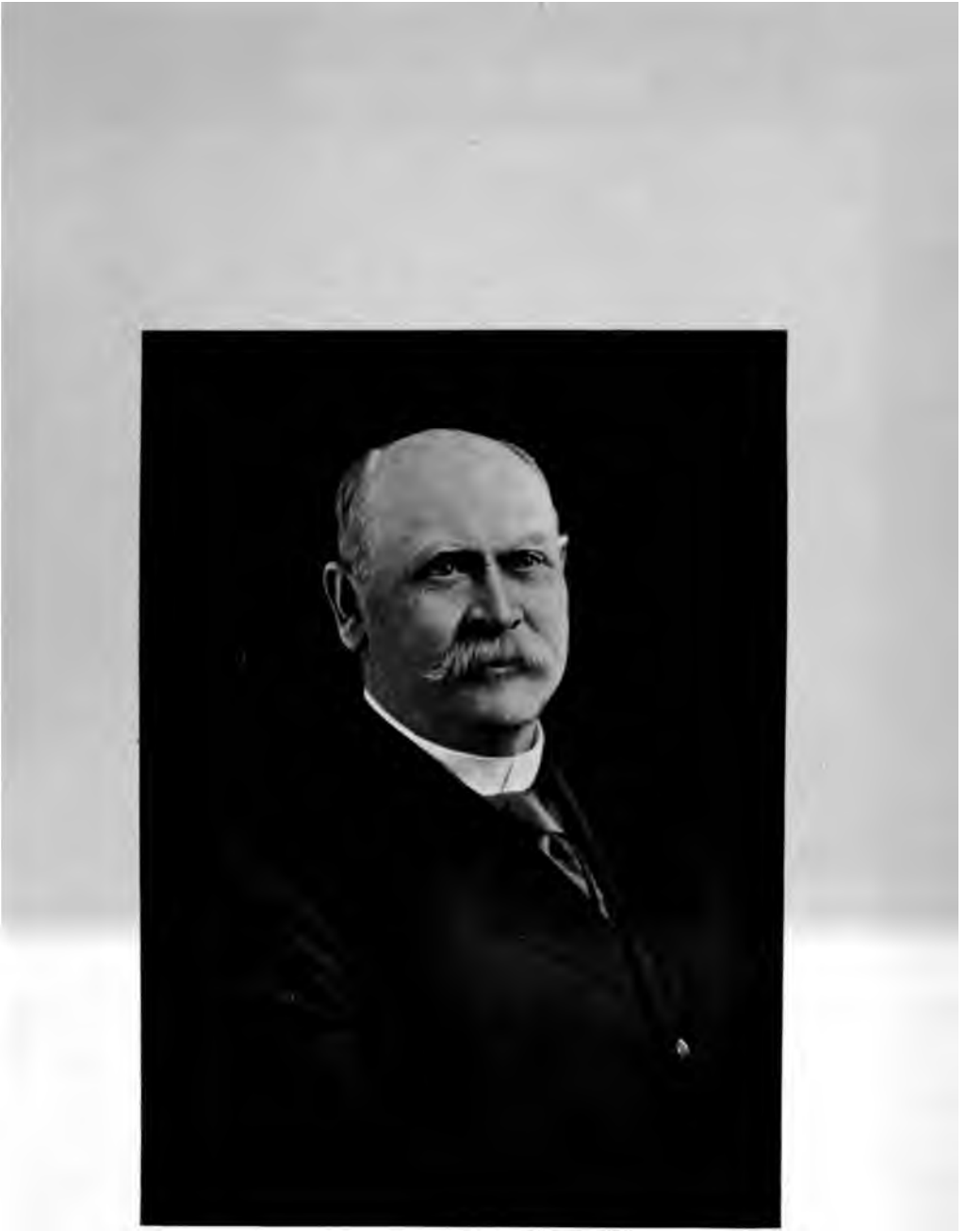
(VII) Richard Janney White, third son and fourth and youngest child of Francis and Jane Eliza (Janney) White, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, June 9, 1867. His preparatory education was acquired in the Carey and Marston private schools, and he then matriculated at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he was also a graduate student of Johns Hopkins University, 1887-88. He became a member of the firm of Whitridge, White & Company, importers, and is treasurer of the John C. Grafflin Company, manufacturers of bags. At present he is serving as a member of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, to which institution he devotes much of his time. His financial connections are as a member of the corporation of the Hopkins Place Savings Bank. He is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of the Reform League. His club associations are with: The Maryland, Baltimore, Elkrige Fox Hunting, Green Spring Valley, Hopkins and North Carolina Society. He attends the Friends' meetings at Eutaw and Monument streets, of which church he is treasurer. He is also treasurer of the Maryland Peace Society and the Baltimore Kindergarten Association, and secretary of the Miles White Beneficial Society. Mr. White is not married.

THOMAS A. ASHBY

Dr. Thomas A. Ashby, one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the country, with a national reputation in his profession, and as a medical educator and author, is a native of Virginia, born near Front Royal, Warren county, November 18, 1848.

His family is descended from Richard de Ashby, Lord of the Manors of South Croxton and Quenby, Leicestershire, England, in the year 1296. The town of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and Ashby Castle, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned, are located in Leicestershire, and are associated with the English family of Ashby.

Both in England and America the family has been represented by many men who have achieved distinction in literature, statesmanship and in war. The American line was planted by cavaliers who took refuge in Virginia during the Protectorate of Cromwell. Dr. Thomas A. Ashby is fifth in line of descent from Colonel John Ashby, who was a companion and trusted friend of Washington in the French and Indian Wars prior to 1764. Colonel Ashby commanded a company in the ill-fated Braddock campaign, and was chosen by Washington to convey the intelligence of defeat to the governor of Virginia. As an officer in the Colonial service of Virginia he was noted for courage and daring as an Indian fighter, and is credited with various remarkable exploits. Through the same line Dr. Ashby is related to the late General Turner Ashby, the distinguished Confederate officer in the War between the States, and whose tragic death on June 6, 1862, cast a gloom over the entire South. Through the family of his paternal grandmother, Dr. Ashby is descended from the Marquis Calmes, a French nobleman, whose



T. A. Ashby, M.D.

family, with other Huguenots, came to Virginia after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Through the same line he is also descended from Philip Thomas, who came to Maryland prior to 1651, and became progenitor of the Thomas family and others equally distinguished. During the Revolution, Dr. Ashby's great-grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Ashby, held a commission in the Third Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice Marshall. After the war Captain Ashby married Margaret Mauzey, granddaughter of Colonel Henry Mauzey, a Huguenot who came from France to Virginia in 1685.

In 1867, at the age of nineteen, Dr. Thomas A. Ashby entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) and there came under the benign influence of its president, General Robert E. Lee, the distinguished Confederate commander. He there pursued an elective course comprising the classics, modern languages and chemistry, as affording him special preparation for his chosen profession. Leaving college in June, 1870, after a three and a half years' course, in the fall of 1871 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in March, 1873, also serving during his last year as interne in the University Hospital. After his graduation he entered upon practice in Baltimore, and his rise in his profession was rapid. He was soon appointed prospector to the chair of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University. In March, 1875, he was elected resident physician to the University Hospital, where his opportunities for clinical study and observation were of the most valuable character. His father dying in 1878, he was obliged to resign his position in July of that year and return to Virginia to close up the family estate. In October following he returned to Baltimore, and has since been a resident of that city, and a leader in all professional lines.

In 1882 Dr. Ashby proposed to several prominent professional colleagues the advisability of establishing a Women's Medical College in Baltimore, and under his leadership that institution was established—the first in the South for the medical education of women. Dr. Ashby delivered the address at its opening, and presented in support of the new enterprise arguments which have never been controverted. He filled the Chair of Obstetrics from 1882 to 1897. To his ability and enthusiasm were largely due the successful career of the school, which is recognized as one of the most efficient and creditable of its class in the country, ever leading in every movement looking to higher methods of medical instruction. In 1889 Dr. Ashby was called to the chair of diseases of women and children in Baltimore Medical College. Here a wide field opened before him, and he made the most of the opportunity. The college was almost in its infancy, and its facilities were not equal to the work of progress which had been outlined, but enthusiasm, energy and progressive spirit prevailed, and within a few years the college faculty and trustees erected a college and hospital plant at an outlay of more than \$150,000, which placed it in the front rank of medical schools in the country.

In July, 1897, Dr. Ashby resigned his chair in the Baltimore Medical College, and was elected professor of diseases of women in his *alma mater*, the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. In these various positions he evidenced the most consummate ability and conscientiousness. He has devoted much attention to abdominal surgery, and it is claimed for him that he performed successfully the first laparotomy for ruptured tubal pregnancy in the State of Maryland. As an operative gynecologist his experience has been phenomenally large and successful.

Outside the strict duties of his profession, Dr. Ashby's activities have

been many and varied. In May, 1877, he was one of the founders of the Maryland Medical Journal, which was issued as a monthly until May, 1880, when it was changed to a bi-weekly. He subsequently became sole editor and owner, and in May, 1883, made it a weekly publication. This is the only medical journal in the State which up to that time had survived the third number of its second volume. It has taken first rank among the medical periodicals of the country, and owes its success to the indomitable perseverance, energy and determination of Dr. Ashby. Owing to the increased exactions of his professional and other duties, he sold his interest in the Journal in 1888. His labors as editor extended through some fourteen years, and during that period his pen was active on almost every subject and professional interest of importance, and he has been a frequent contributor to other professional publications. For the term of 1890-91 Dr. Ashby adorned the presidency of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the sixth in point of age of the medical societies of the country. Since 1897 he has been prominently identified with the upbuilding of the famous old University of Maryland, and especially of its Medical Department. He is now editor of the Hospital Bulletin of the University of Maryland, published in the interests of the University. He is ex-president of the Baltimore Medical Association and of the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society; member of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Medical Society, District of Columbia; a fellow of the American Gynecological Society; American Therapeutical Society, and American Medical Association. Dr. Ashby has been active in a number of business enterprises and still is interested and active in one of the largest fruit growing interests in Virginia, the Belmont Fruit and Stock Farm. He has been for years a director of the Commonwealth Bank.

Dr. Ashby was elected to the Maryland legislature in 1909, and his record in that body is proving creditable in every way, his official efforts being always on the side of good government and in support of those measures which he deems most conducive to the general good. His is about the only case of a physician of high standing and professional reputation in the city of Baltimore who has been willing to sacrifice his practice for what he considered a higher duty, and he is the only one of the faculty of Maryland University who has ever served in the legislature, this being an honor peculiar to himself, and the able manner in which he is performing the duties and responsibilities of his important office is evidence of the fitness of the man for the place. He has shown strikingly what a man of energy, kindness and purpose, combined with absolute integrity, can accomplish. Practically all of the bills which he introduced—the pure food law, the lunacy measures, those adding additional powers to the State Board of Health and various other measures—went through so easily that one who did not see the guiding hand of Dr. Ashby might have imagined that these things worked themselves. He was an indefatigable worker on the committee and his valuable services were fully appreciated by all. He served as chairman of the hygienic committee which handled the pure food bills, public health, and state care of insane; member of corporation committee which handled claims, temperance and civil service reform, and a member of the city delegation which handled all the bills pertaining to the city of Baltimore. Dr. Ashby has served the excellent purpose of proving that the politicians do not know all when they insist that a man who has not been to the legislature and “doesn’t know the ropes” cannot do any good there. The excellent record of Dr. Ashby at Annapolis is an object lesson which Baltimore needed. If a few more men of the high integrity and spotless character of



W. T. Howard.

Dr. Ashby would take an active interest in politics it would be almost impossible to estimate the good effect upon general legislation.

Dr. Ashby is social and literary in his tastes, an omnivorous reader, attentive student and thoughtful observer, and his conversational powers are charmingly agreeable and instructive. His manner is frank and cordial, and he possesses in eminent degree the faculty of making and retaining friends, his characteristics being those of an unassuming and cultivated gentleman. His home is in Madison Avenue, Baltimore, and is the frequent resort of choice circles of professional and other friends to whom his hospitalities are gracefully and cordially dispensed.

Dr. Ashby married, in 1877, Mary Cunningham, of Covington, Kentucky, a lady of most charming personal and social qualities. Their family numbers five interesting and highly educated daughters.

WILLIAM TRAVIS HOWARD

Few if any of the many brilliant men who have added to the luster of the medical profession of Baltimore have exercised a wider influence for the good of the institutions of medical learning than the late Dr. William Travis Howard. He was one of the most renowned gynecologists in the country, for forty-one years was an eminent practicing physician of Baltimore, and was a self-made man in every respect, winning his way to affluence from adverse circumstances that would have discouraged a less resolute and talented man.

Dr. Howard belonged to a branch of the Virginia Howards who established themselves early in the settlement of the colony and owned land in various counties. According to family tradition they spring from the ducal house of Howard. As this family tree was burned during the Civil War, this cannot be substantiated. He was the grandson of William Howard, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who took part in the siege of Yorktown. William Howard had three brothers, Benjamin, John and Robert, all of whom emigrated from Virginia, one to Texas, one to Kentucky, one to Missouri, and in these and other states their descendants have played a distinguished part. Dr. Howard was the son of William Alleyne Howard, a noted architect, captain of Virginia troops in the War of 1812, and a very celebrated, cultivated and learned man. He died in Warren county, North Carolina, in April, 1859. He married Rebecca Elizabeth Travis Anderson, daughter of George Augustus Anderson, and the niece of General Richard Clough Anderson, of Gold Mines, Virginia, and of Revolutionary fame. Through his mother Dr. Howard was related to many distinguished Virginia families, namely: Travis, Coles, Tuckers, Shipwiths, Prestons, Wickliffes and Ayletts. Dr. Howard had two brothers: Dr. George Augustus Howard, who died in early life in Baltimore, and John Tucker Howard, a distinguished lawyer of Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. Howard was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, January 12, 1821. After primary education in classical schools, he became a student at Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Virginia, and also at Randolph-Macon College, then located in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. His medical studies were begun as a pupil of Dr. John Peter Mattauer, an eminent surgeon of his native state. He later attended the University of Maryland, even then one of the leading medical schools in the country, and the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1842,

and graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1844. Between the sessions he was one of the resident students at the Baltimore City and County Almshouse, now Bay View Asylum, studying under Drs. Thomas H. Buckler and William Power. At the conclusion of his medical course he settled in Warren county, North Carolina, May 1, 1844, where his predecessor had practiced twenty-seven years. Several interesting and critical essays on malarial pneumonia, written by Dr. Howard as a result of a discussion with a brother physician in North Carolina, served to bring him to the notice of the profession. This discussion was reviewed in the American Journal of Medical Sciences for October, 1860, by the able and learned Dr. Alfred Stillé, afterwards Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Stillé spoke of Dr. Howard's essays as being "in the highest degree interesting and instructive; interesting from the admirable critical spirit which pervades them, and from which none of the errors of his opponent's thesis escape, and instructive from the complete analysis which they present of the descriptions by a large number of physicians of this modified form of pneumonia."

After the Civil War, owing to the unsettled condition of the country in the South, Dr. Howard removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and at once took up a leading position in the medical profession, impressing his personality upon those whom he met. He received the appointment of Adjunct to the Chair of Physiology in the University of Maryland, then held by Professor Francis Donaldson. During the first session he was principally engaged in giving clinical instruction in auscultation and percussion in the University Hospital. In recognition of his merit and wide experience a chair in the Diseases of Women and Children was created for him on January 26, 1867. This was the first distinct chair of its kind in any medical school in the country, and Dr. Howard filled the position with conscientious devotion and untiring energy, giving all the scheduled lectures, teaching with a characteristic perspicuity of language and infusing his strong personality into his students until 1897, when, after thirty years of activity, he retired and was made Professor Emeritus. The history of every great institution is very closely linked with the names of the men who have made that institution and who by their work and attention have contributed their share towards the perfection of the whole plan. For this reason the connection of Dr. Howard with the University of Maryland was a matter of interest and a part of the history of that old foundation of learning. In attracting students to Baltimore, Dr. Howard's influence was also strikingly exhibited. When he left North Carolina there was but one graduate of the University of Maryland from that large Southern State, but he at once attracted eighteen students from it and the same number from lower Virginia, and at a commencement shortly before his resignation there were forty-three graduates from North Carolina.

Dr. Howard was prominently associated with many of the leading gynecological organizations. He was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Association, and became its first president in 1884. He was instrumental in the organization of the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and was president of that body in 1886-87. He was again honored in 1902 by being elected president of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. He has held the posts of consulting physician and surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, consulting physician to the Hebrew Hospital, honorary member of the North Carolina Medical Society and the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Washington, D. C., honorary president of the Library and Historical Society of the University of Maryland, correspond-

ing member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, and was one of the two medical founders of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland.

He was a well-known lecturer and writer in the medical journals. While president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland he delivered a meritorious address upon the occasion of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of that body, on April 28, 1903. This address was particularly valuable for its historical information and afforded pleasure to its hearers by the reminiscences of the masters of the profession with whom Dr. Howard associated as pupil and instructor. The subject of the address was "During the Last Half Century Was More Done for the Advancement and Growth of Medicine Than Was Done in the 2,250 Years That Preceded it?"

As an inventor of gynecological instruments Dr. Howard was eminent in the profession. His bivalve speculum has found much favor. He was the first in this country to use successfully Tarnier's forceps, in February, 1881; he simplified the instrument, instructed pupils in its application, and rendered it popular in America. He showed that it facilitated rotation of the head in occipito-posterior presentations; that it is not necessary to remove it when the head reaches the floor of the pelvis, and that its use is not limited to cases where the head is at the brim. Dr. Howard was ever interested in medical work, and kept himself constantly informed of all the improvements of his profession. At the time of his death he was still an indefatigable scholar and his retentive memory of incidents and achievements in his profession, quotations from the poets and passages from the Scriptures elicited the admiration of his friends. He was of a striking personality, and the usual infirmities of old age had not lessened his activities. He retained unusual mental and physical vigor, had a clear vision and a steady hand. His wide experience of men and events through a long life made his companionship a delight to all who were privileged to be with him. During his long and valuable career he was intimate with the most renowned men in the medical profession, namely: Dr. Marion Simms, of Alabama; Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. James R. Chadwick, of Boston; Dr. T. Gaillar Thomas, of New York; Dr. William Goodel, of Philadelphia; Dr. T. Addis Emmett, of New York, and a score of other eminent gynecologists. He was one of the last members of the old school, and with his passing away it lost one of its most prominent workers.

Dr. Howard possessed a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty were the traits of character that were particularly noticeable in him and they insured for him the high and important positions to which he was called and which he filled so efficiently. Courteous, genial, well-informed, alert and enterprising, he was one of the leading representative men of his state and a power for good in the community.

Dr. Howard married Rebecca N. Williams, daughter of the late Hon. George Hawkins and Eleanor Addison (Gittings) Williams, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The following resolutions on the death of William Travis Howard, M.D., LL.D., were adopted by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland:

"It is with feelings of profound sorrow and deep regret that this Faculty has learned of the death of William Travis Howard, M. D., LL.D., its fellow-member and ex-President.

"He was a valuable member as well as an ornament to this body, and the medical

profession found in him an honest man in all his dealings and a man of unimpeachable integrity of character; his convictions were strong and not easily shaken, because they were formed only after careful and detailed consideration; he was a gentleman in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term. In his dealings with and attitude toward his fellow-members of the profession he set an example to the younger generation worthy of their imitation. His life has shown what honesty combined with brains and hard work can accomplish. He was a hard, careful and conscientious worker in the laborious profession he chose. All that was good, straightforward and honest appealed strongly to him; on the other hand, everything that was mean, low and cowardly met with his unqualified disapproval; he had no patience with shams and counterfeits of any sort; honest and conscientious himself, he demanded such of all those who sought his esteem. He was a courageous man and did not hesitate, when the occasion required it, to express his convictions clearly and forcibly; he vigorously supported all that tended to elevate the medical profession.

"It is as the Physician and Surgeon that this body knew him best and he gave to his profession the best he had of time and talents; his was a high order of talent; it was not often that his deductions in regard to any case submitted to him for analysis could be gainsaid. He placed the good of his patients before all else; no sacrifice of his time or his talents was too great provided his patient would receive the greatest sought-for benefit. He was a diligent and thoughtful student all his life, not only keeping well abreast of the times, but often ahead. His attitude toward his professional brethren was most commendable, no feelings of jealousy stirred in his breast and he often praised in no unstinted terms his fellow-workmen in the field of Gynecology. He was most skillful in the special branch of the work to which he devoted so many years of his life; all recognized his knowledge, skill and honesty and as a result, his opinions were eagerly sought for in the most trying and difficult cases. He was a broadminded man, taking an active interest in all that concerned the welfare and tended to the elevation of his fellowman, and his well-balanced mind and fund of information made him a most agreeable companion. Few excelled him as a teacher, clear, logical, honest, well versed in the learning of his time, endowed with a remarkable memory and enthusiastic, he imbued his students with a love for their work and hundreds to-day are what they are, in no small degree, because of the stimulus they received from his teachings.

"He has left behind him a priceless heritage and this Faculty has lost a most valuable member and one who will be greatly missed from its ranks.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be sent to the family of Dr. Howard and a copy recorded on our minutes."

The foregoing was signed by Joseph T. Smith, S. R. Waters, L. C. Carrico, J. H. Hartman, A. T. Gundry, committee.

SAMUEL APPOLD

The Appold family has been closely identified with the commercial, financial and manufacturing interests of the city of Baltimore for many years.

Samuel Appold, son of George Appold (1793-1853), was born in Baltimore, November 18, 1814; died in 1893. His father was possessed of sound business principles and good judgment, and to these qualities he owed his success in the leather business, which he was one of the first to introduce in this section of the country. Samuel Appold was still a lad when he entered the factory of his father with the determination to learn the business in the minutest detail. The influence and example of his father were important factors in molding his character, and the effects of this thorough training were apparent in the exactitude and care he devoted to all his business affairs throughout his later life. When he was about twenty-four years of age he embarked in business for himself in Winchester, Virginia, but he abandoned it after a short time, as his father desired to associate him and his brother, George J., in the business with himself, under the firm name of



Wm H Apple

George Appold & Sons. This was accordingly done, and when Mr. Appold Sr. died in 1853, the entire control of this flourishing business was in the hands of his two sons, who continued it under the same firm name. Samuel Appold had complete charge of the "Howard Factory" as that part was called, and which was located on North street between Madison and Eager streets, which later was sold to the Northern Central Railroad and which is now occupied by the tracks of that road. George J. Appold became the personal head of the warehouse located at Nos. 8 and 10 Water street.

Samuel Appold was a man of more than usual executive ability, and it was one of his fixed principles to treat all in his employ with the strictest justice, and never demand the performance of the impossible. This quality was quickly perceived by his employees, and as thoroughly appreciated, and the result was an amount of work accomplished in the best possible manner and with the least amount of friction. His warm and sympathetic heart would never permit him to treat his workmen as if they were merely the component parts of some great piece of machinery, and they felt that they had in him not only an employer, but also a friend to whom they could go in time of need to receive the advice and assistance which the case in question required. The "Howard" sole leather, the product of his factory, constantly gained in its reputation, until it was recognized as being one of the finest products of its class in the country. While not indifferent to the business gains of his concern, Mr. Appold did not make this the main aim, as he considered it a result that would naturally follow the excellence of the wares which he manufactured. In the course of time members of the younger generation of this family were admitted to the firm, but the two brothers continued in the partnership until their retirement in 1880.

In early life he became a member of the First English Lutheran Church, this membership continuing throughout his long life. The improvement and elevation of conditions in the city were matters which he had closely at heart. The Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was one of the first trustees, appealed especially to him, and his generous contributions to this worthy organization continued until his death. He was a trustee of the House of Refuge, now known as the Maryland School for Boys. While these were some of his benefactions which could not be kept from public notice, he preferred to bestow his charity in an unobtrusive manner. In addition to his manufacturing interests, Mr. Appold was engaged in a number of other enterprises. He was a director of the Central Savings Bank of Baltimore. He was also a trustee of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. From the very formation of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, of which his brother, George J., was for many years the president, he was largely interested in its affairs, and this interest continued throughout his life, the two brothers being the largest stockholders in this coastwise steamship company.

Mr. Appold married, in 1839, Susan Catherine von Riesen, of Winchester, Virginia, who died in 1887. They had ten children, of whom the following named are living at the present time: Lemuel T., Emily von R. and Bertha V.

WILLIAM H. APPOLD

At the foundation of the prosperity of every great city is the work of the successful business man, the man of the type represented by the late William H. Appold, for many years head of the wholesale house of Appold

Brothers whose long career of usefulness is one of the leading exponents of Baltimore's commercial life in its broadest sense. The name Appold has for decades maintained an honorable record for achievement in the channel of legitimate enterprise.

George Appold, grandfather of William H. Appold, was one of the pioneer merchants of Baltimore in the leather industry, and through singleness of purpose succeeded in impressing his individuality upon his own generation. The business was considerably augmented by the able efforts of his two sons, George J., and Samuel, mentioned below. George Appold Sr., lived to enjoy the triumphs of his success, and the Appold Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Chase and Washington streets, built by his sons in memory of their father, stands a silent witness to the affection and reverence which Mr. Appold inspired in the members of his own family.

Samuel, son of George Appold, was a man of prominence in the business circles of Baltimore, in which his interests formed an important factor, and he was also actively identified with the development of the northern section of the city. A sketch of Mr. Appold precedes this.

William H., son of Samuel Appold, was born in 1848. In the natural course of events the industry which his father and grandfather had done so much to promote descended to him as their successor, and not only did he uphold the traditions of the past, but gained special laurels by his own personal achievements. The qualities which he possessed in an eminent degree seldom fail to command success in any enterprise, chief among them being his genius for organization and his remarkable insight into human nature. The aggressive policy of the house of Appold Brothers had kept it, in many respects, years in advance of its time, and the confidence in which the firm and its management were held, alike by the trade and by the public, is sufficient proof that their position was due to the observance of the best rules of commercial living. Mr. Appold was vice-president of the Big Vein Coal Company and was actively and financially interested in several other enterprises of note.

Albeit a solid business man of the community Mr. Appold was in no wise so engrossed in his private affairs that he could not find time or opportunity to give liberally of his personal effort and his money to any movement depending for its success on the public spirit of the citizens. His benevolence was quietly but most effectually exercised, and his admirable social qualities, sustained throughout a long life, endeared him to an unusually wide circle, while his sound judgment inspired a confidence which caused his opinions and advice to be sought under circumstances of difficulty.

Mr. Appold married, October 29, 1874, Helen E., daughter of the late Alexander M. Carter, who held a most prominent position in Baltimore banking circles. Mrs. Appold survives him, together with one son, Samuel Alexander Appold, who was, for some years, associated with his father in the leather business. Mrs. Appold is a woman of considerable literary ability and her intellectual attainments have received recognition on more than one occasion. She was, for several years, president of the Woman's Club of Roland Park.

The death of Mr. Appold, which occurred May 5, 1906, removed from Baltimore a citizen admirable in every relation, and one who, as a business man, was in many respects a model. Animated as he was by an honorable ambition he yet would achieve no success which was not founded on the basis of truth and equity and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. In the course of a life of varied and unceas-



Richard Howard Bland

ing activity he made innumerable friends, both in the social and business world, while the commercial house which he did so much to develop is a fitting monument to an organizing power and keen insight which are typically Baltimorean. It is men such as William H. Appold who are the intelligent factors in every idea and work that makes for the substantial development of our Monumental City, and it is to be hoped that as those of his own generation pass away successors worthy of them may be raised up to fill their places.

RICHARD HOWARD BLAND

Nowhere throughout the length and breadth of the Union has the legal profession played a more important or honorable part than in Maryland. From the Colonial period to the present time the bench and bar have there wielded a power second to none in determining the course of events and maintaining the eminence and honor of the State. As we revert in fancy to the days of yore there passes before our mind's eye a long procession of wise judges, learned councillors, brilliant orators, profound thinkers and keen reasoners, men who kept the ermine unsullied and wore with honor the robe of the advocate. Nor can it be said that their successors of the present day are behind them in the possession of those essential qualities which made them what they were. Among the younger generation of these successors the name of Richard Howard Bland, of the firm of Bartlett, Claggett & Bland, holds a foremost place. The name of the family of which Mr. Bland is a representative has been for a century one of distinction in the sphere of the law. His grand-uncle, Peter Edward Bland, and his great-grandfather, Peter Bland, both practised with honor, the former in St. Louis, Missouri, and the latter at the bar of his native state, Virginia, while to Maryland belongs the proud privilege of claiming as one of her greatest chancellors Theodoric Bland, whose volumes of Chancery Reports remain as enduring monuments of his fame and as storehouses of wisdom to future generations of barristers.

Richard Howard Bland was born March 31, 1880, in Baltimore, and is the son of John Randolph and Maria (Harden) Bland. In a sketch of the former which appears elsewhere in this work will be found a detailed history of the Bland family. Mrs. Bland is a daughter of John Summerfield and Emma (Ayers) Harden.

The early education of Richard Howard Bland was received in the public schools of his native city, and from them he passed to the celebrated school known as "Marston's," graduating in 1898. After graduating from "Marston's" he went, in the autumn of 1898, to Harvard University, whence he graduated in 1902. Having decided to devote himself to the profession of the law, he subsequently entered Harvard Law School, graduating from that institution in 1905. He immediately began practice in Baltimore and during the ensuing five years met with such a measure of success as fully justified him in his choice of a profession. In 1910 he became a member of the firm of Bartlett, Claggett & Bland, one of the leading law firms of Baltimore.

Mr. Bland is a director of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of which his father, John Randolph Bland, is president. He is a member of the Baltimore and Merchants' clubs, in both of which his social nature and genial manners have made him a leading spirit. He is extremely fond of outdoor life, in the enjoyment of which he finds his chief relaxation

from the arduous duties of his profession. He is a member of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, Catonsville.

Mr. Bland married, October 25, 1905, at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, Mary L., daughter of Frank W. and Margaret (Oglesby) Paul, the former a lawyer of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Paul are the parents of another daughter, Mrs. John Kent Kane, and of two sons: Frank W. and Oglesby. Mr. and Mrs. Bland have two children: John Randolph, born August 7, 1907, and Richard Howard, born May 24, 1910. Mrs. Bland possesses, in addition to the personality of an ideal wife and mother, all the qualities necessary for one of those charming hostesses and youthful social leaders for which Baltimore has ever been noted and which may be said to have constituted the peculiar pride of the Monumental City.

The career of Mr. Bland, though necessarily brief, has not been destitute of achievement, achievement which gives promise of greater things to come. None who know him can doubt that he possesses the qualifications which make for success in the profession he has chosen. The name which in his heritage from seven generations of honorable ancestry has already been inscribed on the pages of history. It is for him to determine that the eighth generation of this illustrious family shall be nobly represented in the annals of the law.

JOHN RANDOLPH BLAND

In the heart of the rebuilt section of Baltimore's business district, a seven-story limestone building occupies a full quarter of a standard city block. It is bounded by four streets and, therefore, fills a block of its own. That structure shelters one of the great insurance corporations of the United States. Its utilitarian purpose is to be the home office of that corporation, an office building on the Wall street of Baltimore, a clerical and administrative beehive. Such is the prose of it. The poetry is carried in eight words upon a pillar on one corner of the building: "Created and organized by John R. Bland, 1896."

That structure and the great corporation it houses, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, are indeed the creations of the brain of this one man, its living president. He conceived the idea, he obtained the money that brought the company into being, he organized it into a living business actuality and he has led that company into its present status of the foremost corporation in its line in America, with resources of many millions of dollars, known in every county of the United States and one of the most famed and strongest institutions of Baltimore. This was accomplished by Mr. Bland in fifteen years, in a field that has for a century been the bed rock of financial conservatism. His work will, of course, outlive him and perhaps a couple of generations beyond his lifetime. His name will some day be left off of the company's records and printed matter, and then the only mark of his work standing out in the public view to stamp this institution as the child of his brain and of his very soul, will be the modest inscription on that pillar recording the magnificent accomplishment of one man's mind and spirit. The inscription is modest befitting a modest man. The monument is imposing because it was not built as a monument, but only as the least shelter that would house an institution of imposing proportions. Mr. Bland reared that structure as a part of his life's work, four walls and a roof to be used, every nook and corner, daily and busily. He wishes that creation to speak for itself, to serve his fellows and his and their posterity. For him-



John A. Menden

self, he is content to write his name down in one corner, as does the true artist always. Mr. Bland worked in the prose and wrought in the poetry. That "home office" does to the letter obey the noble, imperial motto of Germany, "I serve," but it is truly a significant monument in a Monumental City, significant of the opportunity in an American city so conservative as Baltimore, and of the individual American's inborn capacity and strength to do.

This is literally true. John R. Bland is as near to being indigenous to American soil as a white man can be. His middle name, Randolph, is one bit of evidence. The fact that his grandfather, four times removed, was in this country in 1654, tells the tale. Family records in the native country, the north of England, run back twice as far as that and bear a much closer resemblance to the Chronicles of Froissart than they do to President Bland's official reports to his directors. There were giants in those days, giants of armor-clad, hand-to-hand battles all over the tight little island. And many a knight who bled at his sovereign's command and feared naught was a Bland. The sentiment contained in the motto of the family crest, "*et vivite fortes*," is characteristic of the present subject.

In more peaceful times, one of them, Theodorick by name, dared find his field of venture across the seas, a good deal to dare in 1654, and carried the name to America. He settled down in Tidewater Virginia and married the governor's daughter. That was the beginning. He became one of the King's council for Virginia. He gave the Old Dominion a stock that has ever lived the spirit of the German motto, and served Virginia often and well through generation after generation. And the end of him is not yet, because Theodorick Bland's tombstone still stands over his grave in Westover churchyard, Charles City county, after two hundred and forty years.

His son Richard had, among other children, a daughter who was the paternal grandmother of "Light-horse Harry" Lee, and great-grandmother of General Robert E. Lee, and a daughter who was the mother of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Mr. Bland's line runs through another son, the second Richard, a gentleman who, throughout the period of agitation preceding the outbreak of the movement for the independence of the American colonies, was one of the most active leaders of the colonial cause in Virginia. Richard Bland wrote the first book ever published in behalf of American Independence, was for forty years in the House of Burgesses, sat in convention after convention held to further the movement, and finally entered the Continental Congress. He died when the new nation was not quite four months old.

The energetic patriot's son was baptized Peter, and was the great-grandfather of John R. Bland. Peter's son, also a Peter, it was who moved from Virginia, where the family had been so long settled and so busy in the affairs of the colony for about 170 years, to Missouri. A pioneer in the country beyond the Mississippi, he returned to his native state to die, but his children remained in the new western home, and one of his sons, Richard Edward, well served the new as the forefathers had served the old.

For thirty-two years, Dr. Richard Edward Bland practiced medicine in the city of St. Louis, and in his private profession came to hold, to the day of his death, the respect of all St. Louis as a beloved and thoroughly valued citizen and public servant in the service that only a physician can give to the people of his community. Dr. Bland died in 1867, when he was only fifty-four and at a time when the border state of Missouri needed high-class men of all kinds, especially professional men who had an altruistic sense of their callings and did command the public confidence.

His second son, John Randolph Bland, was born on March 24, 1851, in Bridgeton, a suburb of the city of St. Louis, where the family was making its home. He was sixteen at the time of his father's death, and a student at Washington University in St. Louis. The death of his father at once brought a great change in the family's plans for the future. John R. Bland's mother had been born and reared in the Bland's home State, Virginia, as Miss Henrietta Williams, whose parents were Walter Williams, of Fauquier county, and Henrietta, the daughter of Luke Wheeler. She died in St. Louis county, Missouri, twelve years before her husband. With both parental ties drawing him to the native soil of his kin, it was only natural for the young son at sixteen to turn his face, after his father's death, back to Virginia.

He went to Norfolk with his mother's brother. For a year he studied at William and Mary College. In 1872 he came of age and took a steamer to Baltimore, to make his own way, to get his own bread. For four years he was purser for the Powhatan line of steamers, and four more he was agent of the Seaboard Air Line. At twenty-nine he had been in active business long enough to learn his own capacities and to gain confidence in himself from practical tests of the stuff in him. With the birth of his grasp upon himself and upon his opportunity, he became secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore. Employment of this kind is sought and many times secured by men who have wearied of their tribulations in other occupations and are on the search for comfortable posts of little work and much complimentary publicity. But Mr. Bland was alert for an opening to opportunity, not for a pigeon hole. In his farsighted view of the position the secretary's door opened into the confidence and support of those merchants and manufacturers for the greater undertakings to which, that early, the youth from Virginia and Missouri, without question, gazed confidently ahead.

The seed of the present great insurance corporation which Mr. Bland now leads and manages was undoubtedly sown in those years as secretary of Baltimore's foremost commercial organization. He was not merely the body's clerk and amanuensis—daily, for sixteen years, he had business with one or more of the men who held in their hands the destiny of Baltimore. He was a business man among business men. Carefully, persistently and confidently, he displayed to them his own capacity and slowly he won their steadfast faith in his ability. By 1896 he had ample financial support for his abilities by reason of the trust felt in him by the men who could build up almost any business undertaking in Baltimore. He had skillfully cultivated the ground wherein he had planted the seeds of his work and was ready for the crop.

The giving of bonds in court, public office and private business, was not widely recognized before 1890 as insurance against the loss of money through dishonesty or failure to fulfill agreements. It was hardly regarded as a sound enterprise for investment. In the first years after 1890, bonding corporations began to spring up and to attain success that caught the attention of financiers and owners of invested capital in all classes of business. Mr. Bland was quick to see in this departure from the old haphazard method of securing money and property entrusted to others, an almost unlimited future and the opportunity he had been constructing for himself out of the acquaintance of the members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. It did not take him a great while to gather the capital for another bonding corporation in Baltimore. He had, years since, gained the trust of the men who possessed the capital and, therefore, needed but to turn to this store of financial faith in himself. In August, 1896, exactly fifteen

years before this writing, and a few months after the idea of such a company had been born of his brain, he had the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company in full, successful operation.

Mr. Bland has by inheritance a characteristic which has served him well in his life work in a city traditional for its conservatism, that is, his courage to dare. Deeds, not words, count with him. Since those trying days of 1896 he has been absolutely unafraid to lead. Indeed he has in no small degree carried the whole surety business to the front, along with his own premier company, by vigorous application of his farsightedness and of his power of taking immediate and effective advantage of an opening to healthy success. That this trait is a combination of wise judgment and energetic action and not fortunate recklessness, is fully borne out by the progress of the company. It has had no ups and downs. It has treated the financial world to no sensational explosions of bubbles. Except in size, the growth of the company has been in no wise different from that of some well-known merchant's private store. The advances in kinds of business done, in capital invested, in profits reaped, have all been only healthy accessions of the most solid grade of business. Thus year after year he has had to report to his directors that, in the twelve months just ended the company had done a quantity and a quality of business beyond his expectations at the last annual meeting.

And he led the company. Mr. Bland is the leader of his working force, not a director of subordinates. He is a fellow worker, not a master. The company uses almost the entire building, and, it is safe to say, the president of the company is on every one of the floors of the building, when he is in the city, at least once a day. He can fill any desk in the company, and enjoys a speaking acquaintance with virtually every person employed in the home office, and a personal acquaintance and interest in the work of every one whose duties in any measure stand out from the mechanical routine of the day. Yet he finds ample time to sit back in his big chair and smile up at any employé who wishes to talk with him personally. The feeling then manifested by the two men is the spirit ruling Mr. Bland's management of a force of some hundreds of men and women under one roof—sympathy.

It is also the spirit that holds thousands of agents throughout the country in loyal, enthusiastic service of this eastern corporation. "John R. Bland" is not a printed signature to his company's representatives in the field, but a genial, wholesouled, likeable, commanding man, whose hand they have shaken at company gatherings in their own section of the country. Through the sixteen years of his service in the mercantile association, Mr. Bland's accurate valuation of the personal tie brought him the faith and support that made his company possible. In the fifteen years of his company's existence, this same appreciation has won him the heartfelt loyalty of his subordinates and made his company successful.

Between 1896 and 1911, in fifteen years, Mr. Bland conceived in his mind, created out of his own powers of invention and construction, out of that hard-earned confidence in him, and rapidly built up out of his own foresight, his grasp of human nature, his mastery of business principles, his power to hold and wield the abilities and the loyalty of men under his command, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

Mr. Bland is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, and a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, Merchants', and Pot and Kettle clubs. He owns a large country place upon which is an old Southern dwelling on the Patapsco highlands west of the city, and there he is happiest, soul and body, winter and summer, in his own home. Mrs. Bland joined his fortunes the

year he went to work for the Seaboard Air Line, his second position in Baltimore, and they have clung close to the home as the center of their life. Their two living children, Mrs. W. W. Symington, wife of a vice-president of Mr. Bland's company, and Richard Howard Bland, a practicing attorney, both have their own homes not far distant.

As a "home body", a type the average American finds himself a little puzzled ever to identify with a successful business man, Mr. Bland is naturally a good neighbor. He is a vestryman of the little vine-covered Episcopal church in Catonsville, St. Timothy's, and in the winter of 1911 talked to his neighbors on so erudite a subject as ancient religions and temples. Why this phase of history and philosophy should interest a master mind of finance did not appear, but what did appear was that Mr. Bland knew full well what he talked about to those neighbors. His books, shelves after shelves of them, probably have the most intimate acquaintance with the man's inner being, next to his family.

Mrs. Bland was Miss Maria Harden, daughter of John Summerfield Harden, a former treasurer of the Western Maryland Railroad, and his wife Emma (Ayers) Harden. From her father she inherited a ready understanding of the tasks lying before a man of large business, and has been an effective team-mate for Mr. Bland in building a successful present and a richer future for him and his family.

HENRY BARTON JACOBS

Henry Barton Jacobs, M.D., one of the most eminent physicians of Baltimore, Maryland, and whose reputation is world-wide, is descended from one of the old families of Massachusetts, members of which have been prominently identified with the military and governmental affairs of the country, as well as foremost in various professional lines. The name is found among the earliest settlers of this country, and in its original form was Jacob, which in the course of time became Jacobs. Among the Puritan ancestors of the family we find the names of Elder William Brewster, John Alden and his wife Priscilla Mullins, and Richard Warren.

(I) Nicholas Jacob, the immigrant ancestor, one of the small company to found and name the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, died there, June 5, 1657. The house which he built still stands. He served as deputy to the General Court, 1648-49. He married Mary ———, who died in 1681. Children: 1. John, see forward. 2. Elizabeth, who married Captain John Thaxter, of Hingham, Massachusetts, and had a daughter, Sarah, who married Lieutenant Nathaniel Holmes, of Boston, and whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Hon. John Cushing, born July 17, 1695, died March 19, 1778. 3. Hannah, born in 1639, married Thomas Loring and was the grandmother of Hon. John Cushing, mentioned above. There may have been other children.

(II) Captain John Jacob, son of Nicholas and Mary Jacob, was also an immigrant, and was born in England, baptized in February, 1629; died at Hingham, Massachusetts, September 18, 1693. He served in Captain Johnson's Company and was appointed captain upon the death of Captain Johnson in the Narragansett fight. He was in command of eighty men at Medfield, February, 1676-77, and was later employed in active service on the frontier. He married, October 3, 1661, Mary Russell, baptized April 1, 1641, died October 2, 1691. She was the daughter of George Russell, an immigrant, who was of Hingham and Scituate, Massachusetts, and a mem-



Henry Barton Enoch

ber of the Scituate Military Company in the year 1645. His death occurred May 26, 1694. He married, February 14, 1639-40, Jane James, a widow, who died February 22, 1688-89.

(III) Deacon David Jacob, son of Captain John and Mary (Russell) Jacob, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1664, and died at Scituate, Massachusetts, February 10, 1748. He married, December 20, 1689, Sarah Cushing, born in Hingham, in August, 1671, died at Scituate, September 24, 1723. (See Cushing.)

(IV) Joshua Jacobs, as the name was now spelled, son of Deacon David and Sarah (Cushing) Jacob, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, March 31, 1702; died December 9, 1784. It was he who built the house in which Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs was born. He married, April 7, 1726, Mary James, born in 1704, died in 1748. (See Brewster.)

(V) James Jacobs, son of Joshua and Mary (James) Jacobs, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, March 6, 1742; died September 13, 1827. He married, March 19, 1772, Deborah Richmond, born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, June 30, 1742; died at Scituate, Massachusetts, April 1, 1821 (see Richmond).

(VI) Ichabod Richmond Jacobs, son of James and Deborah (Richmond) Jacobs, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, June 27, 1774; died November 6, 1856. He married, October 16, 1805, Clarissa Richmond, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, June 13, 1778; died at Scituate, Massachusetts, November 7, 1846 (see Richmond).

(VII) Barton Richmond Jacobs, son of Ichabod Richmond and Clarissa (Richmond) Jacobs, was born in Scituate, June 23, 1823; died December 19, 1875. He married, January 31, 1855, Frances Almira Ford, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, December 9, 1828 (see Ford).

(VIII) Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, son of Barton Richmond and Frances Almira (Ford) Jacobs, was born at South Scituate, Massachusetts, June 2, 1858. To describe in detail the extent and scope of the work accomplished by Dr. Jacobs would outstrip the limits of a book of this kind. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard College in the class of 1883, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1887. In that year and the following he served as an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He then entered into general practice in the city of Boston, removing to Baltimore in 1888, the city he had selected as the proper sphere for his life work. His career has been one of constant success, as could not well be otherwise with a man of his characteristics. He is positive in his opinions and conclusions, though not dogmatic; farsighted in intellect; genial, cultivated and refined in his tastes, and with a heart filled with sympathy for the sufferings of humanity—a phase of existence with which his duties as a physician must necessarily bring him into contact. He was associate in medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1896-1904; is now president of the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland; member of the board of managers of the Maryland State Tuberculosis Sanatorium; secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; president of the Maryland Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; president of the Laennec Society for the Study of Tuberculosis; a member of the International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; and has been and is a leader in all movements to stamp out this dread disease. He is trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and of the Peabody Institute, and is a director and member of the executive committee of the Colonial Trust Company of Baltimore, but devotes little of his time to purely business matters, unless they are connected in some way with the numerous institutions for the sick with which

he is connected. Dr. Jacobs has written numerous articles for various medical publications, and is the author of "American Students of Tuberculosis", which was published in 1902. He is a member of many organizations not connected with the medical profession, such as national, as well as local, civic and municipal improvement associations, and is a member of the following clubs: The Maryland, Baltimore, University, Johns Hopkins, Elkridge Kennels, and other clubs, of Baltimore; the Union, Harvard and Grolier clubs, of New York; the Newport Reading Rooms, Casino and Newport Golf Club, of Newport, Rhode Island. He is also a member of the National Civil Service Reform League, Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Dr. Jacobs married, April 2, 1902, Mary (Frick) Garrett, of Baltimore, widow of Robert Garrett, who enters into all his plans with wholeheartedness. In spite of the many demands made upon the time of Dr. Jacobs by his various duties, he does not permit this to shut him out from social intercourse, and he and his charming wife are leaders in the highest circles of Baltimore and Newport. Their entertainments, which are numerous, always have the impress of originality and taste, and their hosts of friends appreciate the gracious hospitality so warmly extended to them. Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs divide their time between their three beautiful residences, making the winter home in the city of Baltimore, their main abiding place. The villa in Newport, "Whiteholme," is one of the handsomest at that famous resort, and the greater number of their entertainments are given there in the height of the season. The winter home in Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, is well worth a visit, were it only to inspect the costly works of art and magnificent curios brought from abroad, when they have returned from their foreign trips, which are of frequent occurrence. But, perhaps, in some respects, the home in which they spend the early spring and late autumn weeks, is the most beautiful of all. This is known as "Uplands," from its elevated location, being the highest ground in that section, and is situated on the old Frederick road. This was formerly the property of General John Swan, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Jacobs, and is a part of the original Hunting Ridge, which was granted to General Swan. The house was erected a half hundred years ago, but constant improvement and remodeling in the intervening years, have kept up its reputation as a handsome and convenient residence. There are many rare and ancient trees on the place, and specimens may be seen there, which cannot be found elsewhere in this country, with the exception, perhaps, of some special horticultural collections. There are hundreds and hundreds of ducks and chickens, of the best breeds, in the poultry farm, and these are kept entirely for home consumption. There are a hundred sheep and innumerable lambs on the sheep farm, about twenty cows and a dozen horses, and these latter are in addition to several fine motor cars, which are kept in constant use. A noteworthy feature of this fine estate are the hothouses, of which there are a large number. Some of these are devoted to the exclusive cultivation of orchids, and many rare specimens are to be found there, as Mrs. Jacobs is exceedingly fond of flowers and plants, and matters of this kind receive her especial care and supervision, and it is due to her able management that the property is now numbered among the show places of Maryland. There are also special hothouses devoted to the culture and training of roses, others to carnations, and still others to a wonderful variety of other flowers and plants. Both Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs are greatly interested in a large number of charities, and give their personal attention to these matters, whenever this is feasible. A number of charitable entertainments are given in their city home

in the course of the year, and the marble hall in the basement sees an annual assembly of the messenger boys, and a dinner for them, at which time the employes from "Uplands" are also entertained. It may truly be said of Dr. Jacobs and his wife that they use their wealth in such a manner that the whole community rejoices that it is theirs to use. Dr. Jacobs is a leader in all plans which tend to improvement. It is his sincere aim to elevate, make respectable and prosperous, the city in which he lives, with all the power that lies within him, and Baltimore may congratulate itself upon having in its midst Dr. Jacobs and his most gracious wife.

(The Cushing Line).

(I) Peter Cushing, of Hingham, England, died in 1615. His wife died in 1641.

(II) Matthew Cushing, the immigrant ancestor, son of Peter Cushing, was born in Hingham, England, March 2, 1589; died at Scituate, Massachusetts, September 30, 1660. He immigrated in 1638, and married Nazareth Pitcher, born in 1586, died January 6, 1681-82.

(III) Hon. John Cushing, also an immigrant, was born in Hingham, England, in 1627; died March 31, 1708, at Scituate, Massachusetts. He was deputy in Plymouth Colony in 1674, and a number of subsequent years; governor's assistant, 1689-91; deputy, Massachusetts, 1692. He married Sarah, born August 1, 1641, died March 9, 1678-79, daughter of Matthew and Margaret Hawke, the former of whom died December 11, 1684; the latter died March 18, 1683-84. Among their children were: 1. Sarah, see forward. 2. Hon. John, born April 28, 1660; died January 19, 1738. He was a member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, 1710-28; lieutenant-colonel of the Plymouth Regiment, 1723. He married Deborah, daughter of Thomas Loring, and granddaughter of Thomas Loring, the immigrant, who came to this country in 1634.

(IV) Sarah Cushing, daughter of Hon. John and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing, married Deacon David Jacob. (See Jacob.)

(The Brewster Line).

(I) Elder William Brewster, born in 1560, died in 1644. He was one of the Pilgrims who came to America in the "Mayflower," in 1620; drafted the Mayflower Compact; was member and chaplain of the first military company organized at Plymouth under Captain Myles Standish; and served against the Indians.

(II) Jonathan Brewster, son of Elder William Brewster, was born in England in 1593; died at New London, Connecticut, August 7, 1659. He was of Duxbury, and served as Massachusetts deputy, 1639, 1641-42, 1644, 1650-58; assistant, 1658-59; member of Captain Myles Standish Duxbury Company; and military commissioner during the Pequot War. He married, April 10, 1624, Lucretia Oldham, who died March 4, 1678-79.

(III) Mary Brewster, daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia (Oldham) Brewster, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 16, 1627. She married, November 12, 1645, John, who died at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1697, a son of Humphrey Turner, who came to Scituate in 1633, died in 1673. Humphrey Turner married Lydia Garner; was a representative in Plymouth Colony, 1641-52; private in the military company.

(IV) Lydia Turner, daughter of John and Mary (Brewster) Turner, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, January 24, 1652; died June 20, 1714. She married, in 1675, John James, an immigrant, who was in Scituate as early as 1668; died in 1676.

(III) William Ford, son of Michael and Abigail (Snow) Ford, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, December 26, 1672, died February 7, 1721. He married Elizabeth ———, who died December 9, 1745.

(IV) William Ford, son of William and Elizabeth Ford, was born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, September, 1696, died December 22, 1761. He married, November 7, 1721, Hannah, daughter of John Trouant.

(V) Levi Ford, son of William and Hannah (Trouant) Ford, was born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, May 18, 1739, died January 9, 1813. He married, November 29, 1759, Penelope Rogers, born June 7, 1733, died April 30, 1830 (see Rogers).

(VI) Charles Ford, son of Levi and Penelope (Rogers) Ford, was born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, March 2, 1771, died at Scituate, Massachusetts, July 13, 1862. He married, June 16, 1803, Lydia Jenkins, born at Scituate, Massachusetts, June 1, 1784, died January 18, 1862 (see Jenkins).

(VII) Frances Almira Ford, daughter of Charles and Lydia (Jenkins) Ford, married Barton Richmond Jacobs (see Jacobs).

(The Rogers Line).

(I) John Rogers, the immigrant ancestor, was in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1643. He married Frances Watson, daughter of Elizabeth ———.

(II) Timothy Rogers, son of John and Frances (Watson) Rogers, was of Scituate, Massachusetts. He married Eunice, born April 23, 1650, died March 24, 1728, daughter of Cornet Robert Stetson.

(III) Samuel Rogers, son of Timothy and Eunice (Stetson) Rogers, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1670, died in 1747. He married, December 3, 1697, Jael Hewitt, born March 15, 1673-74. She was the great-granddaughter of William Chapman, the immigrant, who died in Marshfield, in 1639. Elizabeth, daughter of William Chapman, died in 1649; she married Thomas Hewitt, the immigrant. Ephraim, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Chapman) Hewitt, was baptized in 1639, and was of Marshfield, Massachusetts. He married, March 9, 1664-65, Elizabeth, born September 24, 1644, daughter of Edward and Lettice (Hanford) Foster, the latter a daughter of ——— and Eglin (Hatherly) Hanford, who were married in England. Edward Foster was of Scituate in 1633, and married, in 1635; assistant, 1637; deputy, 1639-41.

(IV) Samuel Rogers, son of Samuel and Jael (Hewitt) Rogers, was born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, July 27, 1703, died in November, 1761. He married, November 25, 1731, Experience, born July 1, 1707, died February 9, 1802, daughter of Daniel and Experience (Tilden) Thomas, the former born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, November 20, 1659, and married, April 26, 1698.

(V) Penelope Rogers, daughter of Samuel and Experience (Thomas) Rogers, married Levi Ford (see Ford).

(The Jenkins Line).

(I) Edward Jenkins, the immigrant ancestor, was of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1646, died in 1699. He was deputy, 1657; member of the Council of War, 1667.

(II) Thomas Jenkins, son of Edward Jenkins, was of Scituate, Massachusetts. He married, in 1678, Martha ———.

(III) Edward Jenkins, son of Thomas and Martha Jenkins, was born in Scituate, 1683. He married, in 1705, Martha Damon, born in 1682. She was the granddaughter of John Damon, the immigrant, who was of Scituate in 1633, and died in 1677. He married, in 1644, Katherine, a daughter of

Henry Merritt, the immigrant, who was in Scituate in 1628, and was one of the "Men of Kent." Lieutenant Zachary, son of John and Katherine (Merritt) Damon, was born in Scituate, in 1654, died in 1730. He served in King Philip's war, and married, in 1679, Martha, daughter of Walter Woodworth, the immigrant, who was of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1640.

(IV) Thomas Jenkins, son of Edward and Martha (Damon) Jenkins, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, 1707. He married, March 4, 1731, Sarah Bailey, born in Scituate, in 1714. She was the great-granddaughter of Thomas Clap, born in 1597, died April 20, 1684. He came to New England in 1633, was of Dorchester, Weymouth and Scituate, Massachusetts; deputy to the General Court in 1646; married Abigail ———. Deacon Samuel, son of Thomas and Abigail Clap, was born in 1642, and was of Scituate, Massachusetts. He was deputy from the Plymouth Colony, 1680-89; deputy for Massachusetts, 1692-1715; major of Massachusetts Militia during Queen Anne's war. He married, January 13, 1666, Hannah, born in Hingham, November 10, 1645, daughter of Thomas Gill, the immigrant, who was of Hingham in 1635, died February 24, 1704-05, and who married Hannah, who died January 25, 1675-76, daughter of John Otis, the immigrant, who was of Hingham, in 1635. Abigail, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Hannah (Gill) Clap, was born October 1, 1679, died March 2, 1753. She married, February 14, 1700, John Bailey, born in Scituate, November 5, 1673, died in Hanover, Massachusetts, 1752, and their daughter was Sarah (Bailey) Jenkins.

(V) Gera Jenkins, son of Thomas and Sarah (Bailey) Jenkins, was baptized in Scituate, Massachusetts, May 16, 1742. He married, February 6, 1766, Lillis Coleman, born in Scituate, November 28, 1741. She was the granddaughter of Joseph Nichols, of Scituate, Massachusetts, who married, 1696, Bathsheba Piercin, born November 15, 1673. Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Bathsheba (Piercin) Nichols, was born May 24, 1703, and married, November 29, 1729, John Coleman, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, April 28, 1706. One of their children was Lillis (Coleman) Jenkins.

(VI) Lydia Jenkins, daughter of Gera and Lillis (Coleman) Jenkins, married Charles Ford (see Ford).

JAMES SWAN FRICK

The name of Frick has been long and honorably associated with the legal, financial, scientific and social life of Baltimore. It is of German origin and the earliest records of it are found in an ancient document of the year 1113, which shows that the administration of the Frickgau or Frickthal, a district still known under that name in the northern part of Switzerland, was administered under appointment of the German Emperor by two brothers, Rudolph and Werner, Counts von Frick. The records also of Zürich and Basle show that the descendants of these two brothers were men of distinction until the period of the wars between Austria and the Swiss confederates, during which time, and subsequently through religious persecutions, they suffered loss of fortune, and their estates dwindled until they became small landowners and farmers throughout the cantons of Zürich and Aargau. In the year 1650 Henrich Frick, a landowner and school-teacher in Knonan Canton, Zürich, who was subjected to persecutions on account of his religious faith, emigrated with his wife, Elizabeth, and three children, two daughters and one son, to the Under Pfalz, or Rhenish

Palatinate, taking with him considerable property and cattle. His son, Henrich, born December 19, 1647, was the father of John Conrad Frick, the first of the name to become a colonist in America. The Fricks, who lived in the Knonan District, bore as arms a cross with "Gilge."

(I) John Conrad Frick, born March 28, 1688, and ancestor of the Frick family in Maryland, married in the Palatinate, Barbara Enten, and in 1732 he and his wife sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, in the ship "Pennsylvania" and landed in Philadelphia, September 11, 1732. He was one of the group of colonists who founded Germantown, Pennsylvania, and in this settlement John Conrad Frick lived the remainder of his life, his death occurring October 3, 1761.

(II) Peter Frick, fourth son of John Conrad and Barbara (Enten) Frick, was born November 9, 1743, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and died October 15, 1827, in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1770 he married Anna Barbara Breidenhart, daughter of Dr. Christopher Breidenhart, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and, removing from Germantown, came to Baltimore, Maryland, thereby founding the Frick family in that State. As a resident of Baltimore Peter Frick was actively identified with the civic and business interests of the city. He became a successful merchant of Baltimore, and in 1797, when, in obedience to an Act of Assembly incorporating the City of Baltimore, a mayor and councilmen were elected, Peter Frick was chosen a member of that first council. The sons of Peter and Anna Barbara (Breidenhart) Frick were: 1. John Frick, merchant. 2. William Frick, of the Baltimore Bar. 3. George Frick, M. D., a physician, distinguished for his scientific attainments, being one of the first physicians in America to specialize on the treatment of diseases of the eye, on which subject he was the author of several valuable treatises.

(III) William Frick, second son of Peter and Anna Barbara (Breidenhart) Frick, was born November 2, 1790, in Baltimore. He married, on June 6, 1816, Mary Sloan, daughter of James Sloan, also of Baltimore. His early education was received at a Moravian college at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, a college then regarded as a center of scholarship in the country. Mr. Frick's legal studies were pursued in Baltimore in the law office of General William H. Winder, and in 1813 the young man was admitted to the Baltimore bar, where he speedily acquired legal distinction and became prominent in municipal affairs. His talents were devoted chiefly to admiralty, maritime and insurance law, and, being a man of wide culture, with a fluency of language and facility of pen, he speedily attained a prominent position in the front rank of his profession by contributing valuable additions to its literature. Being a man of high integrity and public spirit, he was identified with almost every social and public enterprise of importance undertaken in the city. In conjunction with Chief Justice Taney, Judge Heath and other distinguished supporters of Jackson, he took an active part in the organization of the Jackson party. After several years of successful practice of law in the courts of Maryland, he was elected State senator from Baltimore City, and in 1837 was appointed, by President Jackson, collector of the port for the District of Maryland. In June, 1848, Governor Francis Thomas appointed him judge of the Baltimore county courts and associate judge of the court of appeals, which offices he held until his election as the first judge of the superior court of Baltimore City, which post he honorably filled until his death. In the War of 1812 William Frick served as a volunteer during the campaign in Maryland. His death occurred July 29, 1855, at the Warm Springs, Virginia, after an illness of only a few days' duration. His widow survived him until 1865.



W. F. Fitch

The children of William and Mary (Sloan) Frick were: 1. William Frederick Frick, whose sketch follows. 2. Elizabeth A. Frick, married Dr. William Power, no children. 3. Mary L. Frick, unmarried. 4. Charles Frick, see below. 5. George P. Frick, merchant, who married Katharine G. Turnbull, daughter of Major William Turnbull, of the United States Army, of Washington, D. C. Their children were: i. William T., deceased; ii. Charles; iii. Oliver O'Donnell; iv. Nannie T.; v. Elizabeth P.; vi. Katharine G. 6. Frank Frick, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. 7. James Sloan Frick, unmarried. 8. William Frick, United States Navy, and later in the naval service of the Confederacy, married Leslie Witherspoon, of Mobile, Alabama. Their children were: i. Frank J.; ii. John W.; iii. Mary C.; iv. H. Edgeworth.

Mrs. Mary (Sloan) Frick, wife of Judge William Frick, had three brothers, James Sloan Jr., Dr. Charles Sloan, and Dr. William Sloan, all of whom were men of high attainments and culture. James Sloan Jr., a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1804, was admitted to the Maryland bar. In tastes he was cosmopolitan. He was an author of marked ability and a clever linguist. In 1818 he published a delightful volume entitled "Rambles in Italy," but his promising literary and professional career was unfortunately ended by his death in 1819, at the early age of thirty-three years.

Dr. William Sloan studied medicine under Doctors Littleton and Donaldson of Baltimore, and graduated in medicine in Philadelphia in 1811. He was appointed surgeon of the Fourteenth United States Infantry at the commencement of the War of 1812, and continued in military service until peace was declared. Later he was elected one of the physicians of the Baltimore City Dispensary, and in 1817 was appointed physician to the almshouse of Baltimore county. He was a man of sympathetic nature and intensely interested in his medical work. He died at the early age of twenty-eight years.

Dr. Charles Sloan, youngest son of James Sloan, Esq., of Baltimore, was one of the pioneer martyrs to scientific research into the nature of yellow fever. He had gone to New Orleans to study the disease and unfortunately fell a victim to the malady, dying in New Orleans on November 15, 1819, in the twenty-third year of his age. The arms of the Sloan family were: Gules, a sword in pale, point downward, blade argent, hilt or, between two boars' heads, couped at the neck of the third. On a chief ermine a lion passant of the first, between two mascles, sable. Crest: A lion's head erased or.

(IV) William Frederick Frick, eldest son of Judge William and Mary (Sloan) Frick, was born April 21, 1817, in Baltimore, and married, February 10, 1848, Anne Elizabeth Swan, born January 10, 1819, also in Baltimore, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Donnell) Swan.

William Frederick Frick received his preliminary education under the tutorships of Doctors Girardin and Williams, at the old Baltimore City College. His education was concluded at Harvard University, where he graduated with honors in 1835. Through his acquaintance with Judge Story, an intimate friend of his father, he became the fortunate associate of many men older than himself who have left behind them distinguished reputations. His collegiate years at Cambridge threw him into intimate contact with the poet Longfellow, Charles Sumner, and other prominent New England men whose intellectual attainments did much to mould his character and mode of thought. Mr. Frick was admitted to the Baltimore bar in May, 1839. He was a man of high ideals and brilliant talents and rapidly

attained success in his profession. As a lawyer he was broad-minded and accurate, and speedily became one of the most distinguished practitioners of his day. His tastes were scholarly, and early in his professional life he devoted some time to lectures and addresses on matters of public interest, besides contributing to the current literature of the day. He was particularly interested in public education and actively associated with the early organization of the Baltimore public school system, serving for some years as president of the Baltimore School Board. Many of his writings and addresses had direct influence in awakening public interest in the Maryland educational system. His later years were devoted more exclusively to the demands of a large and engrossing practice, and many important commercial and corporate interests greatly benefitted by his counsel. He was a director in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Consolidated Coal Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and a number of other leading corporations. In politics he was an Independent Democrat, but in no sense a politician, and could never be induced to become a candidate for public office. Mr. Frick was the last survivor of the Friday Club, a notable organization established in 1850 by twelve members of the bar of Baltimore, who were probably the most distinguished men of their generation.

Mr. Frick's wife died December 20, 1880, his own death occurring January 25, 1905. As a man he occupied a position almost unique in the community and with his death Baltimore lost a useful and courageous citizen, and the bar one of its most distinguished and honored members. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William Frederick Frick are: 1. James Swan Frick, see forward. 2. Mary Sloan Frick, born January 4, 1851; married (first) Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, (second) Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs. 3. Elizabeth Donnell Frick, born June 5, 1853; married the late Frank Foster, of England, and is now a resident of Washington, D. C.

(IV) Dr. Charles Frick, a distinguished physician, and second son of William and Mary (Sloan) Frick, also paid with the sacrifice of his life for his devotion to science and his service to humanity. He was born in Baltimore August 8, 1823, and as a student at the Baltimore City College was noted for his brilliant scholarship. He was associated in engineering with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for a short time, but inherited the strong natural leaning of the men of his family for the study of medicine. Encouraged by intercourse with and admiration for his uncle, Dr. John Buckler, a leading physician of Baltimore, he entered with enthusiasm at the age of twenty years upon the study of medicine, in which science he took his degree in March, 1845. In April, 1846, he contributed an article of distinct scientific value to the *American Journal of Medical Science*, and in 1847, assisted by three friends, he organized the Maryland Medical Institute, of which he became an instructor. In January, 1848, he published a medical article that definitely fixed his status among the notable medical writers of his day.

Upon the establishment in 1856 of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Dr. Frick was elected to fill the chair of materia medica, and in consequence of his wide knowledge of medicine and a peculiar gift of imparting this knowledge to others, his reputation as a lecturer was soon established.

In the summer of 1857, in company with his brother, William Frederick Frick, Dr. Frick visited Paris and London for the purpose of studying the hospital systems of England and Continental Europe. On March 25, 1860, he paid the price of his life in return for his service to others. In performing at the infirmary the operation of tracheotomy upon a charity patient, a negro woman who was sinking from diphtheria (a disease then little under-

stood), he contracted the ailment in a malignant form. Perfectly aware of his impending death, and knowing that the same operation could do no more than afford temporary relief, he requested by a sign that it be performed upon himself by his friend, Dr. George W. Miltenberger, and directed the details of the operation.

The daily papers and a general meeting of the Maryland medical profession gave public expression to the universal sorrow experienced upon the death of this notable man. Dr. Frick possessed not only the qualities which inspired admiration for his intellect, but something even higher than these, which endeared him to all. Even the convicts of the penitentiary were softened by his intercourse with them as their physician. Nineteen years after Dr. Frick's death his cherished friend, Professor Frank Donaldson, said, "He was the pride of his friends and the ornament of his profession. He has left his mark and impress upon his generation. Young as he was in years, he was eminent in science, skillful in his art, high in the esteem of all who knew him, and his memory is cherished in the hearts of many who loved him."

Dr. Charles Frick married Achsah Carroll Sargent. They had one child, Sophia, who married (first) Thomas Hillen, of Baltimore; (second) Elliott Schenck, of New York.

(V) James Swan Frick, son of William Frederick and Anne Elizabeth (Swan) Frick, was born November 30, 1848, in Baltimore. He received his preliminary education in private schools of his native city and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1869, after which he entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, and was admitted to practice at the Maryland bar in 1872. He entered upon the legal profession in association with his father, and devoted himself to it until the year 1890, when he withdrew from active practice.

A man of intelligence and culture, possessing artistic, musical and literary tastes, which his wealth and leisure have permitted him to indulge, Mr. Frick has identified himself with the best social and artistic life of his own and foreign countries. He is a member and was at one time upon the executive committee of the Society of the Cincinnati, that noble organization founded by military heroes, the "officers of the American army, who associated themselves into one society of friends to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity." Mr. Frick is a prominent clubman, an enthusiast of outdoor sports, to which he devotes much of his time, and a member of the following organizations: The Maryland Historical Society, the Municipal Art Society, the Maryland Club (of which he was governor 1890-1909), the Baltimore Club, the University Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the ElkrIDGE Fox Hunting Club, the Automobile Club of Maryland, as well as the Union and Manhattan clubs of New York, the Automobile Club of America, and the Royal Automobile Club of London, England.

Mr. Frick's wife was Elise Winchester Dana, daughter of Samuel and Abbie E. (Rice) Dana, of Boston, Massachusetts. She was born July 5, 1864, in Augusta, Maine, and was married there June 22, 1886. Her father, Samuel Dana, was a colonel of artillery in the United States Army, who served throughout the Civil War, and was stationed in California at the time of his death in the year 1870. He was a descendant of Richard H. Dana, progenitor of the family in America, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640, the long line of whose descendants, distinguished on the bench, at the bar, in science and in literature, is too well known to need recapitulation. Mrs. Samuel Dana was a daughter of Richard Drury Rice,

judge of the Supreme Court of Maine and a member of an old Massachusetts family.

(The Swan Line).

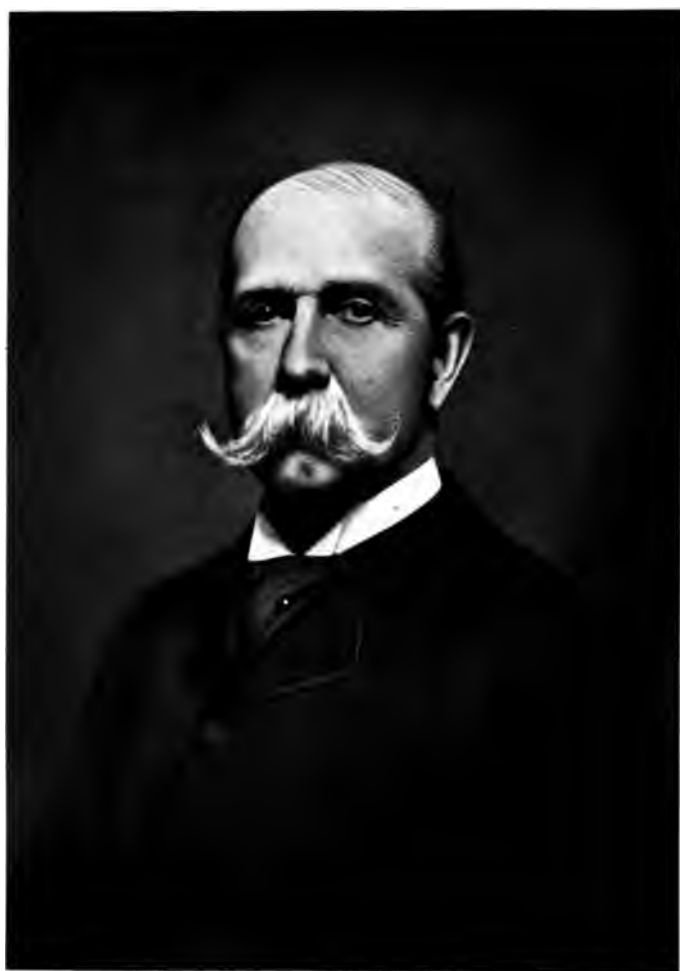
The name Swan is of very ancient Danish extraction, derived from a Dane—Swain or Swan—of noble ancestry, who settled early in the south-eastern portion of Great Britain. The Swans were possessed of landed property in Kent and Derby from the period of the Norman Conquest. The name, as borne by landowners, occurs in the Domesday Book, and as early as the reign of Richard II. the Swans signed to their name "Gentleman" in ancient deeds. Through England, Scotland, and also Ireland, branches of the family scattered, as indicated by similarity in coats-of-arms and crests. The arms of the Swan family were: Az. three swans ar. two and one; chief or. Crest: A cockatrice's head erased ppr. ducally gorged, ringed and lined ar. Motto: *Paratus Sum* (I am ready). It is from a Scotch line of ancestry that the Swan family of Maryland is descended, and in the Maryland branch, as in most of the others, is to be found upon the coat-of-arms three snowy swans floating upon the blue waters of a lake as represented by an azure shield.

General John Swan, the great-grandfather of James Swan Frick, was born November 27, 1750, in Dumfries, Scotland, where his family had been prominent since 1599. He came to Maryland in the year 1766 as the heir of his uncle, Robert Swan, who died in Annapolis, May 4, 1764. He was a mere lad of sixteen when he sought the New World, and with the ardent enthusiasm of youth he espoused the patriots' cause and fought gallantly for the liberty of a nation. At first a resident of Annapolis, John Swan soon moved to Frederick county, Maryland, and later to the rapidly growing town of Baltimore. He early entered the army of the Revolution, was wounded at Morristown, and upon his recovery was by order of General Washington commissioned on April 26, 1777, captain of the Third Continental Dragoons, at that time being recruited by Colonel George Baylor at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was made major of the First Continental Dragoons on October 21, 1780, and served with gallantry until the close of hostilities and was with General Lafayette at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered. At the close of the Revolutionary War Major Swan was made general of the Maryland State Militia. He was also one of the signers of the original and the amended constitution of the Society of the Cincinnati, that organization of distinguished brothers-at-arms of which General Washington was president and General Otho Holland Williams, of Maryland, was treasurer. General Swan's eldest son, Robert Swan, and his grandson and namesake, John Swan, were also members of the Society by inheritance, and James Swan Frick, great-grandson of General John Swan, now represents him in the Society.

General Swan settled in Baltimore after the independence of the United State was assured and became closely identified with the interests and development of the city. Among other offices held by him was the presidency of the Branch Bank of the United States for Maryland.

On July 12, 1787, General Swan married Elizabeth Maxwell, born 1757, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Trippe) Maxwell, of Charles county, Maryland, and he died August 21, 1824.

James Swan, son of General John and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Swan, was born in Baltimore in January, 1796. In 1818 he married Elizabeth Donnell, daughter of John Donnell, Esq., an Irish gentleman, who came to Maryland late in the eighteenth century and married, October 11, 1798, Anne Smith,



Frank Frier

daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Custis Smith, of Northampton county, Virginia. James Swan was president of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore for a number of years, and one of the first directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He died August 25, 1859. The children of James and Elizabeth (Donnell) Swan were: 1. John Swan, married Isabel A. Davies; children: i. Donnell Swan; ii. Isabelle A. Swan; iii. Ellen Swan. 2. Anne Elizabeth Swan, married William F. Frick, a sketch of whom appears above. 3. Ellen Swan, married Philip Barton Key, a son of Francis Scott Key; children: i. James Swan Key; ii. Elizabeth, who married Robert A. Dobbin, deceased; iii. Mary Lloyd, widow of William Gilmor, of Baltimore; iv. Alice, deceased, who married Frank Potter, of New York.

FRANK FRICK

Frank Frick, retired merchant of Baltimore, whose death occurred at his residence, 1514 Park avenue, on December 26, 1910, exercised an influence for good on the commercial interests and developments and improvements of the city which will long be remembered. His paternal ancestors came from the Rhenish Palatinate, the immigrant ancestor being Conrad Frick, who came to this country in 1732, and settled in Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The medical profession seems to have had an unusual attraction for members, direct and indirect, of this family. Dr. George Frick, one of the first physicians in this country to specialize treatment for diseases of the eye, and the author of a treatise on that subject, was an uncle of Frank Frick. Dr. Charles Frick, after whom the Medical and Chirurgical library has been named, who died at the age of thirty-seven years in 1860, was a brother; Professor William Power, who studied under the great Louis of Paris, was a brother-in-law; Doctors William and Charles Sloan were his maternal uncles; and Dr. John Buckler was the husband of his mother's sister. The father of Mr. Frick, Hon. William Frick, served as a member of the Senate of Maryland, as collector of the Port of Baltimore, and as judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore. He married Mary, daughter of James Sloan, a merchant of Baltimore.

Frank Frick was born in Baltimore, January 3, 1828. His higher education was obtained at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, from which he was graduated with honors in 1845. He commenced his commercial life as a member of the firm of Frick & Ball, in 1850. He became associated in partnership with the firm of C. Morton Stewart & Company in 1868, this firm being engaged in the sugar and coffee trade with the West Indies and South America, and owning its own fleet of Baltimore clippers. As the Baltimore correspondents of Baring Brothers in London, they were engaged in the foreign banking business. Mr. Frick was actively identified with the revival of the sugar refining industry in the city, after its failure in 1875. He was one of the organizers of a company which erected a refinery on the south side of the city at Curtis Bay, and equipped it with the most modern improvements and inventions for the carrying on of this line of business. The stock, however, was acquired by the "Sugar Trust," and the plan abandoned and the building dismantled. For many years Mr. Frick had been associated with a number of corporations as a director, in addition to the interest he had in the sugar and coffee trade. The scope of these corporations was a wide one, embracing philanthropic and artistic as well as commercial and financial interests. He had been an active member of the Board

of Trade of Baltimore and served as its president from 1887 to 1894, during which time Baltimore was improved in many directions. Among the improvements was that of widening and deepening the channel of Baltimore's harbor so that the larger class of vessels which the growing commerce of the city was attracting, might be easily and safely accommodated. In 1894 Mr. Frick withdrew from all his business interests and spent much time in foreign travel. He visited Europe, India, Egypt, Palestine, China and Japan, and the ideas he gained in the improvement of municipal affairs and the observations he made, were carefully stored for proper application in the improvement of Baltimore upon his return to that city. Park approaches claimed his especial attention, and as chairman of the committee of the Municipal Art Society, he was instrumental in organizing the Olmstead system of suburban parks. Mr. Frick was a man of artistic temperament and cultivated taste and the walls of his home were filled with a valuable collection of engravings, etchings and rare prints of which he was extremely proud. From his earliest years Mr. Frick had been an enthusiastic admirer of music, as a young man was an active member of the Philharmonic Society, and, later in life, in spite of the manifold demands made upon his time by commercial and financial matters, he always found time for music and the fine arts. The Allston Association, later known as the Wednesday Club, formed for the cultivation of art and the higher class of music, was organized and managed by Mr. Frick, and for many years amateur musical and dramatic performances of great merit were given by the members. Lyric Theatre on Mount Royal avenue, formerly known under the name of the Music Hall, was another of Mr. Frick's creations in 1894. This gave the citizens of Baltimore an opportunity of hearing orchestral and choral music in suitable surroundings, an opportunity which no other place in the city afforded. In all these enterprises Mr. Frick was a leading spirit, and his readiness to share with others the benefits which his wealth could bestow, won for him the esteem and love of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His judgment in matters of business was always a sound one, and in his social life he was invariably thoughtful of the comfort and pleasure of others, placing their pleasure before his own.

The funeral of Mr. Frick was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector emeritus of old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, from his late residence, and the private interment took place in Greenmount Cemetery.

Mr. Frick married, January 1, 1861, Fanny D., daughter of the late Senator Gustav Lürman, who was born in Bremen, Germany, and was for many years a prominent merchant in Baltimore. Mrs. Frick, who died in 1889, was a woman of unusual intelligence and cultivation of mind, and she was deeply interested in giving to others the benefits of her research in the worlds of art, music and literature.

H. CRAWFORD BLACK

It is an unwritten law, based upon personal character, which makes the merchant who is successful in the best sense a desirable accession to the governing boards of banking institutions, and H. Crawford Black, of Baltimore, Maryland, has been drawn into finance, as have been so many of his colleagues in the wholesale trade. His thorough business qualifications and his well known executive ability have always been in demand in boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit led him to accept



A. Crawford Black

a number of these trusts. He is the son of the late H. D. and Mary Ann (Haldeman) Black, the former at one time a well known merchant of Cumberland, Maryland, and the grandson of James P. and ——— (Elder) Black, of Pennsylvania, the latter a member of a distinguished family of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Black was born in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. He received his education in the Allegany County Academy at Cumberland. At the time of its completion, the Civil War was in progress, and Mr. Black immediately enlisted in the Confederate army and served under General Imboden until the close of the struggle. This found him in the prison at Fort Delaware, from which he was discharged in June, 1865. Not long afterward he went to Mexico, where he was engaged on the construction of the Imperial Mexican Railroad for a time. Upon the overthrow of the French power in Mexico, Mr. Black returned to the United States and spent the next two years in the west, and upon his return to Maryland formed a business connection with the Franklin Coal Company. His grasp of affairs and general ability could not long remain unnoticed and he was advanced with rapidity until he attained the position of superintendent of the mines of the company, an office he was discharging in 1882, when he resigned. Later in the same year he organized the firm with which he is so prominently identified at the present time. It was originally composed of H. Crawford Black, John Wilson, John Sheridan and Lloyd Lowndes, and from its inception met with the success which has since attended it. Later it was known as Black, Sheridan & Wilson, and was incorporated in 1890 under the style of Black, Sheridan, Wilson Company, of which Mr. Black is president. There is but one firm engaged in the handling of Georges Creek coal which does a larger business than this concern. To facilitate the delivery of their coal to the coastwise trade, they have had constructed for them three large barges and a sea-going tug, which transport the coal to the cities along the New England coast. With the quickness of the progressive man who is alive with the spirit of the times, Mr. Black is always ready to adopt any new method which seems to have the merit of practicability, and is alert and enterprising to a degree. In addition to the above responsibilities, Mr. Black is connected actively with a number of other business undertakings, among them being: Director of the National Union Bank, United Electric Railways, Consolidation Coal Company, Union Mining Company, Valley Coal Company, New York Mining Company, Eutaw Savings Bank, and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company; was a director in the Consolidated Gas Company, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Pittsburg & West Virginia Railroad Company and the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, of which last named he was one of the founders and in which he served as vice-president. Mr. Black does not believe, however, in the concentration of all efforts on business affairs to the entire exclusion of all other interests, and has a just appreciation of the social amenities of life. In connection with this view of life he is a member of a number of social organizations, among them being the following: Bachelors' Cotillon, Maryland, Merchants' and Baltimore Country clubs, and the Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. Black married, February 16, 1875, Ida, daughter of the late Judge Thomas and Mary Louisa (Van Lear) Perry, of Cumberland, Maryland. Judge Perry attained high rank, not only as a judge whose decisions were rarely questioned, but as a member of Congress. Mrs. Black is a factor to be reckoned with in the social life of Baltimore. Of winning personality, gracious and tactful, she ably assists her husband in the entertainment of the

large circle of friends which in the course of time has gathered about them, and which fully appreciates the generous hospitality of their charming home. Mr. and Mrs. Black have had two sons, Van Lear and Harry C. The family attends the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mr. Black gives his political support to the Democratic party. Like the majority of men of large affairs, Mr. Black possesses in an unusual degree the personal magnetism which is so necessary in the successful conduct of important enterprises. He is deliberate in his methods, and his plans are invariably well thought out, and not the impulse of the moment. As a conversationalist he is pleasing and interesting, and has the rare ability to say in a convincing manner the right thing at the right time.

FRANK NIXDORFF HOEN

Among those citizens of Baltimore who stand among their fellows pre-eminently as men of action Frank Nixdorff Hoen, of the firm of A. Hoen & Company, the oldest lithographic establishment in the United States, holds a conspicuous place. Mr. Hoen is a man of deeds, not words. A thorough believer in civic progress, he is not greatly given to talking about it, though every one of his few words carries weight which does not always attach to the more numerous utterances of less determined men, but he labors in the cause with a zeal and perseverance inherited from the indomitable Teutonic stock from which he sprang and to which our country owes so much.

(I) John Martin Hoen, grandfather of Frank Nixdorff Hoen, was a farmer in Hoehn, Duchy of Warsaw, Germany, and held the office of burgo-master of the town. He had been a soldier, having joined as a volunteer the armies of the allies and fought at Waterloo against Napoleon. He married Elizabeth S. Schmidt, whose father also served as a soldier in the great struggle for the liberation of Germany from the Napoleonic tyranny. Mr. and Mrs. Hoen were the parents of nine children, among whom were August, founder of the firm of A. Hoen & Company, and Ernest, mentioned below. In 1835 the family immigrated to the United States, landing in Baltimore after a voyage of ninety-nine days in the ship "Bellerophon."

(II) Ernest Hoen, son of John Martin and Elizabeth S. (Schmidt) Hoen, was born in Germany, and was still a boy when he came to this country with his parents and his eight brothers and sisters. He was early associated in the business founded by his brother August, remaining until his death a member of this celebrated firm. He married Frances Elizabeth Nixdorff, and their son, Frank Nixdorff, is mentioned below. Mr. Hoen died June 26, 1893, in Baltimore, which had been his home for nearly sixty years, and where he had earned an enviable reputation both as a business man and a citizen.

(III) Frank Nixdorff Hoen, son of Ernest and Frances Elizabeth (Nixdorff) Hoen, was born October 31, 1858, in Baltimore county, Maryland. He received his early education in public and private schools of Baltimore city, completing his course of study under the instruction of private tutors. While not neglecting his books, he shared the usual boyish devotion to baseball, and for a time played with James F. Heyward, of the Baseball Club of the city. In 1874 he went to St. Louis where he became a clerk for the firm of Graff, Bennett & Company, but in 1877 returned to Baltimore and entered the service of the historic house of which he is now the head. In 1884 he was admitted to the firm. This business, founded in 1835 by Edward Weber and August Hoen, under the firm name of Edward Weber

& Company, received its present name in the early forties, Mr. Weber having died and Ernest Hoen being associated with his brother August. In 1839 the firm printed the first show cards in colors produced in the United States, and in 1842 they lithographed the maps and illustrations for Fremont's Reports, believed to be the first lithographic work used in connection with the United States Congressional Reports, which have since proved such a fruitful source of supply to the lithographic art. Many of the improvements and advancements in the art have originated with Hoen & Company, the invention of August Hoen, whose whole life was spent in research in this connection, forming no small part of the lithographic art of the present day. The firm erected in 1880 the Hoen Buildings, especially for their business, located on Lexington, Holliday and North streets. These buildings were completely gutted by fire in 1901, after which the firm located its plant at Chester, Chase and Biddle streets. More than two hundred people are employed in the various departments, among them many highly skilled artists who have spent their entire lives in the service of the firm. In Richmond, Virginia, they occupy a similar building, also erected expressly for them, where employment is given to one hundred and twenty-five people. While Mr. Hoen has proved his business capacity to be of the highest order and his judgment of men exceptional, he has always showed to his associates a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which has made their relations enjoyable. His abilities as a financier cause his services to be much in demand on boards of directors, but his pre-occupation with other matters has forced him to decline all such positions with the exception of three. Since 1893 he has been a director of the Savings Bank of Baltimore and of the Maryland Institute, and since 1901 has filled the same office in the German Bank.

Notwithstanding his devotion to business affairs, Mr. Hoen is moved by a generous interest in his fellow citizens and promotes every suggestion for the welfare of the city and State. Some one has said, "He is always ready to do big things for a greater Baltimore." This is, indeed, the keynote to his character. He is one of the men who want Baltimore to be *the* city of the East, and he is determined that no effort to make it so shall be lacking on his part. He served as State World's Fair Commissioner at Chicago, Charleston, Buffalo and St. Louis, and as chairman of supervisors of election when the annexation of the northern section of Baltimore was accomplished. He is now chairman of the public improvement committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and strongly advocates the Exposition of 1914, declaring that Baltimore's remarkably recovery and steady progress since the great fire have put her in a position where she ought to be glad to show the world what she is. He is chairman of the Architectural Commission and a member of the Court House Commission and the Commission for the new Union Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also vice-president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. His suggestion to have business men impress Congress with the need of deeper waterways was enthusiastically received, as Mr. Hoen's suggestions are generally received, so widespread is the popular faith in him as a man wisely progressive, one who never advances until he is sure of his ground.

Political honors, which would be his for the asking, Mr. Hoen steadily declines, all his ambition being for his home city. Nevertheless, he never fails to act the part of a consistent Democrat. His nature is genial and he is a man of many friends and a liberal giver to charity. He affiliates with Waverly Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arcanum and the National Union Association.

Mr. Hoen married, October 25, 1881, in Baltimore, Lily L., daughter of R. H. Hyde, and the following children have been born to them: Lily Frances Philips, Frank Jillard, Ida Louise.

Loyal friend, able business man, astute financier, leader in all projects for civic progress, all these personalities are united in one man, Frank N. Hoen, and Frank N. Hoen is "always for Baltimore!"

FRANK JILLARD HOEN

Baltimore, Maryland, has long been noted for possessing an unusually large as well as unusually excellent class of attorneys, and among those of the younger generation who are coming into the foreground is Frank Jillard Hoen, son of Frank N. and Lily L. (Hyde) Hoen. The ancestral history of his family will be found in the sketch of his father, which precedes this in the work.

Frank Jillard Hoen was born at Waverly, Baltimore, April 26, 1885. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and was prepared for college at Deichmann's Preparatory School, then matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906. In the same year he entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His social membership during his student years was with the American Whig Society, the Cannon Club of Princeton University, and the Phi Kappa Sigma of the University of Maryland. Having been duly admitted to practice at the bar of Maryland, Mr. Hoen became associated with the firm of Willis & Homer, one of the most prominent and successful legal firms in Baltimore. Sketches of the two members of this firm are to be found elsewhere in this work. Broad-minded and progressive in his views, Mr. Hoen has given much time to the study of philosophy, and has a broader outlook than is usually to be met with in one of his years. General literature as well as his professional reading has largely occupied his time and he is well equipped for battle in the field he has chosen for his life work. His principles have been largely influenced by Woodrow Wilson, who was installed president of Princeton during the student years of Mr. Hoen, and he says that President Wilson's personality and ideas have been of the most helpful, stimulating and lasting benefit to himself and many others. The youthful enthusiasm of Mr. Hoen is tempered with excellent common sense and a valuable knowledge of men and matters, making him a man to trust and admire. He possesses many of the attributes of a successful lawyer, and there is every reason to predict for him a most prosperous career.

NELSON PERIN

It is impossible to estimate, at least during their lifetime, the value to a city of such men as the late Nelson Perin. The influence which they exert ramifies through all commercial, financial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them. Bold and aggressive, but cool and prudent; farseeing, but exact; prompt to the moment in all his



Nelson Penn

engagements, holding his verbal promise as of absolute obligation even in trifles; a natural negotiator, yet more a keen listener and looker than a talker; at work early and late; always coming out right in practical results. He belonged to that class of distinctively American men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good. His whole life was largely devoted to the performance of public duties, and he is justly ranked among the most useful and public-spirited of the citizens of Baltimore. He exemplified the sturdy virtues and traits of the old stock from which he was descended, transplanted to the genial and friendly soil of Maryland.

(I) John Perin, immigrant ancestor, was born in 1614, died September 13, 1674. He was of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and married Ann ———, who was buried March 11, 1688.

(II) John Perin, son of John and Ann Perin, was also of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and died prior to May 6, 1694. He married Mary ———.

(III) John Perin, son of John and Mary Perin, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 12, 1668, and died May 6, 1694. He married Sarah ———.

(IV) John Perin, son of John and Sarah Perin, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 8, 1692, and died February 28, 1731. He married, October, 1716, Rachel Ide, born May 28, 1696, died September 4, 1780. She was the granddaughter of Nicholas Ide, the immigrant ancestor. Nicholas Ide was born in 1620, was of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and was buried October 18, 1690; he married Martha Bliss, buried November 3, 1676, daughter of Thomas Bliss, the immigrant ancestor, who was born in England, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June, 1649. Captain Timothy, son of Nicholas and Martha (Bliss) Ide, was born in October, 1660, and died April 5, 1736; he married, October 20, 1687, Elizabeth Cooper, who was born May 5, 1663, died February 4, 1744.

(V) Lieutenant Jesse Perin, son of John and Rachel (Ide) Perin, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, January 24, 1726, and died January 15, 1801. He married, May 11, 1748, Rachel Ide, born December 2, 1730, died August 15, 1808, great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Cooper, the immigrant ancestor. Thomas Cooper died in Hingham, Massachusetts, March 17, 1690; he married Rebecca ———, who died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1643. Thomas, son of Thomas and Rebecca Cooper, was of Hingham, and died March 12, 1712; he married Mary ———. Captain Timothy Ide, mentioned in the preceding generation, married Elizabeth Cooper. Daniel, son of Captain Timothy and Elizabeth (Cooper) Ide, and father of Rachel (Ide) Perin, was born in Rehoboth, June 4, 1701, and married, December 23, 1724, Hannah Carpenter, born May 31, 1702, great-granddaughter of William Carpenter, the immigrant ancestor; great-great-granddaughter of John French, the immigrant ancestor; great-great-granddaughter of John Kingsley, the immigrant ancestor; great-great-granddaughter of Walter Palmer, the immigrant ancestor; and great-great-granddaughter of Francis Grissell (or Griswold), the immigrant ancestor. William Carpenter came from Harswell, England, in 1638, and was known as of Rockymouth; he died in 1659. Samuel, son of William Carpenter, died February 10, 1682; he married, May 25, 1660, Sarah Readaway. Jonathan, son of Samuel and Sarah (Readaway) Carpenter, and father of Hannah (Carpenter) Ide, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, December 6, 1672, and died August 23, 1716; he married, March 13, 1699, Hannah French, born October 19, 1679. John French, the immigrant ancestor, was born in

1612, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 6, 1692; he married Grace ———, who died February 28, 1681. John, son of John and Grace French, was born February 28, 1641, and died February 1, 1697; he married ——— Kingsley, daughter of John and Mary Kingsley, the immigrant ancestors; John Kingsley came to America in 1635, was of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was buried January 6, 1679. John, son of John and ——— (Kingsley) French, died in 1724; he married, November 22, 1676, Mary Palmer, born November 8, 1657, died March 28, 1736; they were the parents of Hannah (French) Carpenter. Walter Palmer, the immigrant ancestor, was of Charleston in 1629, and died in 1662; he married, June, 1633, Rebecca Short. Jonas, son of Walter and Rebecca (Short) Palmer, and father of Mary (Palmer) French, was of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and died June 22, 1709; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Grissell (or Griswold) and Mary, his wife, the immigrant ancestors.

(VI) Lemuel Perin, son of Lieutenant Jesse and Rachel (Ide) Perin, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 21, 1749, and died July 9, 1822. He married, November 25, 1773, Martha, born March 23, 1749, daughter of Simeon and Martha Nash, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Simeon Nash, of Abington, who married Ann West.

(VII) Samuel Perin, son of Lemuel and Martha (Nash) Perin, was born February 23, 1785, died April 3, 1865, and was of North Adams, Massachusetts. He married, September 10, 1804, Mary Simpkins, born in North Adams, Massachusetts, September 26, 1789, died December 7, 1851.

(VIII) Oliver Perin, son of Samuel and Mary (Simpkins) Perin, was born December 24, 1821, and died November 29, 1880. He was of Perinsville, Ohio, and married, January 2, 1851, Mary Jane Nelson, born October 14, 1829. She was gifted with business ability of a high order, and after the death of her husband, largely increased the value of the estate by careful and judicious investments; she was generally known as the "Hetty Green of the West." Her father, Rev. Sacher Nelson, of Princess Anne county, Maryland, was born August 3, 1770, and died December 9, 1859. He married, January 14, 1827, Sarah, who died August 18, 1854, a daughter of John W. Adams, of Salisbury, Maryland.

(IX) Nelson Perin, son of Oliver and Mary Jane (Nelson) Perin, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21, 1853, and died at his residence at Charles and Chase streets, Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1904. He was the recipient of an excellent education, and was graduated from Racine College with honor in 1874. Immediately thereafter he gave his attention to street railway affairs, in which he later achieved signal distinction. Some of the lines which belonged to his father-in-law were in an unsatisfactory condition, and his skillful management of these changed them to successful enterprises. As a director of the principal street railway lines of Cincinnati, his determined will, accompanied by his kindly manner, carried all before it, and won for him the esteem of his colleagues and the affections of those employed on the roads. He became identified with the street railways of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1880, when he was elected a director of the Union line. Later he became the president of the City and Suburban system, which he organized, and in which were incorporated the York Road, Highlandtown, Point Breeze, Hampden and Catonsville lines. A year after this consummation he removed to Baltimore, making his permanent home in this city. Mr. Perin was possessed of unusual and remarkable executive ability, and this was never perhaps more clearly evidenced than in the consolidation of all the street railways of the city of Baltimore under one management as the United Railways & Electric Company in 1894, of which he was made

president, and retained this office until his resignation in 1901. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the company which erected the Belvedere Hotel, the most complete and magnificent structure of its kind in Baltimore. The enterprise and energy of Mr. Perin have made a permanent impression in many directions in Baltimore, which will be felt as long as the city continues to exist. He was officially connected with many other important business undertakings, among them being the following: Director in the Union Trust Company, Continental Trust Company, Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, Maryland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Calvert Bank, Booth Packing Company, Beet Sugar Company of Colorado, and the New York Shipbuilding Company, located at Camden, New Jersey, which Mr. Perin endeavored to bring to Baltimore, but was unsuccessful.

While his thoughts were for the most part concentrated upon business affairs, he was nevertheless a man of most affable demeanor, and easily approachable. His social affiliations were with the Society of Colonial Wars, the Maryland, Baltimore, Merchants', Elkridge Hunt and Baltimore Yacht clubs, in any and all of which his coming was always hailed with pleasure by the other members. Yachting appealed to him more than any other form of sport, and his vacations were generally spent on board of his handsome and finely furnished yacht "Enterprise," which was built in Scotland in 1882.

Mr. Perin married, October 2, 1877, Ella, daughter of J. L. Keck, promoter and builder of the Union line and the Union stockyards. Six of their children are now living: Lawrence, Oliver, Nelson, Bradford, Marie Louise and Gladys. When Mr. and Mrs. Perin made their home in Baltimore, they first lived on Maryland avenue, and from thence removed to Park avenue and Madison street, which was their home until the property at Charles and Chase streets was purchased. Mrs. Perin is noted as one of the leaders in the society of Baltimore. Her entertainments are marvels of refined and novel effects, and it is due to her brilliant mind that many new forms of entertainment have been evolved in the society of Baltimore since she has been in the foremost ranks of entertainers. She is possessed of social qualities which endear her to all with whom she comes in contact, and she has a host of true friends. She is also a prominent member of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mr. Perin was one of those intelligent factors in every idea and work that helped to develop the success of the city, and a man of extended scholarly attainments. This article cannot find a more fitting close than in quoting a few of the opinions of the press at the time of the early death of Mr. Perin. The *Baltimore News* said in part:

The death of Nelson Perin removed a man who had been conspicuous in the business life of the city of Baltimore for nearly a quarter of a century. He was distinctly a man of actions and had an abiding faith in the future of Baltimore. Mr. Perin was one of the pioneers of rapid transit in the city, and the originator of the sale of six tickets for a quarter over the lines of the City and Suburban Railway. He was a forceful leader, a master of details, and not afraid to invest liberally in enterprises which promised to promote the interests of his adopted city.

The *Baltimore American* said:

Baltimore reaped no little benefit from the energy, the enterprise and the very successful work of Nelson Perin. He was not a native of Baltimore, but among financiers and others engaged in large enterprises he was counted a man of the broadest views, one who could quickly solve a hard problem, one who knew how to make good use of the unusual opportunities Baltimore presented for successful enterprises on a large scale and backed by millions of money. He had lived long enough in this city to have faith in it, and, having that faith, did not hesitate to do what others feared to do. By the death of Mr. Perin, Baltimore loses a man to whom it owes more than one debt, a man who taught it some lessons it needed to learn.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER MATTHAI

While American ingenuity and inventiveness has gained for the citizens of the United States a widespread reputation, this faculty has frequently been advantageously supplemented by the sterling worth of the traits inherent in the natives of other countries who have come to these shores, and this has been notably the case with the inhabitants of Germany, whose careful attention to detail and deliberate care in whatever they undertake, cannot be overestimated. The late John Christopher Matthai, until his retirement in 1899 the senior member of the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Company, manufacturers of tin and japanned ware, is a fine example of a combination of the qualities mentioned above. His ancestors were natives of the province of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, as far back as the records of the families can be traced, and members of the families achieved distinction in various ways. He was the son of John Nicholas and Christiana Maria (Beck) Matthai, the father of the latter, John Christopher Peter Beck, having served as mayor of his native town of Haselbach, Saxe-Meiningen, during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte and for a period of twenty-five years altogether.

John Christopher Matthai was born in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, February 24, 1824, died at his home at Linden Hill, Baltimore county, Maryland, July 4, 1899. He received a good common school education in his native town, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to learn blacksmithing and edge-tool making, trades in which his father had been engaged. Upon the completion of his three years' apprenticeship he decided to come to the United States, having become impressed with the idea that this country offered a better future for a young man of ambition and energy, especially if he had ideas which he wished to develop. Upon arriving in America he made his home in Baltimore, Maryland, holding positions with various firms until 1846. In that year he established a general wagon-building shop on Pennsylvania avenue, remaining in that location for a period of twenty years continuously. He then retired from business activities for a time, and acquired the residence at Linden Hill, which he occupied until his death. He organized the firm of Matthai & Ingram in 1870 in connection with his son-in-law, James E. Ingram, commencing the manufacture of tinware. The factory was established on Lexington street, and two years later was removed to Howard street and the manufacture of japanned ware added to the industry, George N. Knapp becoming a member of the firm at that time, and the firm name changed to Matthai, Ingram & Company. An extensive factory was purchased and operated at Lexington and Arch streets until destroyed by fire in 1886. The growth of the business, owing to the excellence of the wares furnished, was a phenomenal one, and it was soon necessary to have considerable additional space. In 1888 they purchased the property and extended and enlarged the buildings on a plot bounded by Ohio avenue, Light, Byrd and Winder streets, having considerable floor space and being the largest plant of its kind south of New York City. Every mechanical equipment which is of assistance in this line of industry was installed; a number of machines were patented by the firm itself for the exclusive manufacture of the specialties of this house, they having been especially invented for this purpose by George W. Knapp, who had charge of the manufacturing department. About nine hundred hands were employed in the plant, and the annual products ran up into the millions. More than a dozen salesmen were constantly employed in traveling about the United States in the interest of the firm, and a ready market for



Wm H. Matthai

the output was met with in every State in the Union. For a long time the firm had branch houses in New York City and Chicago, but these were closed after the sale of the business by Mr. Matthai, February 1, 1899, to the National Enameling & Stamping Company, at which time he retired. In June, 1895, the firm deemed it advisable to have a separate location for their offices and sample rooms, which were accordingly established at Nos. 109, 111 and 113 Hanover street, and placed in charge of William H. Matthai, son of the senior partner.

Mr. Matthai belonged to that distinctively representative class of American men who promote public welfare in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements which concern the general good. His life was one of unabating energy and unflinching industry, but he never possessed the ambition to figure prominently in any public matter. He was a deep thinker and of an earnest trend of thought, and was a member of the board of trustees and one of the stewards of the Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he and his family were members.

Mr. Matthai married, June 4, 1846, Theresa Jackins, born in Alsace, of French parentage, died at Linden Hill, Baltimore county, Maryland, November, 1893, who came to this country when she was a young child with her parents, who made their home in Baltimore. Children: Amelia, married James E. Ingram, mentioned hereinbefore; Elizabeth A., married William G. Baker, of Baltimore; Sarah F., married Henry F. Reifle, a retired business man of Baltimore; Martha, married C. E. Muller, engaged as a salesman in Baltimore; William H., a sketch of whom follows this; Joseph F., whose death occurred a month before that of his father's; Florence Theresa, married Frank Leighton Day, Professor in Randolph Macon College.

In private life Mr. Matthai was the embodiment of domestic and neighborly virtues; he never wrought an injury and never missed an occasion to help. He possessed the sincere affection of all with whom he came in contact, and his death was deeply and truly mourned. All that was pure and good in the community appealed to him in the strongest manner, and in all the trials of life he was a dependable man. His natural insight into human nature was keen and this insight had been sharpened by the experience he had gained in his long and useful life. His strong intellect was combined with indomitable vigor and true nobility, and the kindness and geniality of his nature combined to make a disposition not to be met with frequently.

WILLIAM HENRY MATTHAI

William Henry Matthai, of Baltimore, Maryland, who has charge of the Baltimore interests of the National Enameling & Stamping Company, is a fair example of American energy, intelligence and sound business sense. The word "fail" has no place in his vocabulary, and with his vigorous and ambitious nature, and the many years which are presumably before him, it is but reasonable to suppose that he will yet be able to accomplish much. Fair dealing and strict honesty are fixed principles with him, and these must necessarily be appreciated in every community. He is a son of John Christopher Matthai, whose history and that of the ancestors of the family precedes this.

William Henry Matthai was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, July

26, 1856, and lived in Baltimore City until he was ten years of age. He then removed with his father to the family seat at Arlington, Maryland, where he attended the public schools, and was also a student at the Newton Academy, then under the supervision of Professor Thomas W. Lesler. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of the firm of Matthai & Ingram, a detailed account of this concern being given in the sketch of Mr. Matthai Sr. Mr. Matthai served in all the various grades of this business, and in this manner became thoroughly and practically informed as to every detail of the manufacture and the business methods employed. He was admitted to membership in the firm in 1880, and this relation was continued until January, 1899, when the interests were sold to the National Enameling & Stamping Company, Mr. Matthai being elected secretary and a member of the executive committee, and also as manager for Baltimore. The size and scope of the plant has been considerably increased since this change was made. The forceful, sagacious and resourceful methods introduced by Mr. Matthai in his management of affairs have been recognized by those who are closest to financial and commercial interests, and these have helped directly and indirectly in the growth and progress of the city. The business which was organized by his father, owes a large share of its present importance to the management and executive ability of William Henry Matthai.

The business activities of Mr. Matthai are numerous and extend in various directions. Among them may be mentioned: He is one of the incorporators of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of which he is a director at the present time, and with which he has been connected since its organization; president of the Bancroft Park Real Estate Company; director of the National Exchange Bank and the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and vice-president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. In local politics Mr. Matthai is a Democrat and in national affairs he exercises the privilege of voting independently. He is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church, South. While his alert and enterprising nature makes Mr. Matthai a factor to be reckoned with in the business world, he does not permit business matters to occupy all his time to the exclusion of social intercourse and has a just appreciation of the social amenities of life. He is a member of the Maryland, Merchants', Baltimore Country, Baltimore Athletic, and Maryland Country clubs; of the Maryland Historical Society and of the Municipal Art Society. Automobiling and the hours spent at his beautiful country home are his favorite forms of recreation.

Mr. Matthai married, November 15, 1881, Alice Bancroft, daughter of William H. Jones, a member of the mercantile firm of Clark & Jones, of Baltimore. Mrs. Matthai, whose amiable character, tact and affability, are appreciated by a large circle of friends, and who is known throughout the city for the interest she takes in all movements which have for their basis the benefit of her fellow beings, is a member of the First English Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Matthai have six children: William Howard, who was graduated from the Johns Hopkins University, and is now associated with his father; John Clarke, who, after attending Princeton University, associated with his father; Albert Dilworth, graduated from Cornell University; Joseph Fleming, a senior at Cornell University; Alice Bancroft and Margaret. The family spend the winter months in the fine residence on Eutaw place in the city, and the remainder and greater part of the year is passed at the beautiful country home at Pikesville, which is considered one of the attractive places of the State. The old dwelling was erected in 1775, receiving the name of "Lexington", which it retained down to the present



Wm. M. Muncie

time. During the years following the Revolutionary War, this historic homestead was a favorite meeting-place for the prominent officers of the Continental Army, and many interesting landmarks are still pointed out to those interested in such matters. This old home was torn down in 1899 and a modern one built in its place. But it is not alone the house which excites the admiration of the beholder. The ample grounds upon which it is located are a marvel of artistic gardening and care. The large and rolling lawns are smooth as velvet, and the landscape is agreeably diversified with wooded nooks and dells, and the huge shade trees invite to repose. Altogether, the effect is one of pastoral simplicity, which is as soothing and restful to the senses, as it is infrequently met with in these days. Mr. Matthai gives his personal supervision to the management of the estate, and it is due to his taste and ideas that this magnificent result has been produced. Both the city and country homes contain numerous objects of art, which have been selected with taste and good judgment, and the atmosphere is one of intellectuality.

HOWARD MUNNIKHUYSEN

While many of our countrymen owe their success to intense concentration upon one line of effort, and while, indeed, concentration is a quality of the highest value, yet among the real leaders of American enterprise there often appears a man so endowed by nature with a genius for organization and management as to be able to carry on with ease and success a variety of momentous undertakings. Howard Munnikhuysen was one of these specially favored individuals, and no list of the important men of the Monumental City could be complete without a sketch of his life and career, a man peculiarly useful and successful in every direction in which his preference took him.

Born in Harford county, Maryland, June 19, 1842, he was the son of the late Dr. W. T. Munnikhuysen, of Bel Air, Maryland, a prominent physician. Dr. Munnikhuysen's father was a member of the old Holland family of that name, coming to America about the year 1775 from Amsterdam, and settling in Baltimore, where he became a prosperous merchant and established a line of ships that traded extensively with foreign ports. His wife was a Mary Howard, whose ancestors were prominent in the annals of Maryland.

Howard Munnikhuysen received his early education at the public schools and the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1863. He then studied law under Henry D. Fernandis, at Bel Air, Maryland, and in 1864 came to Baltimore, where he practiced for some time on his own account. He became associated with the late Robert D. Morrison and the law firm of Morrison, Munnikhuysen & Bond was formed, Mr. Nicholas P. Bond being the third member. On Mr. Morrison's death the firm name was changed to Munnikhuysen, Bond & Duffy, the latter being Edward Duffy.

Mr. Munnikhuysen's rise in the profession was rapid, and was largely due to his industry and his conscientious efforts to master the science of law. He was noted for his aptitude in grappling with details and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment, and possessing that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, he was soon one of the foremost corporation lawyers at the bar.

Belonging to that class of distinctively representative American men

who aim to promote public progress while advancing individual prosperity, he became counsel for, and part owner in many useful and profitable enterprises which contributed largely to the industrial growth of Baltimore. Street railways received much of his attention, and he was instrumental in the introduction and establishment of the first cable and electric systems in Baltimore. His first venture in this line was to project the Highlandtown & Point Breeze Railway, which extended from City Hall to Highlandtown, and which was afterwards absorbed by the City & Suburban Railway Company. His projection of this line was due in large measure to the fact that he represented various real estate interests at Highlandtown, most of the property belonging to the Pancoast estate, and he also was counsel for a Philadelphia party who owned much land in that vicinity. The next street railway enterprise with which he was connected resulted in the introduction of rapid transit in this city. With the assistance of others he secured through the Legislature a charter which empowered the old People's Railway Company to use new methods of traction, to build new roads and to buy others then in existence, and obtaining a controlling interest in the old Citizens' Railway, of which Mr. James S. Hagerty was president, he consolidated the two roads under the name of the Baltimore Traction Company. In this enterprise he had associated with him Messrs. Widener and Elkins, of Philadelphia, and the Messrs. Hambleton of this city, and these horse-car lines were soon afterward converted into cable roads. He was also actively interested in the introduction of modern street railways in Washington, D. C., and was president of the system in that city up to two years previous to his death, which occurred September 6, 1896. After retiring from the presidency of the Washington company he gave his attention to the development of the Pancoast estate at Highlandtown, which under his management greatly increased in value.

Mr. Munnikhuysen was a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man, to whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than a bar to progress. Quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, he found that pleasure in the solution of a difficult problem without which there can be no real success, as otherwise there is indicated a lack of that intense interest which must be the foundation of all progress in commercial and industrial lines. Both in public and private life Mr. Munnikhuysen was ever unostentatious, always ready to aid the needy and accord to the laborer his hire. Among the public men who were his contemporaries he stood as an example of honesty and patriotism, equaled by few and excelled by none. During the whole period of his public life he exhibited a consistency and uprightness of conduct which won for him the admiration of his fellow citizens.

In 1881 Mr. Munnikhuysen married Bessie A. Pancoast, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Pancoast, one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day in Philadelphia, and she survives him with three daughters: Mrs. William Lee, Mrs. Edwin P. Baugh, of Philadelphia, Bessie Munnikhuysen, and a grandson, Howard Munnikhuysen Lee. Mrs. Munnikhuysen occupies a very prominent position in the best social circles, and many entertain for her warm friendship, because of her genuine personal worth.

A genial, companionable man, Mr. Munnikhuysen liked to entertain his friends, and his handsome home on Charles street was the scene of many brilliant social events, both he and his family being social favorites. He was a member of the Maryland Club for more than thirty years. His country seat at Catonsville is one of the show places of Maryland. It is impossible

to estimate the value of such men to a city. Their influence ramifies all through the commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from the enterprises which they devised and established; they need no eulogy, for the simple record of their careers tells its own story.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK

The great fraternity organized under the walls of the glorious temple which its founders had helped to rear and which, during the Middle Ages, roamed over Europe in bands, building the magnificent cathedrals which are to-day numbered among the architectural wonders of the world, has ever included among its members the greatest of earth, kings and nobles having become candidates for initiation as the fraternity acquired proportions and influence which placed it in the front rank of the powers of Christendom. In our own land its importance dates from an early period, many of those most eminent in our history having been enrolled among its members, the name of Washington ever standing highest. At the present day none exercises greater influence in the councils of the order than does General Thomas J. Shryock, former State Treasurer of Maryland and one of the foremost Masons of the United States.

The family of the Shryocks is of Prussian origin and was transplanted to this country by two brothers who immigrated before the Revolutionary War. One of these, Henry Shryock, great-grandfather of General Shryock, served in the Continental Army, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Second Battalion, Maryland Infantry. He was later one of the members from Maryland at the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. He appears to have subsequently removed to Virginia, his son Jacob having been a native of that State.

Henry S. Shryock, son of Jacob Shryock, and father of General Shryock, was born in Virginia, and about 1840 came to Baltimore where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture until about 1875, from which time until his death he lived in retirement. He was prominently connected with the banking interests of the city, was president of the Third National Bank and helped to organize the Safe Deposit and Trust Company as well as the First National Bank. Notwithstanding the fact that his family were slaveholders he was one of the original Republicans and Lincoln men of this section and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He was for many years a member of the Baptist church. He married Ann Ophelia, daughter of Thomas Shields, a successful merchant of Virginia. Mr. Shields was of Irish descent, and was a member of Brooke Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, of Alexandria, Virginia, being also a Knight Templar. A fine portrait of Mr. Shields now hangs in the grand master's room in the Temple in Baltimore.

It is interesting to note that the Masonic affiliations of General Shryock are inherited. In addition to this record of his maternal grandfather a little incident of his mother's childhood constitutes a peculiar and touching link between himself and the ancient order of which he is so distinguished a member. When in 1824 Lafayette, then the guest of the Nation, visited Alexandria, Mrs. Shryock, at that time a little girl, was chosen to recite a childish welcome to the French hero, the occasion being a Masonic parade of the brethren of Alexandria, Washington Lodge, No. 22, of which Wash-

ington had been master. Often in after life, when referring to the subject, Mrs. Shryock urged her sons to become Masons, a wish that she lived to see fulfilled. She was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity, among them two sons: William H., and Thomas Jacob, mentioned below. The former succeeded his father as president of the Third National Bank, resigning and retiring in 1894. Henry S. Shryock died in 1881, and the following year his wife also passed away. Mr. Shryock was a man of strict probity and great moral courage, as was proved by his adherence to the cause of the Federal government at a time when such fidelity was, in Maryland, a severe test of character. His name is enrolled in the list of those true patriots who at great cost to themselves saved Maryland to the Union.

Thomas Jacob Shryock, son of Henry S. and Ann Ophelia (Shields) Shryock, was born February 27, 1851, in Baltimore. He received his education in the public schools and at the Light Street Institute. At the age of sixteen he began his business career by engaging in the lumber trade, in which, shortly after, he formed a partnership with his older brother, William H. Shryock, under the firm name of W. H. Shryock & Company, their place of business being situated at the corner of Union dock and Eastern avenue. At the age of twenty-one Thomas Jacob Shryock became the sole proprietor and conducted the business alone until 1880, when he became a wholesale lumber dealer, taking as a partner George F. M. Houck, since which time the firm has been known as Thomas J. Shryock & Company. General Shryock has proved himself to be, as a business man, what some one has called a "conservative progressive," constantly advancing, but always first making sure of his ground. In 1880 he built the Shryock wharf, and in 1885 started a branch wholesale lumber business in Washington, D. C. In 1880 he became interested in the St. Lawrence Broom & Manufacturing Company, at Ronceverte, West Virginia, and subsequently became its president. Over one hundred thousand acres of white pine lands are owned by this company and twenty-five million feet of white pine lumber is annually manufactured by them.

General Shryock has always been a very active Republican, but never allowed his name to go before a convention until prevailed upon to become a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and he has the honor of being the first Republican ever elected to that office in the State of Maryland. The duties it involved were discharged by him with distinguished ability, his masterly grasp of important points showing him to be a man of large mentality. The financial and commercial concerns, the educational, political, charitable and religious interests which form the chief features of the life of every city, have all profited by his support and co-operation. He is a member of the board of public works of Maryland, and is vice-president of the State Insane Asylum and the Maryland House of Correction. Since 1896 he has been connected with the Maryland Agricultural College. For four years he served as first lieutenant in the Maryland National Guard, and during that time took part in the railroad riots of 1877. Governor Lloyd Lowndes appointed him chief of staff with the rank of brigadier-general, and this position he held for four years.

General Shryock married (first) in Baltimore, Maria Mann, and five children were born to them, four of whom are living, all daughters. While still almost infants they were deprived by death of their mother, and in 1887 General Shryock married (second) Catherine B. Miller, of Syracuse, New York, becoming by this union the father of three children.

While an alert and enterprising man who is wielding a wide influence,

he does not believe in concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of other interests, but has just appreciation of the social amenities of life. His many admirable qualities of head and heart have drawn around him in private as well as in public life a large and influential circle of friends whose best wishes in his enterprises he has always had and who count his friendship one of their choicest privileges. He is a man of attractive personal presence, tall and robust, erect and dignified in bearing, with a strong and kindly face and manners invariably courteous and agreeable. Noted for his beneficence and public spirit, his generosity has kept pace with his wealth and often has he proved himself to be a friend in need. He has traveled somewhat extensively, having made many trips abroad, visiting places of importance and interest in all parts of Europe and the Far East.

General Shryock was made a Mason in Waverly Lodge, No. 152, in 1874, and two years later was elected master, serving two terms and greatly advancing the prosperity of the lodge. After a service as grand inspector he was elected junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge in 1879, senior grand warden in 1880, deputy grand master in 1884, and grand master in 1885, being the youngest, with the exception of Brothers Webb and Howard, who ever occupied the Grand East in Maryland. He has been active in other branches of Masonry, being past high priest of Druid Chapter, past eminent commander of Beauseant Commandery and past illustrious grand master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of the State, as also past grand treasurer of the Grand Chapter. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, Meredith Chapter, Rose Croix, and Maryland Preceptory, and at the session of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction held at Washington in 1888, the thirty-third degree as honorary sovereign inspector general. As grand master, General Shryock has been the author of great reforms in the work throughout the State, insisting upon absolute uniformity and proficiency among the officers, enforcing rigid examinations and in various ways infusing new life into Masonry in the State of Maryland. On June 6, 1911, he laid the cornerstone of the new Temple at Cumberland, and on February 22, of the same year, was elected president of the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association.

In November, 1910, the beautiful Masonic Temple on North Charles street was the scene of the unveiling of a large bronze tablet bearing the portrait of General Shryock, the occasion being memorable as marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of General Shryock's tenure of office as grand master, a longer term, according to authorities on the subject, than any other in the annals of the fraternity except that of the late King Edward. The portrait, which was modeled by Hans Schuler, represents General Shryock in profile, seated at a table upon which are displayed various Masonic emblems. In his left hand is held the half-unrolled plan for the new Temple, the reconstruction of which, on its unusual scale of beauty and magnificence, after the old one was destroyed by fire several years ago, is largely attributed to the untiring and devoted efforts of the grand master. Mr. Schuler also designed a superb silver loving cup, the gift of the Masons of the State generally, and a portrait of General Shryock for a medal struck in his honor and executed in bronze. The tablet bears the following inscription:

A tribute of appreciation, respect and brotherly love from the fraternity to commemorate the close of the twenty-fifth successive year of devoted labor in behalf of the craft as its Grand Master.

These words touched a responsive chord, not only in the heart of every Mason, but also in that of every Marylander, the loyal sons of the Old Line State sending up from all her hills and valleys a greeting of "appreciation, respect and brotherly love" to Thomas Jacob Shryock, the man whom all delight to honor, and a fervent wish that he may long be spared to guard the interests of his ancient order and also to watch over the welfare and advancement of his beloved city and State.

KEY COMPTON

"Increase the business of the Chesapeake Line and help the Port of Baltimore!" These are the ringing words in which Key Compton, president of the Chesapeake Steamship Company, calls upon his fellow citizens to place the old metropolis of Maryland among the chief sea-ports of the United States. Mr. Compton comes of ancient English stock, and is the descendant of ancestors who brooked no resistance and recognized no defeat, and in his clear eye and determined mien can be read a heritage of dauntless courage and indomitable perseverance.

Wilson Compton, founder of the American branch of the family, was a scion of an ancient English house, and came to this country at some period during the eighteenth century. He became a large land owner in Charles county, Maryland, and ended his days there, on his fine estate, to which he had given the name of "Wilton," in memory of the old Compton home in England.

(II) Wilson (2) Compton, son of Wilson (1) Compton, studied under Dr. Gustavus Brown (the physician who attended Washington in his last illness), and practiced his profession in the vicinity of his home until his death. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Penn, who was of English descent, and the owner of the estate called "Laidloes," on the Potomac. On this estate was a ferry of the same name which served as a crossing place between Virginia and Maryland before and during the Revolution.

(III) William Penn Compton, son of Wilson (2) and Elizabeth (Penn) Compton, was born in Charles county, and in early life was engaged in mercantile business in Baltimore, later returning to his native county to spend the residue of his years as a merchant and planter. He married Mary Clarissa, daughter of John and Mary (Key) Barnes. The Barnes and Key genealogies are given below. Mr. Compton died when about forty-seven years of age, his wife having passed away some five years before.

(IV) Barnes Compton, son of William Penn and Mary Clarissa (Barnes) Compton, was born November 16, 1830, at Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland, and when only three years old lost his mother, this bereavement being followed, when he had reached the age of eight years, by the death of his father. In his childhood his sister and two brothers died, and when he was fourteen his grandfather, John Barnes, also passed away. Mr. Compton was thus left the sole survivor of his family and heir of both the paternal and maternal estates. His early education was received at Charlotte Hall, and he afterward matriculated at Princeton University, where he graduated in 1851 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He at once returned home and took charge of the estate left him by his parents, thus becoming the second largest slaveholder in Charles county.

In 1855 Mr. Compton was nominated for the Legislature on the last

Whig ticket in Charles county, being defeated by only five votes. In 1856 he joined the Democracy, voting for Buchanan, and in the county convention the following autumn was nominated by acclamation for the State Senate, but declined the honor. In 1859 he was elected without opposition to the House of Delegates, serving in the first session. In 1861 while on his way to the second session, which for political reasons was convened at Frederick, he learned that several of the members had been arrested by the Federal authorities, and accordingly made his escape to Virginia, where he remained until after the expiration of his term of service. After the assassination of President Lincoln he was arrested on false information and imprisoned in the old capitol at Washington, but at the end of four days was discharged without conditions. He was four times nominated by acclamation to the State Senate, and each time was elected, serving two terms as president of the Senate, every seat being then occupied by a Democrat. As a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, Mr. Compton exerted in the councils of his party a commanding influence, his opinions being recognized as sound and his views broad, his ideas therefore carrying weight. As a public speaker he was clear, forcible and logical, invariably attracting by his eloquence large and interested audiences. In 1872 he resigned his seat in the Senate, being appointed by Governor Whyte State tobacco inspector. In 1874 he was elected State Treasurer, an office which he held by re-election until March 3, 1885. In 1884 he was elected to Congress, being re-elected five times, and resigning to accept the position of naval officer of the Port of Baltimore. He was twice a member of the Democratic delegation from the State to Democratic National conventions, and was chairman of delegation in the convention of 1892, when Cleveland was last nominated.

Mr. Compton was one of the organizers and a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel, Maryland, and was for many years a trustee of Charlotte Hall and a school commissioner of Charles county. For eighteen years he was a trustee of the Maryland Insane Asylum and for sixteen years was treasurer of the institution. He traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, and was a man of wide erudition, delivering lectures of acknowledged merit on literary and social topics. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Compton married, October 27, 1858, Margaret Hollyday, daughter of Colonel John Henry Sothoron, a prominent planter of St. Mary's county, and the following children were born to them: Mary Barnes, wife of William Meyer Lewin, of Washington, D. C.; John Henry Sothoron, of Baltimore; Key, mentioned below; William Penn, a graduate of Georgetown University, and a medical practitioner of Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth Somerville, wife of H. B. Rees, of Asheville, North Carolina; Barnes, of New York.

While Mr. Compton never sought popularity, all who met him in social life could testify to his charm and affability, and everyone who enjoyed the privilege of sitting at his hospitable board and listening to his brilliant conversation, replete with anecdote and reminiscence and with humorous disquisitions upon literature and the topics of the time, pronounced him an incomparable host. The ties of home and friendship were sacred to him and he delighted to render services to those who were near and dear to him.

Mr. Compton died December 3, 1898, leaving a name honored as that of one who ever subordinated personal ambition to public good, and loved as that of a man whose genial nature never failed to recognize and appre-

ciate the good in others. His character was truly noble and his career conspicuously successful.

Key Compton, son of Barnes and Margaret Hollyday (Sothoron) Compton, was born May 21, 1863, in Charles county, Maryland. He passed his boyhood on the farm and in the city of Baltimore, where he attended the public schools and also the grammar school. In this connection may be noted a fact which is not without significance, namely, that Mr. Compton is at the present time a firm believer in the public school system. From the grammar school he passed to George G. Carey's preparatory school, where he was fitted for a university career, but failed to matriculate in consequence of a strong and innate inclination for commercial life. In 1880 he entered the service of the wholesale dry goods firm of Whiteley Brothers & Company as an office boy, learning the business in all its details, and rising step by step in the scale of promotion, showing himself, at the outset of his career, to be one of those in whom the initiative spirit is a strong and dominant element. Within a few years he went on the road for the same firm, traveling from Maryland to Florida, inclusive, and in 1885 resigned his position, going to Norfolk, where he became chief delivery clerk for the Old Bay Line. Here again he showed the same instinct for thoroughness and progress, working his way up in all departments until he became general agent of the company for Norfolk, and gaining experience which fitted him to fill his present position with the signal distinction which has marked his incumbency.

In 1903 Mr. Compton returned to Baltimore, accepting the position of general freight and passenger agent for the Baltimore Steam Packet Company. It speedily became evident to the company and to Baltimore that here was one of the men who are intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps to develop the success of all great cities, a man of enthusiasm, of profound knowledge of men and matters and of excellent common sense, altogether a man to trust and to admire. On July 1, 1909, Mr. Compton was elected vice-president of the Chesapeake Steamship Company, and on October 1, of the same year, succeeded Reuben Foster in the office of president. One of his first enterprises was the building of two new steamers, pointing out to the directors the necessity of having ships which would meet modern requirements. If they would authorize the construction of the vessels on the lines he suggested, he could safely promise that they would soon pay for themselves and would always be able to earn more than the interest on the money invested. The directors showed their confidence in their new president by telling him to "go ahead," the result amply justifying their trust and his boldness and foresight.

Mr. Compton is an ardent Baltimorean, and every movement for the advancement of the city finds him more than willing to lend his aid. Recently, when about forty lists were submitted to the Greater Baltimore Committee, for selection of a general committee, Mr. Compton's name was the only one that appeared on every list. His associates agree that he is a "tireless hustler" in the city's interest, and he has admitted that the realization of this ideal is one of his hobbies. The industrial activity created by his aggressive methods has brought an influx of laborers which has materially increased the population, and he stands to-day among those public-spirited men of affairs who, in directing systems of large and constantly increasing proportions, contribute to the business development and subsequent upbuilding of the city. While a true citizen, Mr. Compton takes no active part in politics, finding his best energies sufficiently absorbed by the incessant and strenuous demands of his office. The rapidity with which he dispatches busi-

ness is simply wonderful. It has been said of him that "while other men are planning, he is executing." Personally he is one of the most companionable of men, strong in his friendships and with a capacity for enjoyment that many might envy. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Travellers' and Merchants' Association, and yet finds time to belong to the Maryland, Merchants' and Baltimore Country clubs. He is a member of St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, Roland Park.

Mr. Compton married, October 18, 1888, Sally, daughter of General H. A. Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, and they are the parents of the following children: Barnes, attending Lehigh College; Henry Tayloe, graduate with class of 1911 from the City College; Key, attending public school; Hollyday Sothoron; William Randall; Beverly Crump.

The success of Mr. Compton's enterprise sufficiently denotes the quality of his mind and the vigor of his physical vitality. Courageous, ready, clear in judgment, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor and masterly in the management of men, he owes his success solely to his own efforts and the qualities inherited from a vigorous ancestry. The method he advises for the attainment of success is contained in the following words: "Close application to business and beginning and carrying out conscientiously what you have undertaken to do; not all work and no play, but a good deal of each in the right proportion." In this utterance we have the practical wisdom of the typical business man and the keen and unerring insight of the thoughtful student of life and of human nature, an ideal equipment for the man who is leading the New Baltimore in its onward march.

(The Barnes Line).

Richard Barnes, the first ancestor of record, was clerk of the Circuit Court of Charles county, Maryland, until he resigned. He was a very large landed proprietor, his estate of Rosemary Lawn comprising three thousand and seven hundred acres. His son Beale was a surgeon in the Continental Army, and his son John served as captain of a company of artillery during the War of 1812. He was clerk of the Court of Charles county from the time he was twenty-one until his death at the age of seventy-four years. He succeeded to the estate of Rosemary Lawn and was a man of wealth. His wife was Mary, daughter of Philip Key, and their daughter, Mary Clarissa, became the wife of William Penn Compton, mentioned above.

(The Key Line).

Philip Key, founder of the Maryland branch of the family, was a son of Richard and Mary Key, of Havengorden, London, and traced his descent from Edward Key, the first poet laureate of England. Philip Key was educated at Temple Bar, London, and upon coming to this country was accompanied by a brother of the poet Dryden. Philip Key settled in St. Mary's county, Maryland, named his estate Tudor Hall, and represented this section in the Virginia Colonial Assembly. He had several sons: Philip, mentioned below; Francis, who married ——— Scott, and became the father of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner"; John, who received his medical education in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a successful practitioner of St. Mary's county. He married Cecilia, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, who was a planter, physician and surgeon in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, Maryland. Dr. Key and his wife were the parents of

one son, Philip, and a daughter, who was an ancestress of Governor Bond of Illinois.

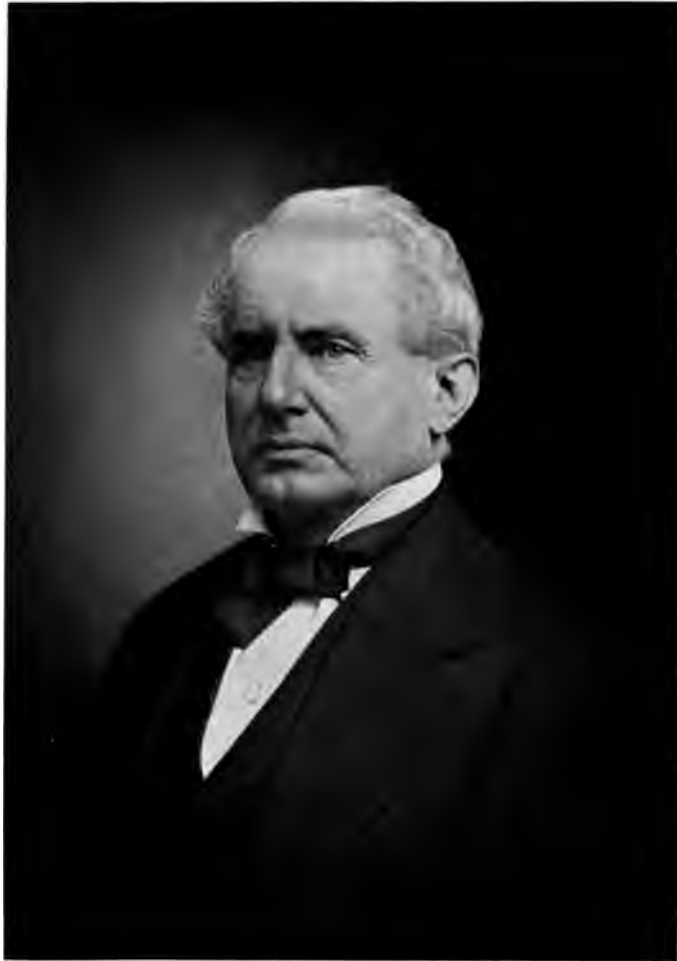
Philip (2) Key, son of Philip (1) Key, was born in St. Mary's county, educated at Temple Bar, London, and became a successful attorney, the author of "Key's Reports," some copies of which are still to be seen at the old home, Tudor Hall. Philip Key was a member of the first Congress from what is now the Fifth District, and held this position until March 4, 1784. By a remarkable coincidence, on March 4, 1884, exactly one hundred years later, his great-grandson, Barnes Compton, entered Congress. Philip Key was offered a portfolio in Washington's cabinet, but refused it on account of his many private duties and his advanced age. He was one of the founders of the Protestant Episcopal church in Chaptico, St. Mary's county, and it was through his influence, while on a visit to England, that Queen Charlotte gave the font, communion service and Bible to this church. His first wife was Rebecca Joel Sothoron, of an old and honored family, and his second wife, ——— Hall, was the granddaughter of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the great financier of the Revolution. Philip Key's daughter Mary became the wife of John Barnes, mentioned above. The death of Philip Key occurred in 1820, and he is buried in the Key vault under the chancel of the church which he helped to found, the door of the vault displaying the family coat-of-arms.

GABRIEL DUVALL CLARK

A true type of the Old Baltimore merchant was the late Gabriel Duvall Clark, a man who not only amassed his great wealth within the limits of his home city, but who never, in the whole course of his life, made an investment elsewhere, whose pride it was that Baltimore was the sole source of his prosperity and who gave her in return an unsurpassed devotion.

Gabriel Duvall Clark was born March 25, 1813, in Prince George county, Maryland. His father, Benjamin Clark, a farmer of the county, died during the childhood of his son, and the latter was taken in charge by his uncle, Judge Gabriel Duvall, of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Clark received his education at home and at St. John's College, but owing to his energetic nature early entered upon an independent career. While still a youth he came to Baltimore and entered the service of a watchmaker named Foxcroft, from whom he thoroughly learned the trade. Foxcroft's place of business was on Water street near Calvert, and there the young man, who showed great aptitude, soon mastered the details of the art which was to be to him a source of celebrity and wealth. His employer and benefactor died in 1829, and Mr. Clark, then in his seventeenth year, bought the place and engaged in business for himself. Possessing as he did in an eminent degree the qualities of ability and integrity, qualities which seldom fail to command success in any enterprise, he prospered from the beginning, soon acquiring a reputation for skill in repairing the delicate mechanism of timekeepers, and this brought him profitable trade. He remained in the Water street store until 1850, carrying on a thriving business, a large part of his revenues being derived from the repairing of watches belonging to the crews of the hundreds of small vessels which daily made fast to the dock which then ran up to the store. That trade, in fact, constituted a principal part of his business, and the store was open at five in the morning in summer and at six in winter for the accommodation of this class of custom. After Mr. Clark had firmly established himself in business he took



Gabriel D. Clark

into his service Samuel T. Dukehart, who managed the store for forty-five years. In 1850 Mr. Clark moved to more pretentious quarters at the corner of Calvert and Water streets, where he remained until 1893, the year of his retirement from active mercantile pursuits. When his son, Gabriel Duvall Clark Jr., grew to manhood he associated him in the business, which from that period made rapid strides. He was not content to deal in domestic goods alone, but every year, some months before Christmas, would send his son to Paris to purchase the leading novelties in jewelry. Mr. Clark's enterprising spirit was appreciated by the people of Baltimore, and during the Christmas holidays his store was the Mecca of shoppers in jewelry. His success was phenomenal and in a score of years he accumulated a vast fortune. The acquisition of wealth, however, abated not one jot his application to business. Every day he was at his store and was the last to leave when the hour for closing arrived. His whole soul was wrapped up in his enterprise and the people about him shared his interests. In later years he took well-earned vacations, going annually to the Saratoga races, where he was prominent figure. He was also interested in the raising of cattle, though never actively engaged in that pursuit.

Much of Mr. Clark's wealth consisted of Baltimore Passenger Railway stock, and at the time of his death he was the holder of thirteen thousand shares, the largest individual holder in the company and the oldest director. The company was organized in 1859, and he was one of the earliest subscribers to its stock, which then consisted of forty thousand shares. Five or six years later he was made a director and at that time held about four thousand shares. When the company exiled the horse as a motive power, adopting instead rapid transit methods, the stock was increased to one hundred thousand shares, Mr. Clark coming into possession of about one-eighth of the entire amount. It was a matter of pride with him that he owed his large capital wholly to his early industry and his subsequent investments in Baltimore. He never made a single investment outside the city, and frequently assured those whose capital was placed in other cities that the most secure and best paying investments were to be found at home. His investments in the stock of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company and similar organizations were very large, and he was also one of the largest ground-rent owners in Baltimore, his first successful ventures having been in these investments.

Mr. Clark's devotion to business allowed him little time for social relations, and he was a member of no clubs. The only thing, apart from business, that attracted his attention and enlisted his active interest was the Henry Clay Whig party when it was at the height of its glory. His mature judgment and ripe experience caused him to be much sought as an astute and capable adviser, and in the financial world he exercised a wholesome influence. His conservatism made him a factor of safety in business interests and he often took occasion to warn his friends of dangerous speculations. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he yet had such a shrinking from publicity that the full number of his benefactions was never known. He was a man of the most courteous and dignified manners and of striking appearance, his distinguished bearing, high-bred face and noble head, crowned in his later years with snowwhite hair, making a perfect picture of the gentleman of the old school. He possessed a remarkable memory, never forgetting one who had been introduced to him, and even after intervals of years could recall the name, the place of meeting and the one who had performed the introduction. He was a member of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Clark married, in 1835, Margaret, daughter of Valerius Dukehart, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: Gabriel Duvall, who was his father's able associate in business, and who died in the summer of 1911; and Mrs. Lucius C. Polk, who is the mother of a son, Gabriel Clark Polk. Mrs. Chauncey Gambrill, of Baltimore, is a granddaughter of Mr. Clark. Mrs. Clark died in 1882, and the following year Mr. Clark married Helen Perry, of Saratoga, New York.

On December 8, 1896, this able business man and trusted financier passed away in the eighty-fourth year of a useful and honorable life, a life whose well-earned rewards had all accrued to the prosperity and advancement of his beloved city. Among the many tributes offered to his character and work was the following editorial in *The American*:

Mr. Gabriel D. Clark was one of Baltimore's most prosperous citizens. He was a man who was wise enough to foresee the great development of the city that was sure to come, and reaped rich rewards from judicious investments in enterprises that proved very profitable. He was in manner and appearance a typical gentleman of the old school, and his death will be sincerely mourned by all his associates.

With prophetic instinct Mr. Clark invested in the future of Baltimore, and the abundant returns which he lived to gather more than justified his faith. The later and richer harvest yielded by his wise and far-sighted ventures has been reaped by succeeding generations who bless the name and revere the memory of Gabriel Duvall Clark, one of the strong men of the old city of Baltimore.

PROSPERO SCHIAFFINO

Prospero Schiaffino, for many years Italian Consul at Baltimore, and for a somewhat briefer period Vice-Consul for Spain, was probably, during the quarter of a century of his residence here, the most respected and prominent Italian in the city. By his countrymen, and no less by his American fellow-citizens, he was looked upon as one of the most brilliant Italians on this side of the ocean, and his death was mourned by two nations.

Prospero Schiaffino was born October 17, 1846, in Camoglia, near Genoa, Italy. His parents, Sig. Giacomo Schiaffino, born in Camoglia, 1821, and Ferro Fiancesca, born in Camoglia, 1831, bestowed upon their gifted son the advantage of a liberal education. His preparatory training was received in the private schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen he entered the University of Genoa. In all the branches of instruction he was an apt scholar, but mathematics and astronomy were his favorite studies and, considering this fact, it was not strange that the young Italian should choose a seafaring life.

He secured a position on one of the large tramp steamers which plied between Genoa and Calais, and it was not long before his thorough knowledge of seamanship and his keen appreciation of the seamanship necessary to be known by sailors, won for him the respect and admiration of his superiors and instructors. At the age of twenty-four he passed his practical examinations and became commander of his father's vessel.

About the time of his reaching his twenty-eighth year the United States was receiving a great influx of foreigners, and the attention of Captain Schiaffino was attracted to a land whither so many of his countrymen were departing, filled with hope for the future which they believed awaited them. He decided to seek his fortune in the country across the sea, and accordingly set sail for the United States on a sailing vessel owned by his

father, of which he was captain. He landed in Baltimore and so thoroughly was he pleased with the city that he decided to make it his future home and the scene of his endeavors.

He opened a ship brokerage and steamship agency on South Gay street, a venture in which he was very successful, having at different times as many as thirty-five chartered Italian vessels consigned to him for the purpose of carrying grain to European ports. His genial manners and broad erudition soon won for him not only the respect of the few of his countrymen at that time in Baltimore, but the friendship and admiration of the Americans as well.

King Humbert soon heard of the rapid rise of the young Italian and decided to confer upon him the honor of the post of Italian Consul at the Port of Baltimore. Mr. Schiaffino's ability and faithfulness in discharging the duties of that position soon gained for him such honorable distinction that in 1898 he was made Vice-Consul of Spain.

On July 26, 1898, Mr. Schiaffino was decorated by King Humbert as Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, the honor being forwarded to him by the Italian Ambassador at Washington through the Consul-General at New York. This decoration was a royal recognition of faithful and successful service and admitted Mr. Schiaffino to all the honors and privileges attendant upon the Order of Chevaliers. He wore a special badge as evidence of his membership in the list of favored official appointees.

To Mr. Schiaffino is largely due the credit of erecting the Columbus monument at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, and making possible the bringing over of the monument free of freight and duty. For years he worked zealously to interest the State and city officials in making the day a general holiday. Hard work though it was, the Consul labored until his desires were finally realized. He was congratulated both by leading Italians and by Americans in this country and Italy. It is now generally understood that Mr. Schiaffino's efforts resulted in inducing the United States Government to make the day a national holiday. This was the famous Italian's desire, and he often expressed the wish that he might see the day when the daring voyager and discoverer of America would be honored throughout the whole country.

Wherever there was an Italian organization Mr. Schiaffino could be counted on as one of the leading members. He belonged not only to the Knights of Columbus, but to all the large Italian organizations in the city. His counsel was eagerly sought by his fellow countrymen and he never failed to give advice and, if necessary, material aid.

Mr. Schiaffino's death occurred November 12, 1910, at his home at Walbrook, and was the result of a stroke of paralysis which affected him only three days before. The news came as a great shock to his many friends, and when it reached the Italian colony expressions of deep regret were heard on all sides.

Mr. Schiaffino was survived by his wife, Mrs. Lillie Schiaffino, whose attractive personality and social accomplishments made her a most efficient aid to her gifted husband, while her sincere devotion rendered his home a most happy one. He left two children: Mrs. Francis Lavarello, of Baltimore, and James Columbus Schiaffino, of Genoa, Italy. Two brothers, Amilcare, of Genoa, Italy, and John, of Baltimore, also survived him. The latter was born July 10, 1853, at Camoglia, Italy; studied at the preparatory college there; at the age of sixteen years he had his diploma as first-class captain and at twenty-four years of age took command of his father's vessel, trading between Italy and the United States. He married Paulina Mortola

in September, 1879; she travelled from Marseilles to Baltimore for her marriage, where Mr. Schiaffino located in the same year and engaged in the ship chandler business on Fells Point, continuing for nine years, when he came to 222 North Eutaw street and engaged in the importing business. He succeeded his brother as Consul to Italy immediately after the latter's death, and at the same time was appointed Vice-Consul to Spain. He has ten children, namely, seven boys and three girls.

Prospero Schiaffino was a man of fine presence. His tall frame, covered with an abundance of flesh, gave him a commanding air, while his classical face bore a stamp of such refinement that many believed him to be of the nobility, his flowing moustache imparting additional distinction to his features. His bearing was of such a dignified and soldierly character as to suggest the idea that he had, at some time in his life, been in the military service. He was a member of St. Leo's Catholic Church. His family is one of the oldest in Italy, traceable to a member of the Crusaders; the founder of the family, Francisco, originally coming from Turin, North Italy.

It is impossible to estimate the great service rendered by Mr. Schiaffino in creating an atmosphere of mutual helpfulness, kindly sympathy and friendly appreciation between Italians and Americans. Patriotic, high-minded, statesmanlike, loyal to both his own and his adopted countrymen, he was a link between the two nationalities, and both races have reason to bless his name.

Words fail to express how deeply he was beloved by the lower orders of his countrymen. He delighted in giving alms to the poor, while keeping the recipients of his charity in ignorance of the name of the donor. In this he was seldom successful. The poor and struggling Italians who did not obtain a firm foothold in America knew who it was that made their hearts lighter and their minds easier. They knew it was the "Father," as he was affectionately termed.

Of all the distinguished men who have shed lustre upon the State of Maryland, whether born within her boundaries or on other soil, none have had a better record, a brighter fame, or a stronger hold upon the affections of the people than Prospero Schiaffino. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued citizens of Baltimore and won the love of two nations.

J. OLNEY NORRIS

Among the men whose retirement from their chosen field of labor seems but to afford them opportunities for increased activity in other directions is J. Olney Norris, president of the Chamber of Commerce Building Company, and actively identified with a number of our leading benevolent and social interests. Mr. Norris is a representative of an old Maryland family which, for more than sixty years, has been prominent in the financial world of Baltimore and has assisted in promoting many movements vital to the city's welfare and advancement.

John Norris, founder of the Maryland branch of the family, arrived in the colony in the seventeenth century and became the owner of a plantation in what is now Harford county. For two centuries this estate remained in the family, descending from generation to generation without the transmission of a title deed in any instance.

(1) John Norris, grandfather of J. Olney Norris, came to Baltimore

in his youth and entered the counting house of Elisha Tyson, a member of the Society of Friends and later one of the pioneers of the movement to abolish slavery in the State of Maryland. On attaining his majority John Norris formed a partnership with Isaac Tyson, son of his employer, and for a number of years successfully conducted a mercantile milling establishment for the manufacture of flour. In consequence of failing health he retired from business, seeking restoration in a trip to Spain and Portugal. On his return he built, on part of his ancestral property, at Olney, Harford county, an elegant and spacious mansion which was his home for the remainder of his life. He married Mary Rooker, who was born in England, and in 1807 came with her parents to the United States, settling in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Norris were the parents of three children of whom the eldest, John Saurin, is mentioned below. Mr. Norris was for a number of years judge of the Orphans' Court of Harford county, and in all respects sustained the character of a truly public-spirited citizen, a sagacious merchant and a most estimable man. The death of Judge Norris, which occurred in 1829, was sincerely lamented by all classes of the community.

(II) John Saurin Norris, son of John and Mary (Rooker) Norris, was born March 5, 1813, in Baltimore, receiving the name of Saurin in honor of a celebrated Scottish minister and author whose books, sermons and personality had won the admiration of both Judge Norris and his wife. The boy attended such country schools as the times afforded, but received most of his instruction from his parents. In his fifteenth year he entered the service of Isaac Tyson, the former partner of his father, remaining with him until attaining the age of twenty-one. In 1836 Mr. Norris became secretary of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, a position which he held until 1842, when failing health forced him to resign and he retired to the home of his boyhood at Olney. In 1847 he was appointed assistant treasurer of the Savings Bank of Baltimore and shortly after became the treasurer, retaining that office until 1864. In that year the First National Bank of Baltimore was organized and Mr. Norris was appointed cashier, subsequently becoming vice-president and finally president. He was for many years the recording secretary and an active member of the Maryland Historical Society, before which he read a number of papers, several of which were published. He wrote much on subjects relating to the history of the State, his most notable researches and papers pertaining to the early records of the Maryland Friends. Mr. Norris took an earnest interest in all charitable projects and when requested by the late Moses Sheppard to accept the presidency of the Sheppard Asylum, then recently chartered, he complied. The erection of the buildings was personally supervised by Mr. Norris. In 1850, having resolved to reside permanently in Baltimore, he sold the ancestral estate, becoming thenceforth thoroughly identified with the Monumental City.

Mr. Norris married, in 1838, Henrietta, youngest child of Isaac Tyson, his early employer and his father's friend and partner. Four children were born to them: Isaac T.; J. Olney, mentioned below; Mary; Henrietta. Mr. Norris was a man of kindly nature and courteous, affable manners, possessing a happy facility in the relation of anecdotes and reminiscences which rendered him delightful in conversation. He died in 1881, still holding the presidency of the First National Bank of Baltimore, the duties of which office he had for many years most honorably discharged. His home city is still reaping the benefit of his services as a financier and citizen and his influence for good has not ceased to be felt.



John L. Leland

ipality and by his geniality and good-will, his kindness as a neighbor and his devotion as a friend, he has added to the sum total of human happiness.

JOHN T. FORD

From time immemorial the stage has been a center of untold power in the civilized world. From it have radiated forces which have molded the lives of individuals and so influenced the destinies of nations. From the days when the tragedies of Aeschylus and Sophocles swayed the audiences of ancient Greece to the present time when the English stage dominates the dramatic world, noble drama worthily interpreted has ever made for the uplifting of humanity. The interpretation of Shakespeare—the glory of his own age and the wonder of all that have succeeded—has for centuries been the ambition not alone of actors whose mother tongue was the language in which he wrote, but no less of those who have acquired by arduous and unremitting labor the facile and forceful use of English speech. Among the great actors who made real to American audiences of thirty and forty years ago the creations of the Bard of Avon, the mighty shades of Forrest and Booth rise clearest to our mental vision, surrounded by a host scarcely inferior in stature, and behind them towers the form of the man who presented them, who was, in some sort their tutelary genius—John T. Ford, of Baltimore, for forty years the leading theatrical manager of the United States, and to whom perhaps, more than to any other one man, the American stage is indebted for the commanding position which it holds to-day.

Throughout his career John T. Ford was identified with Baltimore, and it is not as a son by adoption that the Monumental City claims him, for it was here that he was born, April 16, 1829, son of Elias Ford, a highly esteemed citizen of Baltimore. His grandfather, James R. Ford, was born in Scotland and emigrated to America, settling in Baltimore, and was a sergeant in the Baltimore Militia during the Revolution. John T. Ford received his education in the public schools of Baltimore, attending for a time the old No. 6 school on Druid Hill avenue, of which Professor William R. Creery, afterward superintendent of schools, was then principal. Later in life a warm friendship sprang up between pupil and preceptor which continued until Professor Creery's death.

After leaving school Mr. Ford entered the service of his uncle, William Greanor, a tobacco manufacturer of Richmond, but soon abandoned this business to enter that of a bookseller, in which he remained for a year. At the end of that time he became convinced that he had again mistaken his calling and sought another field of employment. Upon his return to Baltimore in 1851 John T. Ford came into his own. He obtained the position of business manager for George Kunkel's Nightingale Minstrels and conducted the troupe through the South and West on one of the most profitable tours that had ever been made by a theatrical organization at that time, the tour extending through several seasons.

In the season of 1854-55 Mr. Ford formed a partnership with George Kunkel and Thomas Moxley in the leasing of the Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore, and the Richmond theatre, Kunkel and Moxley taking charge of the latter and Mr. Ford devoting himself to the management of the Baltimore theatre. There seemed to be something peculiarly appropriate in this arrangement, Mr. Ford's maternal grandmother having, by a singular coin-

cidence, been associated with the Holliday Street Theatre fifty years before, when Warren and Wood first became its managers. For some time before it passed into Mr. Ford's possession the theatre had been the subject of much litigation and had suffered in the contest. The building was out of repair, and the scenery old and mutilated. Under his energetic management the establishment attained a degree of prosperity and prestige never before known in the theatrical annals of Baltimore. In 1859 James J. Gifford remodeled the theatre for Mr. Ford, and on August 28 it was reopened by Stuart Robson in "She Stoops to Conquer".

The Civil war coming on, and all communication between Richmond and Baltimore being cut off or so interrupted as to be unsatisfactory, the partnership between Mr. Ford and Messrs. Kunkel and Moxley was dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Ford became sole lessee and manager of the Holliday Street Theatre, subsequently leasing the Front Street Theatre. In 1870 Mr. Ford purchased the Holliday Street Theatre, for which, with some adjoining property, he paid George Small and Washington Booth the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. On September 10, 1873, this theatre, which Mr. Ford had more than restored to its old-time prestige, was destroyed by fire, but was again saved by Mr. Ford, who caused it to rise phoenix-like from its ashes, and on its reopening in August, 1874, it was crowded to the doors. In 1876 Mr. Ford leased the theatre to William Gilmore, a variety manager of Philadelphia, and in May, 1877, sold it to Messrs. Small and Booth. The idea of creating the present Ford's Opera House, on Fayette street, was conceived by Mr. Ford in the spring of 1870, and on October 1, 1871, the building was thrown open to the public.

Although thus far so thoroughly identified with Baltimore, Mr. Ford had, from an early period in his career, included Washington in his sphere of action. The first theatrical enterprise undertaken by him in that city was in 1856, and was followed in the course of years by a number of others. He caused three theatres to be built there. The first, on Tenth street, was burned, and on its site he erected the theatre in which occurred the tragedy of the assassination of President Lincoln. Later he was manager of the theatre on the corner of Ninth street and Louisiana avenue.

It is a noteworthy fact that, as early as 1857, when Mr. Ford was associated with the management of the theatre in Richmond, Virginia, he had, for his stage manager, one whose name was in after years more conspicuously linked with his own, Joseph Jefferson, the delight of two generations of theatre-goers. It is further remarkable that, while Joseph Jefferson was stage manager in the Richmond theatre, Edwin Adams was the leading man.

At the time of the assassination of President Lincoln Mr. Ford and his brother were for thirty-nine days incarcerated in the Capitol Prison, but at the end of that period were released, having been fully exonerated. The theatre was seized by the United States government and an order was issued prohibiting forever its use as a playhouse. At a later period Mr. Ford received from the national treasury one hundred thousand dollars in payment for the building.

The Broad Street Theatre of Philadelphia also felt the influence of Mr. Ford. In 1878 he became its manager, in association with Mr. Zimmerman as resident partner. It was there that Mr. Ford produced "Pinafore" so successfully, it being the earliest production of that comic opera in this country, next to that of Montgomery Fields, in Boston. That high sense of honor which marked all Mr. Ford's dealings, both in public and private life, was conspicuously displayed in connection with this opera. He was the first American manager to offer the playwrights, Gilbert and Sullivan,

compensation for producing the opera in his theatre. Mr. Ford was also manager for a time of a theatre in Charleston, South Carolina.

During the period of Mr. Ford's professional career all the prominent actors and actresses of his time were starred by him or were members of his stock companies. The long line of these sovereigns of the drama passes before our mental vision as the procession of the future monarchs of Scotland and England were presented in a mirror to the astonished gaze of Macbeth. The elder Booth, Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, Charles Kean, Joseph Jefferson, John E. Owens, John Sleeper Clarke, Edwin Booth, E. H. and E. A. Sothorn, Salvini the elder, Adelina Patti, Adelaide Neilson, Christine Nilsson, Lucca, Mary Anderson, Julia Marlowe, John McCullough, John T. Raymond, Stuart Robson, John W. Albaugh, George C. Boniface, Charles B. Bishop, Thomas W. Keene, George W. Denham, Oliver Doud Byron and a host of others. Slowly they pass before us, these dramatic and lyric luminaries of the stage of the past, and as the line seems to stretch out in ever-increasing length and brilliancy the commanding shade of John T. Ford standing majestic in the background, "points at them for his". All these celebrities, in the dawn of their careers, had been introduced to the public in Mr. Ford's stock companies. No manager showed more foresight in giving opportunities to young actors and actresses. In his recognition of youthful histrionic merit he was sometimes in advance not only of the public, but also of the theatrical profession, both of whom, in the course of time, invariably endorsed his judgment with enthusiasm. A notable instance of this was furnished by the case of Edwin Booth, in whom Mr. Ford thoroughly believed, notwithstanding the strongly adverse judgment of the stage. In 1857, when Booth was not yet twenty-four years old, the young tragedian arranged to star, after returning from California, under Mr. Ford's management. John Sleeper Clarke began his stellar career at the same time; W. J. Florence began his in 1855, and the same season Edwin Forrest acted under Mr. Ford's management, being followed by E. L. Davenport, James W. Wallack, Julia Deane and others. In the years following, Madame Janauschek, Maggie Mitchell, the Chapman sisters, Annie Montague and Eleanor Calhoun starred under his guidance.

Mr. Ford possessed an almost inexhaustible fund of information upon all matters relating to the drama, was widely read in history and was a vigorous writer. He was gifted with a marvelous memory, which placed at his immediate command the fruits of his reading and all the incidents of his varied career. Whenever an actor of note died in any part of the country Mr. Ford could be depended upon to furnish a biographical sketch of him and to give some interesting information in regard to his career. Probably more public benefits for charitable objects have been given at Mr. Ford's theatres than in any other theatres in this country. During his managerial life in Baltimore he contributed through the agencies of his theatres fully one hundred thousand dollars to the charities of Baltimore and other cities. His contributions in aid of the sufferers from the Charleston (South Carolina) earthquake, in 1886, brought him a letter from Mayor Courtenay, of that city, addressed to "John T. Ford, Good Samaritan, Baltimore, Maryland". The Free Summer Excursion Society of Baltimore was one of the charities in which he was particularly interested, and frequent benefits for it were held at his theatre. For ten years he was its president and at the time of his death was a member of its board.

Interested in all matters relating to the development of Baltimore, Mr. Ford became a close student of the science of municipal government. He

was frequently a member of the city council, and before the war served one term as president of the First Branch, often serving as acting mayor. In the famous Swann civic and progressive era he was the leading advocate in the council of the improvement measures then adopted which contributed so largely to Baltimore's standing among cities. The acquisition of Druid Hill Park, the street railways, the police and fire-alarm telegraph system and the public squares are results of this period. He was one of the foremost promoters of the extension of the city limits, the establishment of the Gunpowder water supply and the securing of Harlem and Riverside parks for public use. Almost continuously from 1867 he was a director in the Maryland penitentiary and one of the most ardent workers for its improvement. He was at one time president of the Union Railroad by virtue of his position as city director of the road, and he was also a director of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In addition to these public services he was frequently a member of the grand jury and was often its foreman. He was several times foreman of the grand jury of the United States Court.

It is probable that no man in Baltimore had a larger number of warm personal friends than had Mr. Ford, but he took special delight in the company of some old friends whom he had been in the habit of meeting for years either at the Opera House or at Marshal Frey's office in the city hall, and if the members of this little party were not at their homes in the evening they were reasonably certain to be found at one of these places. The coterie was known as the Lobby Club and among its members were John W. Davis, Marshal Frey, John S. Bullock, Thomas S. Wilkinson, J. Wesley Guest and Thornton Rollins.

Mr. Ford married Edith Andrews, of Hanover county, Virginia, and they became the parents of the following children: Charles E., present manager of Ford's Opera House; George T.; John T.; Harry M., and seven daughters, all of whom, with the sons, survive him, with the exception of the eldest, Mrs. Thornton. Another daughter is Mrs. James A. Richardson, and the younger daughters are Lizzie, May, Lucy, Martha and Saile. The eldest daughter, Annie (Mrs. Thornton), was a brilliant woman and a charming writer. She traveled in Europe for a time and there formed friendships with the leading literary and dramatic celebrities. She was the author of a play entitled "The Daughter of Roland", which Mary Anderson, for whom it was written, considered one of her leading successes, and others were: "Daniel Boone", "Edwin Drood", "Bertie", "Over Yonder", "Old Mamselle's Secret", "Jack Harkaway", etc. Another daughter, Miss Lucy Ford, has marked talent as a portrait painter, and Miss Lizzie Ford possesses unusual literary ability.

The home life of Mr. Ford was a singularly happy one and it was at his own fireside that he was seen at his best. A fond husband and father, his children were devoted to him and he seemed never more contented than when surrounded by them and by his grandchildren. His handsome house in Baltimore was a veritable museum of interesting relics, collected in the course of a long and varied career. It is a fine old mansion, with spacious corridors and delightful rooms and abounds in those enticing nooks and corners which lend such a charm to any house. Situated in beautiful grounds, it presents a most picturesque appearance, with the cupola rising above the foliage of the magnificent trees with which the house is surrounded. On Mr. Ford's bookshelves were some volumes so rare that it is doubtful if they could be duplicated in this country. He was, probably, the possessor of the finest library of dramatic literature to be found in the United States. Priceless bric-à-brac, historical relics, valuable pictures and

letters from famous personages rendered the house a treasury not of art alone, but of all the associations which appeal most strongly to every cultivated mind. Mr. Ford lived in an atmosphere of culture, his family and friends sharing his literary and æsthetic tastes. Though a man of keen business instincts, he never lost sight of the artistic side of his profession, and through his extensive reading the drama of the English-speaking stage was as familiar to him as his own experience. He was emphatically intended by his natural gifts to be a man of letters, and had not his talents been devoted to the drama, literature would have been enriched by them.

Mr. Ford inculcated in his children a love for literature and art in their highest forms, and their response to his teachings, together with their inherited gifts, made his home circle such as to satisfy his dearest and strongest tastes. The dramatic work of Mrs. Thornton and the artistic talents and literary ability of Miss Lucy and Miss Lizzie Ford have already been mentioned. Sketches of some of Mr. Ford's family follow in this work.

Mr. Ford was on terms of intimate friendship with the leading dramatic, literary and political lights of his time. Charles Dickens brought a letter of introduction to him on the occasion of his last visit to Baltimore, and afterward, in speaking of his American tour, the great novelist often referred to Mr. Ford as one of the cherished acquaintances which his visit had brought him. The brilliant statesman, S. S. Cox, wrote his widely published letter explaining his retirement from public life, to his "life-long friend, Ford". Mr. Ford was a warm friend of Henry Winter Davis, John P. Kennedy, the novelist, George D. Prentice, General Samuel Houston, Horace Greeley, James G. Blaine and many others.

Personally, Mr. Ford was one of the most delightful of men; good-humored and attractive in manner and fascinating in conversation. Kind-hearted and genial, he made friends among all classes, and his strong individuality exercised a magnetic influence upon all who were brought into contact with his charming and forceful personality. His rare mental ability and strong intellectual tastes constituted one of the salient features of his character.

The death of Mr. Ford, which occurred March 14, 1894, at his home in Baltimore, sent a thrill of sorrow throughout the country and was received with a sense of personal bereavement by many on both sides of the sea. It was universally felt that the event left a vacancy in the dramatic world which it would be well-nigh impossible to fill. Of the many tributes to the character and work of Mr. Ford the following editorial, which appeared in a Baltimore paper, is, perhaps, the most comprehensively appreciative:

In the death of John T. Ford the whole community sustains a personal loss. Not only from the fact that the example of a good and useful life is forever gone from daily sight, but also because Mr. Ford was a public-spirited citizen who had the good of his native city at heart, and who never lost an opportunity to further her interests. Every measure of improvement found in him a ready and ardent advocate, and it is owing to his energy that many of them have become permanent facts. He has earned for himself the best eulogy that a man can receive from his fellows; that he lived a useful life.

Mr. Ford was a man of striking individuality, who attracted people to him naturally and held them by the force of his personal charm. He possessed the literary and artistic temperaments united with the practical talents of a firm and steady will, of an indomitable energy and of an untiring perseverance. He was strong in his convictions, mental, social and political, and loyal in his friendships. Nothing could make him falter in a purpose once undertaken, nor could temporary failure dishearten or discourage him. He entered the dramatic profession in this city at a time when it had no artistic assistance and held out the prospect of a poor reward, but, nothing

daunted, he set to work and built up here all the dramatic feeling that it could at present possess.

What the drama of this country owes to him it is yet too soon to tell. There are few of our best dramatic stars who did not at some time receive from him vital help at the turning-point of their career, or who did not avail themselves of opportunities that he had created. "The Nestor of American managers," as he was called, he fulfilled his responsibilities to the public with a full sense of all that duty implied, and it can be said of him that in his long career he introduced to the American public nothing that could vitiate or endanger public taste or destroy the influence for good that the drama, rightly directed, can command. With him passes away a link between this generation and that of the great stars of a former glory—the time of the Forrests, the Booths, the Keans, the Kembles—a time with which he was in direct contact and of which he made a living, breathing memory.

Of his charity, his kindliness and his social virtues it is not necessary to speak, for all who knew him experienced them, and distinguished him by a degree of personal respect and affection that does not often fall to the lot of one man to evoke from the multitude. The cry of need never found him turn a deaf ear, and in all schemes for the benefit of the poor he was among the first, the last and the readiest workers. He took peculiar pleasure in giving young men and women a start in life, and in encouraging struggling talent wherever he found it, and he was quick to detect it. Personally, he was genial and companionable to a remarkable degree and he had that power of attracting and keeping friends belonging to a strong and attractive personality. In all his various enterprises his honor and integrity were unquestioned, and many beyond the immediate circles of his family and friends will keenly feel the shock of his death.

His intellectual endowments were unusual, and he never lost the artistic sense of his profession in the mere mercantile aspect. To him the drama was not only a business, but it was also a trust and an inspiration. He did much toward preserving its high standard in elevating the taste of those for whose pleasure he catered, and in adhering steadfastly to his high ideals of dramatic art. Baltimore has lost in him a citizen whom she can ill afford to miss, the poor have lost a devoted friend and the drama has sustained a loss that can never be replaced.

CHARLES ELIAS FORD

For nearly half a century Baltimore has been one of the centers of the dramatic world, a point whence have risen many of the histrionic luminaries which have shone in two continents. The enterprising and far-seeing leader to whose efforts our city is chiefly indebted for this proud preëminence, who, more than any other one man, raised the American stage to its present exalted position in the universe of the drama, has left a successor who causes the glories of the past to derive new luster from the achievements of the present, Charles E. Ford, owner and manager of the Grand Opera House which constitutes, to all lovers of the drama, a chief attraction of the Monumental City.

Charles Elias Ford was born in 1856, in Baltimore, son of John T. and Edith (Andrews) Ford. The son possessed the usual boyish interest in sport, an interest which he still retains, and the traditional boyish desire to see the world. He received a liberal education, his preparatory studies being pursued under the guidance of the Rev. John H. Dashiell, one of the most noted scholars of his day. From his preceptorship Mr. Ford passed to the University of Virginia, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1872 he became associated with his father in the management of the opera house, and upon the death of the latter, in March, 1894, assumed full control. He is now the owner of "Ford's" and has amply proved that he came to his position not only by inheritance, but by right of innate fitness and ability. A man of quiet determination, he ably handles the many duties which present themselves every day to the busy theatrical manager, carry-



Chas. J. Ford

ing on the work with the same high-minded sagacity and enthusiasm which characterized the career of his father. He is a thorough business man, composed and suave in manner, but with the unmistakable air of command which speaks the born leader. His first connection with the business was as traveling manager and the wide and varied experience thus gained has no doubt been of inestimable value to him in the years which have since followed. For years the name of Ford's Grand Opera House has been synonymous with dramatic and operatic art in the Monumental City. The most famous actors and singers of the day have graced its boards and it has been the scene of many notable events. Within its walls Horace Greeley was nominated for the presidency; in 1876 Dom Pedro of Brazil and his empress were entertained there; and at a benefit given there for the sufferers by the Charleston earthquake, in 1886, over five thousand dollars was realized. The building was erected in 1871 and in 1893 was entirely rebuilt and refitted, thus becoming one of the handsomest houses in the country. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and has been known to hold over three thousand people.

Although not politically inclined, Mr. Ford takes a deep interest in the welfare of his city and county, being strongly allied to the Democratic party and its principles. He has refused all overtures for office, being more than content with the busy life rendered necessary by his theatrical ventures. He takes an active interest in all forms of sport and is a member of the following clubs: University, Baltimore Yacht, Baltimore Country and Green Spring Valley Hunt. He is president of the Maryland Country Club. He is one of the vestrymen of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ford married, in 1877, in Baltimore, Anna Alexander Hardcastle, and they are the parents of three children: Mabel Florence, wife of P. P. Dunan, of Baltimore; Charles Elias; Edith Octavia. Mrs. Ford is a lineal descendant of Robert Hardcastle, who came from England, and in 1748 obtained a patent for lands and settled in that portion of Queen Anne county subsequently taken to form a part of Caroline county. His eldest son, Thomas, founded the family seat, known as "Castle Hall", in the upper part of Caroline county. He married and left eight sons, from whom have descended all of the name now in Maryland. One of the sons, William Mollister Hardcastle, served in eleven sessions of the Maryland Legislature. Aaron, the eldest son, married Arabella Burke and lived at Denton, Caroline county. Their son, Edward Burke Hardcastle, was also of Denton and married Mary Ann, daughter of Caleb Lockwood, of an old Delaware family. They were the parents of a son, Addison Lockwood Hardcastle, who went to St. Louis, Missouri, and there married Octavia Alexander. Their daughter, Anna A., was born in 1860, in St. Louis, and was educated in the schools and convents of her native city. She became the wife of Charles E. Ford, as mentioned above. The eldest brother of Addison Lockwood Hardcastle was Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, who served with distinction in the Mexican war and "for gallant and meritorious conduct" was made captain. He was a graduate of West Point, and in later life rose to the rank of general. He purchased the estate called "Plaindealing", in Talbot county, Maryland, and in 1856 erected the present mansion.

Mr. Ford possesses the liberal tastes and wide range of interests natural to a man of his broad culture and large experience. He is a devoted lover of home-life and passes his happiest hours with his family and his books. Mrs. Ford is a charming woman and an extremely popular hostess. She is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and, like

her husband, belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Ford is a man of fine presence, in manner notably courteous and agreeable and with eyes which hold in their depths a glint of humor. "The Lilacs", his beautiful suburban home near Pikesville, is the seat of a gracious and refined hospitality.

This attractive residence possesses historic interest, the stone portion of the house having been built by John Matthews in 1801. The house and a portion of the twenty-eight acres which surround it were inherited by Mr. Ford from his grandfather. It has large, roomy porches and is built in the old style, being but two stories high and spreading over a considerable area. Mr. Ford has a splendid collection of stately palms and potted plants, which are arranged about the lawns. On either side bordering the walls in shrubbery which conceals the stables and the spacious greenhouses, which are a source of peculiar pleasure to their owner. The grounds are abundantly shaded by tall poplars, wide-spreading maples and the dense foliage of the Japanese paulowna. The wide hall contains several historic pieces of furniture, among them a long sofa and two chairs which once stood in the reception room of the White House and were obtained by Mr. Ford when alterations were made in the mansion during the administration of President Arthur. From the hall a Turkish arch leads into what is called the "Den", perhaps the prettiest room in the house. The walls are hung with Oriental tapestries and life-size mythological paintings and about the room are scattered curios of many kinds, among them relics of the revolutionary, civil and Spanish wars, valuable Italian mosaics, Mexican and Indian pottery, scarfs, shawls and other draperies of curious designs. In the center of the apartment is a table which was made in India. It consists of four large white elephant heads, the trunks serving as legs, surmounted by a top of ivory. Many photographs of stage celebrities adorn this room. A large hand-made brass chandelier of odd shape and bearing many strange figures is another strikingly original ornament. Passing out of this room and turning to the left, the library is reached. This room is furnished in leather-covered mahogany and presents a most attractive appearance. The hall is hung with valuable paintings. The color scheme of the drawing-room is white and green. In the center of the apartment is a circular seat covered with green velvet and surmounted by a bit of Oriental statuary. Returning to the hall one notices the handsome panel tapestries and the mythological frescoes of the ceiling. In the dining-room, which is one of the largest rooms on the lower floor, the most noticeable feature is the fireplace decorated with two deer heads. Among the articles on the mantel is a tall silver pitcher, presented to Mr. Ford in 1896 by the members of the Paint and Powder Club. This beautiful home is rich in traditions of the past and in delightful associations connected with the present time.

It was said of Garrick that his death "eclipsed the gayety of nations". In one sense this was true of John T. Ford, for there was probably no lover of the drama who did not feel that he owed him a debt of gratitude. In another sense it was impossible that it should be true, for the artists whom he introduced to the world remained to uplift and delight thousands long after their patron and benefactor had passed away. The son now worthily fills the noble position held by the father, and the name of Ford is still, long may it continue to be so! that of the presiding genius of the American stage.



J. J. Ford

JOHN T. FORD JR.

Baltimore is justly proud of the purity of her municipal record and of the fact that the hydra-headed monster, Fraud, seldom dares to appear within the confines of her government, but she should remember that this state of things is created and maintained only by the constant vigilance and unwearied labors of public-spirited citizens—citizens of the type of John T. Ford, business manager of Ford's Opera House and general press representative of the company. In recognition of Mr. Ford's thorough knowledge of municipal affairs and effective work in the cause of good government, he has been recently appointed by Mayor Preston a member of the Jail Board to succeed the late Colonel Edward Raine.

Mr. Ford was born in Baltimore, October 24, 1863, and is a son of John T. Ford, founder of the Opera House which bears his name, and in his day the presiding genius of the American stage. Sketches and portraits of the famous manager and of his son, Charles E. Ford, who has so ably succeeded his father, precede this.

Mr. Ford received his education in the public schools of his native city, and immediately after completing his course of study he was given a position by his father in the box office of the Opera House. It soon became apparent that he possessed business acumen, clear insight and ability to manage, control and direct. These qualities, joined to pleasant, unassuming manners and a cheerful disposition, constituted a ideal equipment for the office which he now fills with such efficiency, that of business manager and general press representative. He has always been singularly strong in his personality, exerting a most forceful influence on his business subordinates and on those about him. He is one of those men of character who seem to find the happiness of life in the success of their work, and in his able discharge of the very responsible duties of his position Mr. Ford has reared to himself a magnificent testimonial of his business enterprise and unflinching determination.

His interest in all matters relative to the city's welfare is deep and sincere and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given. And not material aid alone has he bestowed upon this cause, but the assistance, even more valuable, of personal association, has not been withheld. Some years ago he served most efficiently as a member of the city council and he is deeply interested in municipal problems, being one of the best posted men on affairs at the city hall to be found within the limits of Baltimore. In politics he is a lifelong Democrat, and is well known in political circles. For more than twenty years he has been a close friend of Mayor Preston, recently elected, who made the appointment of Mr. Ford to membership on the Jail Board one of his first official acts, knowing, from his long and intimate knowledge of Mr. Ford's character, that his services would be of immense value to the city. Notwithstanding the fact that the appointment was entirely unsought and that the present demands on Mr. Ford's time are of the most engrossing nature, he has signified his willingness to serve his fellow citizens in the position offered to him. He is alive with the spirit of the times, having all the animus of the progressive man and, when thoroughly convinced that he is in the right, is capable of exercising great firmness.

But although a man of such force and determination he is by nature genial and approachable, and these qualities cause the respect with which he is universally regarded to be combined with the cordial liking and appre-

ciation of those men whose good opinion is best worth having. He is a member of the Friars' and the Lambs' clubs, in both of which he is a moving spirit and a leader, a part which seems, naturally and inevitably, to belong to him.

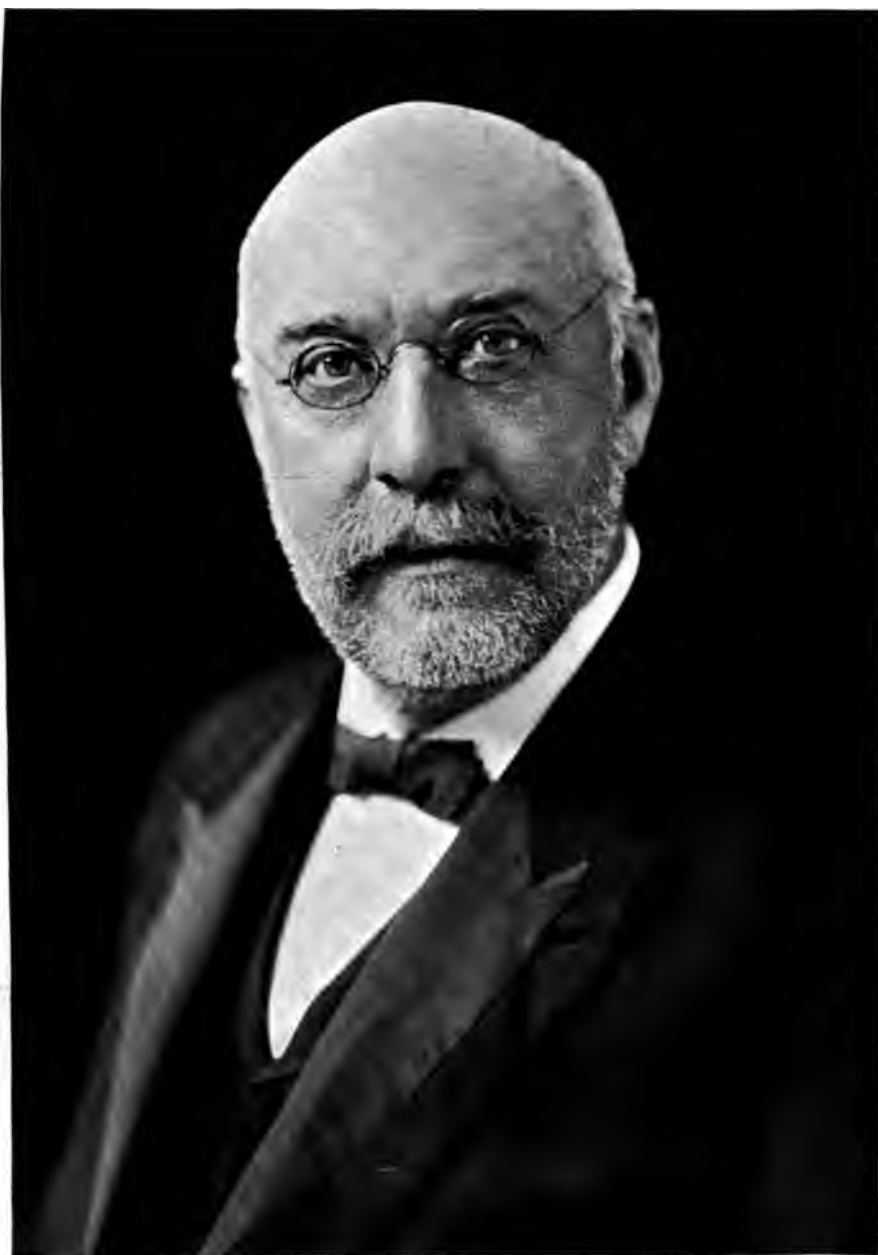
Mr. Ford married, September 28, 1887, Mary Mitchell, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of three sons: John T., Thomas Latimer, and Frank M. Mrs. Ford is a woman of culture and charm and it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Ford finds his home the happiest spot on earth. The sons, all of whom reside in Baltimore, are young men of promise and will undoubtedly, in the future, reflect additional honor upon the distinguished name they inherit. Mr. Ford is a man of striking appearance, his countenance expressive of the determination and force of character which have enabled him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles which have confronted him in the pathway to success. He is a man of mature judgment, capable of taking a calm survey of life and correctly valuing its opportunities, its possibilities, its demands and its obligations. He possesses the complement to industry, a laudable ambition which prompts him who has it to reach out into other fields and quickly and firmly grasp the opportunities that are presented. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and tastes, enterprising and original, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his life has been rounded with success.

Mr. Ford is a man of a very clear head and a very well-trained mind, a man of progressive ideas. He has been successful in his business and has proved his ability as a manager of an enterprise which calls for intelligence, tact and skill, an enterprise which, originating in the genius of the father, has been ably maintained by the sons. It is largely owing to Mr. Ford that the great Opera House enjoys, in the present day, the prestige which always belonged to it in the past. As a citizen of Baltimore Mr. Ford's reputation is of the highest. It is that of a man who has given his time, his energy, and, most of all, his example, to the advancement of the cause of civic righteousness.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER HOMER

In the financial world of the city of Baltimore there is to-day no more commanding figure than that of Charles Christopher Homer, president of the Second National Bank, and for more than thirty years prominently identified with banking interests, a man whose opinion carries weight in financial circles throughout the country. Mr. Homer is of German extraction, both of his parents, Christopher and Dora (Malo) Homer, having been natives of the Fatherland, whence they emigrated in early youth to the United States. Christopher Homer became a successful business man of Baltimore, and his descendants are numbered among her most useful and highly respected citizens.

Charles Christopher Homer was born in Baltimore, November 1, 1847, and received his preparatory education in the best private schools of his native city, including Zion's (better known as Scheib's School), afterward matriculating at the University of Georgetown, D. C., whence he graduated in 1867 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later receiving that of Master of Arts. His first step in his commercial career was as salesman in the glass and paint business, which he left at the expiration of one year in order to give his attention to hardware. This also he abandoned after



Chas. C. Hower.

a time in order to establish the provision concern of Foss & Homer. The firm was dissolved in 1880 and Mr. Homer thenceforth devoted himself exclusively to labors in the field of finance, a field in which, as the result proved, he was destined to achieve enduring honor.

In 1878 he was elected a director of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, in 1886 becoming vice-president and in 1889 president. In 1897 he became president of the Baltimore Clearing House and was annually re-elected until March, 1911, when he declined to again assume the office. He is the vice-president of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and for a number of years was vice-president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, resigning because of stress of business.

Mr. Homer was chairman of the committee which drafted the Baltimore Plan for the Creation of a Safe and Elastic Currency, which plan was unanimously endorsed by the American Bankers' Association at the annual convention held in Baltimore in 1894. On December 12, 1894, he made the final argument before the house committee on Banking and Currency at Washington, D. C., on the "Baltimore Plan." He was chosen by the Board of Trade of Baltimore as one of the members to represent it at the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, held January 25, 1898. A keen and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views as broad and his ideas therefore carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems.

In the midst of the Free Silver agitation of 1896, in which year the Maryland Bankers' Association was formed, Mr. Homer, as president of the Second National Bank, voiced the sentiments of that institution in the first act of the Maryland Bankers' Association as follows:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to free coinage of silver, and to every debasement of our currency in whatsoever form it may be presented; that we firmly and honestly believe that the true interest of our country will be best served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value, the continuance of which will not only preserve its financial integrity and the future welfare of its citizens, from the wage-earner to the capitalist, but will insure, through the prompt restoration of confidence, that rapid development of its resources which will eventually place it first among the commercial nations of the earth.

Throughout the trying ordeal of success Mr. Homer has preserved his frank, genial and kindly nature and in all his varied responsibilities has acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, winning the esteem of opponents as well as friends. He is public-spirited in the highest degree, ever foremost in encouraging any enterprise which can advance the interests of Baltimore. He is a trustee of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital and of the Maryland Historical Society. In the sphere of politics he utterly disclaims partisanship, voting for whomever he thinks best fitted to fill the office.

Mr. Homer married, March 4, 1869, Frances M., born September 7, 1847, in Baltimore, daughter of Francis Theodore and Maria E. Holthaus, both born near Osnabrück, Kingdom of Hanover, now a province of Prussia, whence they came to America in youth and were married in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Homer are the parents of four sons, all of whom are mentioned below: Charles Christopher, Francis Theodore, Henry Louis and Robert Baldwin. An only daughter, Bertha E., died in infancy. Mrs. Homer is a woman of attractive personality in whom her gifted husband has ever found a sympathizing helpmate and ideal home-maker. In all the minor offices of life Mr. Homer is a man of deep and broad sympathies. The ties of home and friendship are sacred to him and he takes genuine

delight in doing a service for those who are near and dear to him. He carries his success without ostentation and his hand is ever extended to aid the less fortunate of his fellows, but so quietly and with such avoidance of publicity is his benevolence exercised that many of his good deeds remain unknown. He is a man of exceptional executive ability and organizing power. Mr. Homer thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his friends, while his genial nature, which recognizes and appreciates the good in others, has endeared him, it might almost be said, to everyone with whom he has ever been associated.

Charles Christopher Homer Jr., eldest son of Charles Christopher and Frances M. (Holthaus) Homer, is now vice-president of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, and vice-president of the Baltimore Clearing House Association, and is recognized as one of those correct, judicious and reliable financiers whose administration and character strengthen public confidence.

Mr. Homer was born October 15, 1870, in Baltimore, and attended Zion School, Loyola College, from which he received in 1892 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1894 that of Master of Arts, and the Law School of the University of Maryland, whence he graduated, in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1892 he entered the law offices of Luther M. Reynolds and George R. Willis, and after graduating from the Law School practiced his profession with his brother, Francis Theodore Homer, under the firm name of Homer & Homer, until February, 1896. Being then elected vice-president of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, he abandoned the practice of law in order to devote his entire time to the duties of this office, and he is also serving as director in the same institution. As a practicing lawyer he met with exceptional success, his ability was acknowledged and he conducted his cases with skill.

Mr. Homer is actively and prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree, and affiliating with Kedron Lodge, No. 148, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and being deputy grand master of Masons of Maryland. He also affiliates with Baltimore Chapter, No. 40, Royal Arch Masons; Concordia Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Beauseant Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander. He serves on the board of managers of the Masonic Temple. He is a member of the Merchants', University, Germania and Mount Washington clubs. He is of the Lutheran faith.

Mr. Homer married, August 23, 1899, at Sherwood, Baltimore county, Maryland, Margaretta Virginia, born in Washington, D. C., daughter of the late Milford Fiske and Margaretta (Laurenson) Lackey, of whom the former was employed in the Treasury Department at the National Capital. Mr. and Mrs. Lackey's other children were Elizabeth Carroll, wife of Charles S. Abell, and Oscar F., president of the Harbor Board. Mr. and Mrs. Homer are the parents of two children: Charles Christopher, the third in lineal descent to bear the name, born October 31, 1901, in Baltimore, and Margaretta Virginia, born October 21, 1903, in Baltimore county, Maryland.

Francis Theodore Homer, second son of Charles Christopher and Frances M. (Holthaus) Homer, is a member of the law firm of Willis & Homer and is one of the recognized leaders of the Baltimore bar, which has ever been distinguished for the probity and learning and the lofty professional character of its members.



Francis T. Homer.

Charles C. Homer.

Henry L. Homer

Robert B. Homer.

Mr. Homer was born January 6, 1872, in Baltimore county, and received his preparatory education at Zion School, presided over by Rev. Henry Scheib. He afterward matriculated at Loyola College, from which institution he received in 1892 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1894 that of Master of Arts. Selecting the law as his profession, he pursued his studies at the University of Maryland, and in 1894 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon leaving the University he lost no time in entering upon the practice of his profession, and it soon became evident both to the legal fraternity and to the community at large that he was a man of ability and tireless energy, which, coupled with his high character, would win for him merited distinction in his profession. Mr. Homer has a large and constantly increasing practice and since 1905 has been associated as a partner with George Roberts Willis, under the firm name of Willis & Homer.

Mr. Homer's social nature is a strongly marked feature of his character and makes his presence ever welcome. He holds membership in the following clubs: Maryland, University, Journalists', Merchants', L'Hirondelle and Baltimore Country. He is also a member of Kedron Lodge, No. 148, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Beauseant Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, and of Baltimore Chapter, No. 40. In politics he is an Independent Democrat, in this, namely, in his independence of spirit, following as in other respects in the footsteps of his father.

Mr. Homer married, April 23, 1902, Jane Mary Abell, and they are the parents of one daughter, Jane Palfrey, born August 21, 1903. Mrs. Homer is a daughter of George W. and Jane Frances (Webb) Abell. A sketch of Mr. Abell, including personal and family history, appears elsewhere in this work.

Henry Louis Homer, third son of Charles Christopher and Frances M. (Holthaus) Homer, was long resident physician at Union Protestant Infirmary, and belongs to that younger generation of professional men to whom Baltimore looks with confidence to sustain that high reputation for professional excellence which the city has ever borne, and for which she is indebted to the noble achievements of the lawyers, physicians and scholars of the past.

Dr. Homer was born January 10, 1875, and received his preparatory education at Loyola College and at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and the Johns Hopkins University, and in 1904 received from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he became resident physician at Chester Hospital, Chester, Pennsylvania. He soon proved to the satisfaction of all those who came under his care, as well as to his professional brethren, that he had made no mistake in the choice of a life-work. He is a member of the Maryland Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, and in politics is an Independent, in this particular following the example of his father, who refuses to render allegiance to any party. He is of the Lutheran faith.

Dr. Homer is a fine type of the alert, energetic, progressive physician to whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than as a bar to progress. He is making a good record in the medical fraternity, and his growing experience is further qualifying him for responsible professional work.

Robert Baldwin Homer, fourth and youngest son of Charles Christopher and Frances M. (Holthaus) Homer, is president of the R. B. Homer

Lumber Company. Mr. Homer inherits commercial ability from his father and grandfather, and is the only one of the four brothers who has chosen a mercantile career.

Robert Baldwin Homer was born February 2, 1877, and his earliest education was obtained in Zion School, whence he passed to Loyola College, afterward attending the private school presided over by Major Hall. After leaving this school he became a student at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

After graduating, Mr. Homer decided to maintain the tradition of the family by adopting a commercial career. Accordingly he obtained a position as manager of the Champion Brick Company, with which he was associated for three years. He was later with the firm of Penniman & Browne. In 1908 he entered the lumber business. His company deals exclusively in Southern lumber and is building up a constantly increasing business.

Mr. Homer is an honorary member of Troop A, which has an armory at Pikesville, Maryland, and he also belongs to the Junior Club, the Elkridge Hunt Club, the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, the L'Hirondelle Club, and the Bachelors' Cotillon. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. It is a noteworthy fact that all the sons of Charles Christopher Homer appear to have inherited their father's aversion to partisanship and his staunch political independence. Robert Baldwin Homer is of the Lutheran faith.

THOMAS EDWARD HAMBLETON

William Hambleton, the pioneer ancestor of the branch here under consideration, was born in 1636, died in 1677. He was a resident of Talbot county, Maryland, served as representative for that county in the Maryland Assembly, 1666-75, high sheriff, 1662-63, and justice and county commissioner, 1669-75. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Frances Watkins.

(II) William Hambleton, son of William and Sarah (Watkins) Hambleton, was born in 1663, died in 1725. He married Margaret Sherwood, who died in 1755, daughter of Hugh and Mary Sherwood, the former of whom was born in 1632, died in 1710; he was representative for Talbot county in the Maryland Assembly, 1692-93, and justice and county commissioner, 1694-96.

(III) John Hambleton, son of William and Margaret (Sherwood) Hambleton, died in 1773. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Jane Studham, of Talbot county, Maryland, the former of whom died in 1737.

(IV) William Hambleton, son of John and Mary (Studham) Hambleton, was born before 1733, died in 1795. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Sherwood) Auld. John Auld, born January 9, 1702, died July 12, 1766, was the son of James and Sarah (Elliott) Auld, of Talbot county, Maryland, the former of whom was born in 1665, died in 1721, and the latter was born February 1, 1670. Sarah (Elliott) Auld was the daughter of Edward Elliott, of Talbot county, Maryland, born in 1639, died after 1707. Mary (Sherwood) Auld, born May 25, 1704, died September 30, 1795, was the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hopkins) Sherwood. Daniel Sherwood, born March 20, 1668, died August 15, 1738, was the son of Hugh and Mary Sherwood, mentioned above. Mary (Hopkins) Sherwood, born June 6, 1672, was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Towe) Hopkins, the former of whom died in 1701.

(V) John Hambleton, son of William and Mary (Auld) Hambleton, was born in 1755, died December 22, 1832. He married, June 17, 1793, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Fell) Bond, granddaughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Thomas) Bond, great-granddaughter of Thomas and Ann (Robinson) Bond, and great-great-granddaughter of Peter and Alice Bond. Thomas Bond, born September 27, 1744, was son of Thomas Bond, who died in 1762, and he was son of Thomas Bond, of Baltimore county, Maryland, born in 1679, died in 1756, and he in turn was son of Peter Bond, who died in 1705. Catherine (Fell) Bond was daughter of William and Sarah (Bond) Fell, the former of whom was of Baltimore county, died in January, 1746, and the latter a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Robinson) Bond, mentioned above.

(VI) Thomas Edward Hambleton, son of John and Margaret (Bond) Hambleton, was born May 15, 1798, died May 18, 1876. His birth occurred at Abingdon, Harford county, Maryland. He was one of the originators of the Board of Water Commissioners of Baltimore in 1858, and a member of it until 1861. He organized and was the first president of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, an institution that commanded the confidence of the community. He took an active part in the establishment of the cotton factories at Elysville, Maryland, and was largely interested in other cotton manufacturing enterprises in Baltimore and its vicinity. He established in Baltimore a drygoods jobbing house, and was widely known as an honorable and successful merchant, and in addition to these duties, served as a director of the Western Bank. He was an old line Whig up to the commencement of the Civil war, when his sympathies turned in the direction of the Democratic party. Mr. Hambleton married, December 2, 1824, Sarah A., daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Deardorff) Slingluff, and sister of Jesse Slingluff, who was president of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank. Jesse Slingluff Sr. was born January 1, 1775, and married, September 11, 1799, Elizabeth Deardorff, born April 18, 1775. Children of Thomas Edward and Sarah A. (Slingluff) Hambleton: Jesse Slingluff; John A.; T. Edward (see forward); William Sherwood; Francis H.; James Douglass; Clara.

(VII) Thomas Edward Hambleton, son of Thomas Edward and Sarah A. (Slingluff) Hambleton, was born May 16, 1829, at New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, died at his home, "Hambleddune," near Lutherville, Maryland, September 21, 1906. He graduated from St. Mary's College in 1849, and immediately commenced his business career, his first venture being as a manufacturer of agricultural implements, from which he retired to engage for a short time in the wholesale provision trade. In 1854, his father retiring from business, he, with his brother, John A. Hambleton, continued the wholesale drygoods house of Hambleton & Son, under the name of Hambleton Brothers & Company. This he followed until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, when, being a sympathizer with the Southern cause, and having a large business south of the Potomac river, he transferred his residence to Richmond, Virginia, where he found himself allied with the Richmond Importing & Exporting Company, whose business was the exportation of military and other stores, which was done by running the blockade of Federal vessels that lay off Wilmington, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina. In this venture he met with the varying success of fortunes that attended that calling, one of his mishaps being the losing of a steamer near Georgetown, South Carolina, the vessel falling a prey to the United States navy, although Mr. Hambleton and his crew escaped capture. In the pursuit of his business as blockade runner he made

several trips to Europe. He purchased the blockade runner "Coquette" and subsequently built the steamship "Dare," which he personally commanded until the close of the war. He carried dispatches from President Davis and other high officials, running chances of being captured and hung as a spy. Captain Hambleton, as he was known among his Confederate associates, was an active member of the Isaac R. Trimble Camp, Confederate Veterans, being elected May 2, 1905, and was then awarded the bronze cross of honor by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Upon the return of Mr. Hambleton to Baltimore, in 1865, he, with his brother, John A. Hambleton, established the late firm of John A. Hambleton & Company, bankers and brokers. They became active operators in the market, and while observing those safe rules that had always characterized the banking and brokerage business of Baltimore, they began to extend the scope of transactions, and made special effort to attract the attention of the Great West to Baltimore as a place for favorable financial negotiations. In 1872 they associated with them Thomas T. Smith, and in the same year they occupied the Consolidated Building, 20 South street. Their house was a complete banking institution, transacting all kinds of banking business. Aside from their individual success, their active spirit and enterprise was of great service to Baltimore, they having raised it out of the restricted field in which it had been so long confined, bringing it into activity. The banking institutions of a city are a fair index of its commercial character and financial strength, through the successive stages of its history. They are the centers around which all the movements of trade navigate, and by which they are regulated. Therefore it is not only necessary that they have substantial capital, firm available assets, but wise, judicious, efficient and irreproachable officers and directors, whose administration and character strengthen confidence. Prominent among these was the late Thomas Edward Hambleton, who possessed the quickness of the progressive man and was alive with the spirit of the times.

As a member of the firm of John A. Hambleton & Company, Mr. Hambleton was identified with a number of important public enterprises, among which may be mentioned the several rival corporations of the old Gas Light Company, viz.: the People's, the Consumers', and the Consolidated Water Company; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company, of which he was one of the reorganization committee; West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railway Company, now part of the Western Maryland system; Piedmont & Cumberland Railroad Company; Albany & Northern Railroad Company, of which he was president at the time of his death; Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, of which he was the largest individual stockholder and member of its board of directors, and the Baltimore Traction Company, the pioneer of rapid transit in Baltimore, of which he was president from its formation. He was the oldest member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange. He was one of the signal men in the city's history, whose name and record should never be forgotten. He was quick in his judgment of men and the affairs of men, and was usually accurate in his convictions. He possessed the characteristics which make for success in all branches of business, and his shrewd judgment, his grasp of the problems of finance, and his promptness in acting in every enterprise which was proved by his judgment, brought him wealth and gave him a conspicuous position in the field of Baltimore finance and business.

Mr. Hambleton was a member of the leading social and business clubs in and around Baltimore, but preferred his home to club life. His residence, near Lutherville, Baltimore county, was one of the handsomest in the state.



Ed. Hambro

It was called "Hambleddune", after an old home of the Hambletons in Scotland. After relinquishing business cares, he devoted himself to crops and poultry, being a connoisseur in the latter, having some of the finest chickens in the section. Descended from one of the most influential families of Baltimore, his social position was among the highest, where his many genial traits of character made him ever welcome. It is impossible to estimate the value of such men as Mr. Hambleton was to a city, at least during their lifetime. His influence was felt all through the commercial and industrial life, extending to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, received benefits from him.

Mr. Hambleton married (first) in 1852, Arabella Stansbury, born November 10, 1829, died August 25, 1893, daughter of Major Dixon and Sophia (Levy) Stansbury, granddaughter of Captain Edmund and Belinda (Slade) Stansbury, great-granddaughter of Dixon and Penelope (Body) Stansbury, great-great-granddaughter of Thomas and Jane (Dixon) Stansbury, great-great-great-granddaughter of Tobias and Sarah (Raven) Stansborough, and great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Detmar Sternberg, who came to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1658. Major Dixon Stansbury, United States Army, born about 1783, died in 1841; his wife, who died in 1830, was a daughter of Sampson Levy. Captain Edmund Stansbury, born October 6, 1746, died in 1801; his wife was a daughter of William Slade, of Baltimore county, died in 1785, married, August 14, 1741, Elizabeth Dulaney. Dixon Stansbury, born December 6, 1720, died in 1805; married, January 4, 1740-41, Penelope, born November 27, 1724, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Body, the former of whom died in 1742. Tobias Stansborough was born in 1652, died in 1709; was a resident of Baltimore county, Maryland; was in active service against Indians, as ranger, under Captain John Oldton, in 1695. Mr. Hambleton had three children by his first marriage: Sarah, died in early life; Frank Sherwood, see forward; Thomas Edward, died at about age of eighteen of typhoid; graduate of Virginia Military Institute. Mr. Hambleton married (second) Mrs. Theodosia L. Talcott, widow of Major Charles Talcott, of Washington, who survives him.

Mr. Hambleton died September 21, 1906. His funeral took place from Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, and the services were conducted by Rev. W. H. H. Powers, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Towson, where Mr. Hambleton attended. Interment was in Greenmount Cemetery.

(VIII) General Frank Sherwood Hambleton, son of Thomas Edward and Arabella (Stansbury) Hambleton, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 27, 1855, died at Bad-Nauheim, Germany, August 17, 1908, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was educated in private schools of Baltimore, and at Virginia Military Institute, where he was graduated in the same class with United States Senator Culberson, of Texas. During his early life, his health not being very robust, his father purchased for him a cattle ranch in Wyoming, in 1880, on which he resided for five years, roughing it in true cowboy fashion, but at the same time making of it a lucrative investment, the result of incessant and arduous labor coupled with wise forethought and prudent judgment. His reminiscences of ranch life were varied and interesting, and his kindness of heart was displayed in the fact that when cattle were shipped on trains for the Chicago market, he himself accompanied them on the train and attended to their various needs, thereby knowing that they were properly cared for. In 1885 he devoted his attention to an entirely different line of work, engaging in the banking business, entering the banking house of John A. Hambleton & Company, at the

same time that John R. Nelson became a member of the firm. The house was then composed of his father, the late Thomas Edward Hambleton, his uncle, the late John A. Hambleton, John R. Nelson and Gustavus Ober. He was never an aggressive banker, but was always a keen observer, making many profitable ventures for the house in mining properties, one of these being the Ohio River & Western Coal Company. There was no better known financier in Baltimore and in fact throughout the South than General Hambleton, who, although aristocratic in his sentiments, always took a deep interest in those matters tending to promote the welfare and happiness of the people, to elevate their tastes and improve their habits.

General Hambleton was a man of deeply imbedded convictions as to right and duty, was very charitable in a quiet way, disliking ostentation in his giving, a man of broad view, large faith and a great heart, and the memory of his upright life remains as a blessed benediction to those who were his associates. Evenness and poise were among his characteristics, and he was a dependable man in any relation and in any emergency. He was a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that comes of conscious personal ability, right conceptions of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. He was a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, Country, Bachelors' Cotillon and Merchants' clubs, also the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. He was a member of the Baltimore and New York Stock Exchanges. Former Governor Warfield appointed Mr. Hambleton on his staff with rank of brigadier-general.

General Hambleton married Anna B. Crawford, of Baltimore, daughter of the late William H. Crawford, who served as president of the Third National Bank. She survives him, also four children: Arabella, Margaretta, T. Edward, John A. T. Edward Hambleton was married April 23, 1910, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, to Adelaide Rose McAlpine, daughter of William W. McAlpine, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. William Carter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kirtledge. Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton reside in New York City. General Hambleton made his home at "Hamblestone," the magnificent country estate of his father, which he inherited at his father's death. There he frequently entertained, one of his last dinners being given in honor of Senator Culberson, his schoolmate and old friend. Throughout his life General Hambleton was an ardent reader of standard authors on science, philosophy and economics, therefore his conversation at all times was alike interesting and and instructive.

ISAAC H. DIXON

While the detailed history of a community is best found in the biographies of its famous men, this list but too generally contains the names only of those who have achieved greatness as statesmen or in military or professional life. Far more is frequently achieved by those who have lived and worked in a quiet and unassuming manner, preferring the retirement of private life to publicity of any nature. Among the men of this class the late Isaac H. Dixon, of Baltimore, Maryland, takes a high rank. The fact that he was exceptionally successful in business never interfered with his devotion to the highest purposes of life, and is the strongest proof of his possession of a commanding intellect and a capacious and loving heart. His fidelity to principle and his industry and energy are amply illustrated

in his career, and his life serves as an example well worthy of imitation. His parents were James and Mary Ann Dixon, and one of his brothers, William T., lately deceased, was a member of the board of trustees and president of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Board, which, by following his advice, enabled the institution to make vast financial gains in its dealings with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Isaac H. Dixon was born in Bloomfield, Talbot county, Maryland, March 8, 1847, and died at his country home, "Cliffehurst," Roland Park, Baltimore, August 28, 1911. His elementary education was acquired in the schools of his native county, from whence he went to an educational institution in Springdale, Virginia, and completed his studies in a school at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1865. Shortly after his graduation he went to Baltimore, where he accepted a position with the firm of William R. Cole & Company, engaged in the wholesale manufacture of hats. At the expiration of a few years he became associated with the late Rodney B. Smith in the paper business, the firm transacting business under the style of Smith, Dixon & Company, a name which remained unchanged until the death of Mr. Smith, when the name was changed to the Smith-Dixon Company, the form by which it is known at the present time, Mr. Dixon having been the president of the corporation.

His business interests were manifold, comprising the following official connections: Vice-president and director of the Union National Bank of Baltimore; director and a member of the executive committee of the International Trust Company of Baltimore, which was recently consolidated with the Baltimore Trust Company; director and vice-president of the Dixon-Bartlett Company, boot and shoe manufacturers; director in the Union Paper Bag Company, of Chicago and New York. His interest in educational matters was a keen and continuous one, and he was one of the founders and at the time of his death, president of the Calvert School. He was not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful an incentive in the conduct of public affairs, but he regarded the pursuits of private life as eminently worthy of his best efforts and always resisted the lure of office, although he took the greatest interest in the Republican party and was considered a valuable adviser. Former Postmaster-General James A. Gary and many others repeatedly urged Mr. Dixon to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the mayoralty, but he consistently refused this honor while appreciating the motives which prompted its tender. Charitable to a degree, he was ever ready to further every worthy cause to the limit of his means and power, and gave his personal service whenever he deemed it to be best for the cause in question.

Mr. Dixon married, April 23, 1890, Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah and Mary K. White, of Atlantic City, New Jersey. Children: William T., Isaac H. Jr., Frances Shoemaker, Elizabeth White, Mary Allen, Katharine, Gertrude Allen, and Deborah Adams. A sister of Mr. Dixon, Mrs. Mary (Dixon) Moore, wife of Caleb Moore, of Harford county, and a brother, ex-Senator Robert B. Dixon, of Easton, Talbot county, also survive him. Mr. Dixon was a man of noble character and distinguished bearing. Dignified and reserved, he yet won the confidence and love of all with whom he came in contact by the kindly nature which was apparent in every work and action. In the highest circles of the financial world, as well as in private life, his name was revered as being borne by one who could be trusted to the utmost in every direction.

ROBERT DYBALL SINTON

Joseph Sinton, the earliest known ancestor of the branch of the family of which Robert Dyball Sinton is a representative, was of Crucatt, Armagh county, Ireland, born about 1680. He was a Quaker. The Sinton family have operated linen mills in Ireland since about 1700, and the old homestead of the Sinton family is called Ravernette House of Lisbon, Ireland, and this has been occupied by a Sinton for nearly two centuries. It is occupied at the present time by a great cousin of Robert D. Sinton. The Ravernette Linen Mills in operation to-day at Lisbon, Ireland, employ a thousand hands; furthermore there are mills at Belfast and Dublin, Ireland, operated by Sintons. All of the families by the name of Sinton in the United States are direct descendants of the family at Lisbon, Ireland. One branch lives in Richmond, Virginia, another at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and another in Cincinnati, Ohio, who built the famous Sinton Hotel, considered one of the handsomest structures of the West.

(I) John Sinton, a descendant of Joseph Sinton, was a resident of Rockmacreany, county Armagh, Ireland. He married, January 26, 1780, according to the proceedings used by the Quakers, Rebecca Clark. They were Quakers.

(II) James, son of John and Rebecca (Clark) Sinton, was born in Richhill, Ireland. He was a manufacturer of soap and candles, realizing therefrom a comfortable livelihood. He was a Quaker in religion and a Whig in politics. He married, October 28, 1829, Harriett Dyball. Children: James William; Annie Eliza; Harriet Rebecca; Charles Henry; George Franklin, see forward; Caroline Hibernia; Katharine Maria.

(III) George Franklin, son of James and Harriett (Dyball) Sinton, was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 3, 1842. He is an accountant by occupation, served as captain of militia, is a member of the Protestant church, and a Democrat in politics. He is a man of character and integrity, honored and respected in his community. He married, in Richmond, Virginia, December 21, 1865, Belle Peay, born in Richmond, December 4, 1847. Children: James Franklin, born October 10, 1866; Robert Dyball, see forward; Wilbur Harrison, born October 19, 1874; Katharine Beaumont, born December 23, 1882.

(IV) Robert Dyball, son of George Franklin and Belle (Peay) Sinton, was born in Richmond, Virginia, July 21, 1869. His parents removed to Baltimore, Maryland, 1874, when he was five years of age, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Baltimore and the Baltimore City College. In 1885, at the age of sixteen years, he began his business career, securing employment with the grain firm of Pitt Bros. & Company, this connection continuing for five years. In 1890 he formed a partnership with William Hopps, under the firm name of Hopps, Sinton & Company, and this relationship continued for two years, during which time they were eminently successful. In 1892 Mr. Hopps withdrew his interest, and the firm name was changed to Sinton Bros. & Company, Mr. Sinton being sole proprietor of the business. A certain degree of success has crowned his efforts, this being the direct result of strict business principles and staunch integrity in all transactions. In addition to this he owns and operates a dairy farm in Harford county, shipping milk to the city of Baltimore every day. He resides on this farm during the summer months, spending the winter months in the city of Baltimore. He is a director of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, with offices in Chamber of Commerce Build-

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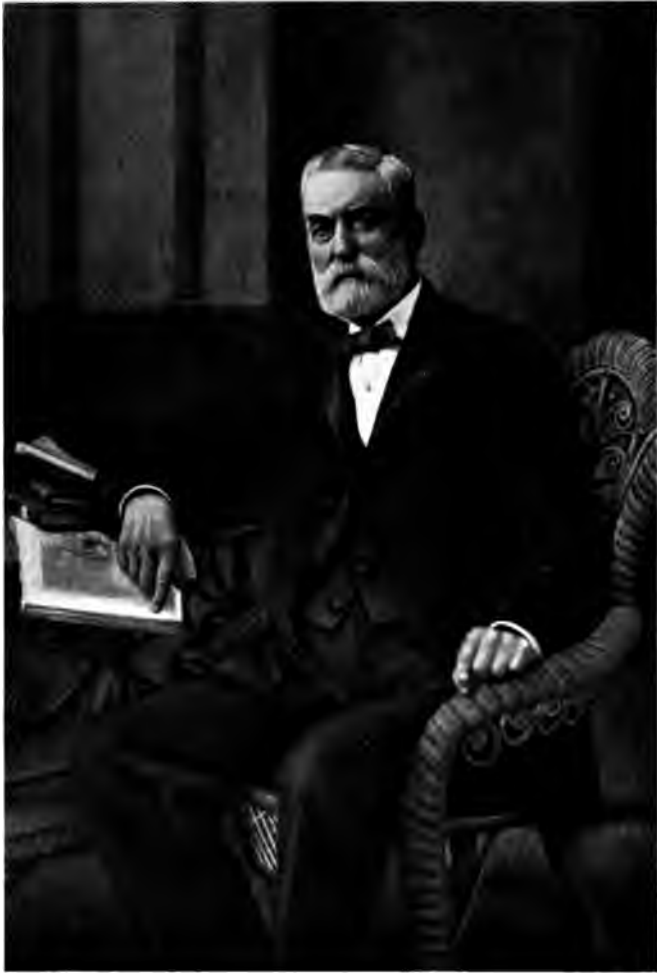
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B. C. McNamee

ing. Mr. Sinton is a member of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church; was made president of a committee of five to build the church, and consequently has taken quite an active interest in it since its completion. In fact he has always given his influence to those interests which promote culture, which work for the Christianizing of the race and which recognize the common brotherhood of man. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought nor held public office. He is a charter member of Baltimore Lodge, No. 210, Free and Accepted Masons.

It is a fact, and one which cannot but be regretted by every deep-thinking man, that the majority of historiographers of the present age are in the habit of overlooking the citizens of this class, whether by accident or purposely, while they give prominence to the warriors, statesmen, doctors, lawyers, and those whose paths in life lie in the learned professions. Nevertheless, it will not be denied that none are more worthy of the respect and esteem of their fellows, than those citizens who labor earnestly to build up our commerce and manufactures, who give employment to, and consequently feed, the masses, and whose efforts in life have tended to make Baltimore a great mercantile center. Mr. Sinton is one of this class, a man who for wellnigh a quarter of a century has been identified with the growth and advancement of Baltimore. In friendship he is warm and constant, and those who possess it regard it as an invaluable boon. He counts his own friends by the hundreds, and a business connection of a quarter of a century has earned for him the confidence and esteem of the entire community. His features indicate his character. There is the nervous energetic determination of the man appearing in every line and every expression.

Mr. Sinton married (first) in Baltimore, in October, 1890, Daisy Dorr; (second) April 29, 1895, in Baltimore, Annie Lory Crisp, born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in 1870, daughter of F. Grafton and Alverda J. Crisp, the former of whom was a gentleman farmer. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Crisp: W. Benton, a prominent attorney of New York City; Herbert J., an architect of Baltimore; Marietta E., Sarah L., wife of S. Linthicum Jr.; Anne Lory, wife of Mr. Sinton. Child of Mr. Sinton by first marriage: Robert Nelson, born January, 1892, educated in schools of Baltimore, now in the accounting department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Child by second marriage: Margaret Owens, born June 11, 1900.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NEWCOMER

Benjamin Franklin Newcomer was, during a long and active career, one of the most enterprising men of his day, and the success which he achieved may almost be characterized as phenomenal. His greatest achievements were in large railroad affairs, and he was the principal factor in the building up of the Atlantic Coast Line System, which lay at the foundation of the development and prosperity of an immense region bordering upon the Southern Atlantic. In religion and education he had an abiding interest, and his benefactions to churches, schools and libraries were many and liberal. In the following narrative, the writer has drawn largely upon a volume of tribute printed for private circulation, from the pen of Mr. Newcomer's son, Waldo Newcomer, A.B., and fervent and touching, with the appropriate inscription: "Affectionately dedicated with deep love to the memory of My Father, My Counselor, My Friend."

The family of Newcomer is of German-Swiss ancestry, and its history

in this country begins with Wolfgang Newcomer, who with his parents came from Switzerland, about 1720. Their landing was at Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter. He removed later to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was the father of five daughters and three sons. Of the latter, Christian became a bishop of the United Brethren church. Henry was father of thirteen children, among whom were Samuel and Henry.

John Newcomer, son of Henry Newcomer, was born December 18, 1797. He was a man of great ability and prominence. He was a large real estate holder in Washington county, personally superintended his farm, and operated a flour mill on Beaver Creek. He also founded the flour and grain commission firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker, in Baltimore. He was sheriff of his county in 1836, State Senator 1840-46, county commissioner 1846, delegate to convention which framed the new State Constitution in 1850, and county commissioner again in 1859. He was not only highly regarded for his ability, but for his sterling personal character; many disputes were committed to him, and his decisions were always marked by unimpeachable fairness. He died April 21, 1861. He married his cousin Catherine, born December 18, 1802, daughter of Samuel Newcomer. She was of a beautiful Christian character, and to her training and example her son, Benjamin F. Newcomer, attributed much of the development of his own character and of those qualities which brought him success in life. She lived to see with pride the result of her love and care in the success and prominence of her son, and died February 3, 1883, in her eighty-first year.

Benjamin Franklin Newcomer, son of John and Catherine Newcomer, was born at Beaver Creek, Washington county, Maryland, April 28, 1827, in a log house which long ago disappeared. In 1829 his parents removed to Hagerstown, returning in 1834 to Beaver Creek, where young Newcomer entered the country school at the age of seven years. His youth was spent industriously; he worked on the farm and in the mill, in which he frequently spent the night, awakening to look after the machinery when it came to a stop. While his father was serving as sheriff, the young man (familiarily called Frank), traveled with him all over the county, and at times beyond its bounds, summoning jurors and witnesses, often riding in severest winter weather. It is curious to note that the lad was actually sworn in as a deputy sheriff when only ten years of age. In 1837 the family again returned to Hagerstown, where Frank attended the academy one year, in 1840, intending to become a civil engineer. The following year the family returned to Beaver Creek. Frank was offered the choice of remaining at the academy or of returning to the farm. He chose the latter—a choice he afterwards spoke of as boylike and foolish, but destiny had directed his steps aright. His father wishing to send some one to Baltimore to look after his interests in the newly established firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker, the son proffered his services. This led to his taking up his residence permanently in that city, and changed the entire direction of his life. He engaged in his new undertaking with all the energy of his nature, and soon built up a large business, the firm transacting about one-tenth of all the flour business of the city. When about eighteen years of age he purchased his father's interest in the firm, giving his notes at six per cent. for the book valuation, and agreeing to also pay \$1,000 per annum for the use of his name until he himself came of age, and all this indebtedness was paid. In 1862, Mr. Stonebraker withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Newcomer continued the business alone, under the name of Newcomer & Company. The firm (which still is in existence) underwent various changes

by admission of new partners, until Mr. Newcomer retired from the active management, but continuing to keep in the name of the firm his accounts and the funds for his other enterprises. Meantime, in 1853, Mr. Newcomer aided in the organization of the first Corn and Flour Exchange in Baltimore, was one of its first directors, and was a prime factor in purchasing the present Chamber of Commerce site. Notwithstanding his retirement from mercantile life, Mr. Newcomer retained his membership in this organization until the close of his life.

While making his beginning in mercantile affairs, Mr. Newcomer, realizing that a lad of fifteen was too young to consider his education completed, joined the Mercantile Library, became a regular leader there, and attended its lectures on philosophy, astronomy and chemistry. Later he became a director of the library.

While yet engaged with his firm in mercantile business, his activities extended into other fields. In 1854, at the age of twenty-seven, he became a director of the Union Bank, afterward the National Union Bank of Maryland; he was the youngest man on the board, and outlived all his fellow directors of that date, and every bank officer from teller to president. He was an incorporator of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore, served as its president for thirty-three years (the first eleven years without salary), and stamped upon it his own individuality to a remarkable degree. His interest and pride in the company were completely apart from any question of personal interest; he spared himself in nothing, and held others to a like strict account. After his death, the board of directors entered upon their records that "it was as president of this Company that he was most appreciated in this community, and its history is the record of the most active part of his long, useful and busy life; its growth and its standing is the most enduring monument to his wisdom and intelligence, to his integrity and industry, and to the loyalty with which he guarded every interest confided to his care." He was also a director of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and of other financial institutions. He was an accomplished financier and his judgment upon the merits of stocks and bonds was highly valued. A most significant tribute to his ability is found in the fact that, during the Civil war period, General Simon Cameron, then a member of President Lincoln's cabinet, offered to establish in Baltimore the first national bank in the country, if Mr. Newcomer would accept the presidency, but this flattering offer he declined as being too remote from the line of his private business.

Mr. Newcomer's great abilities were noticeably conspicuous in railway affairs. For many years he was in close touch with the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and was an intimate personal friend of Presidents Scott, Roberts, Thompson and Cassatt. Though never an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad itself, he was prominently connected with various of its subsidiary companies. In 1861 he was elected a director of the Northern Central Railway Company, and was made chairman of its finance committee, which position he held continuously until his death, except during his voluntary retirement from 1874 to 1878. For forty years he conducted the negotiations for most of the real estate purchased by the company in Baltimore; at times, when there was reason for the company to remain unknown, title was vested in his name, at one time to the value of more than a million dollars. He was a director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company for many years, and in 1895, after the death of Oden Bowie, succeeded to the presidency of the last named.

The story of his connection with the southern railroads now comprised

in the Atlantic Coast Line, is interesting and absorbing. The close of the Civil war found all southern roads practically obliterated. In 1868, Mr. Newcomer was solicited to act as trustee for a syndicate and conduct operations for the rehabilitation of the Wilmington & Weldon and the Wilmington & Manchester railroads. He was then engaged in the flour and grain business, and demurred until it appeared that the project would lapse unless he consented to act. He finally agreed, on condition that W. T. Walters would serve with him as co-trustee. The syndicate paid in a capital of \$1,200,000; new railway charters were secured, and, besides reorganizing the roads above named, the Southern Railway Security Company was formed, with a capital of \$960,000, completing the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. The properties acquired also included the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, the Richmond & Danville, and other parts of the present Southern Railway; these were disposed of from time to time, and never became a permanent part of the Atlantic Coast Line. After repeated embarrassments and failures, in 1898, the railroads controlled by the syndicate were consolidated—those in South Carolina as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad of South Carolina, and those in Virginia as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of Virginia. In May, 1900, these properties were consolidated as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Mr. Newcomer was the prime factor in all these gigantic operations. He was president of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company from December 1, 1888, to February 12, 1890, and after the consolidation hereinbefore named, was vice-president and for many years treasurer of the Atlantic Coast Line Company, and director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and subsidiary companies. During these years his duties took him all over the South, and other interests to the Middle West. During his busy life he visited almost every State in the Union, also Canada, Alaska and Cuba, and made two tours of Europe.

Regarding Mr. Newcomer's benefactions it is difficult to speak without violation of the very principle of modesty upon which he worked. His sympathies for the blind were intensified by the fact that he had a brother and sister so afflicted. He became one of the incorporators of the Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, was the first secretary, in 1864 was made treasurer, and in 1881 succeeded J. Howard McHenry as president. Mr. Newcomer's services covered a period of forty-four years, twenty years as president. In 1886 the title was changed to Maryland School for the Blind. Mr. Newcomer gave freely of his time and attention, and a gift of \$20,000 to the building fund. One of the pupils gave evidence of a remarkable talent for music, and Mr. Newcomer sent him to the Peabody Conservatory at his own expense. In like spirit he contributed the sum of \$20,000 to the Baltimore Hospital for Consumptives. One of his characteristic gifts was that which founded the Washington Free Library in Hagerstown, he, in his modesty, declining to permit his name to be used in its title. Again, the Washington County Home for Orphans and Friendless Children at Hagerstown owes its existence to a conversation between him and his brother, and to their liberal aid. He was a member of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University, on account of his personal friendship for President Gilman. Besides his larger gifts, many a young man was assisted by him to an education and a beginning in business life, in many cases without knowing whence came the aid.

A member of the Christian church (the Disciples, or Campbellites), Mr. Newcomer usually attended the Lutheran church, of which his wife was a member. He was a reverent and careful Bible reader, and his religion was



Waldo Emerson

Carried into his daily life and in it found beautiful expression. His work for the good of others knew no end. The greater part of his time was devoted to assisting others, many of whom had no claim upon him. His views of right and wrong were absolutely uncompromising; if an act seemed to him wrong, he could not in any way countenance it. His intense conscientiousness was eloquently attested at a period during the Civil war. He could have secured a profitable contract for furnishing flour to the Federal government, but to procure it, it was necessary for him to take the oath of allegiance, which, as a Southern sympathizer, he resolutely refused to do.

A few years before his death, Mr. Newcomer fell through a hatchway, cutting his head, wrenching his arms, and narrowly escaping death. He was picked up unconscious but at once recovered his senses and insisted upon walking upstairs to his office. Declining all assistance, he went to his desk, called his secretary, gave him certain instructions, and then answered that he was ready for a physician. The shock to his system at his advanced age (beyond three-score and ten) was very severe, but he recovered rapidly, and there seemed to be no permanent ill effects. Shortly afterwards a cataract formed upon his eyes, and which in time left him blind—an affliction which he bore with touching patience. On the last Friday in March, 1901, he was in his office as usual. That night he suffered a slight stroke of apoplexy, and two days later death brought relief, on March 30, 1901. His demise affected the entire community, and all the bodies with which he had been connected paid fervent tribute to his worth.

On November 14, 1848, the year in which he attained his majority, Mr. Newcomer married Amelia Louisa, daughter of the late John H. Ehlen, one of the earliest stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and for many years a director of that corporation, and of the Chesapeake Bank and the Firemen's Insurance Company. She was remarkably well suited to him—a gentle, lovable character, with high aims and ideas, giving him hearty co-operation in all his efforts. She died October 20, 1881, leaving three daughters and a son, Waldo Newcomer, a sketch of whom follows. On February 9, 1887, Mr. Newcomer married Mrs. Sidonia Kemp, widow of Morris J. Kemp, and daughter of the late Charles Ayres. She died February 7, 1898.

WALDO NEWCOMER

Waldo Newcomer is a well-known resident of Baltimore, who has for many years been one of the leaders in any movement for the public good of the community, and to such an extent has this been the fact, that his name has come to be accepted as a stamp of excellence, and his endorsement of a public or private enterprise is regarded as an evidence of its merit and honesty. His father, Benjamin Franklin Newcomer, was closely identified with the business life of the city as a grain and flour commission merchant, later becoming a railroad financier and president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He married Amelia Louisa, daughter of John H. Ehlen, who, with his wife, came from Hesse-Darmstadt, in the early part of the nineteenth century. The Newcomers trace their descent to Heinrich Neukommer, who came to this country from Switzerland about 1724, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Waldo Newcomer was born in Baltimore, September 14, 1867. As a young child his health was delicate, but it improved as the years passed by. During these early years, much of his time was spent in home reading and

study under the wise help and direction of his parents, a course which had a great influence on all his subsequent life. The summer months were invariably spent in the country, but during the winter the family resided in the city. The Friends' Academy and Carey's School were the mediums which furnished his primary education, and he then prepared for entrance to college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. He entered Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated from this institution in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having held a competitive scholarship for a period of two years. Although ably equipped to enter upon a professional life, Mr. Newcomer preferred to follow a business career and accordingly, in September, 1889, accepted a clerkship with the Baltimore Storage & Lighterage Company. This later became the Atlantic Transport Company, and Mr. Newcomer remained with it until 1901, during the last few years filling the office of secretary of the company. The Atlantic Coast Line Company then offered him the position of treasurer, which he accepted; and in 1903 he was elected second vice-president of the company. Three years later he engaged in the banking business and was elected president of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, an office he still holds. In addition to these interests, Mr. Newcomer is a director in the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Terminal Warehouse Company, the Board of Trade, the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and one of the trustees of Johns Hopkins University. All the important charitable undertakings of the city, and all steps taken for its improvement in various directions, have had a faithful and ardent supporter in Mr. Newcomer. He is treasurer of the Maryland School for the Blind, and of the Mercantile Library. He was appointed by the mayor as a member of the commission to revise the charter of Baltimore City, and is personally identified with the Federated Charities. His fraternal affiliations are with the following organizations: Maryland Historical Society, Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, the American Archaeological Society, the Baltimore Geographical Society, and the Maryland, Baltimore Country, Maryland Country, Baltimore Yacht, Merchants', Baltimore Athletic, and Johns Hopkins clubs. He is not unknown in the literary field, and in 1902 printed, for private circulation, a memorial volume of his father, which is a splendid tribute to filial love as well. In business as well as in social life, Mr. Newcomer has numerous friends, and large as are his public benefactions, they are at least equaled by his private contributions to worthy objects. He is considered one of the foremost citizens of Baltimore, and has done a great deal to uphold and extend the commerce and transportation facilities of the city. His energy and persevering efforts to further all the enterprises in which he has been engaged have set an example worthy of emulation by those of the younger generation.

Mr. Newcomer married, October 7, 1897, Margaret Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, New York, and they have had three children.

JOHN FLETCHER PARLETT

John Fletcher Parlett, a late resident of Baltimore, for many years actively and prominently identified with the political affairs of his native city, whose work and influence were widely extended, and whose exertions were always in the interest of advancement and progress, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 1, 1853, died at his late home, 1617 Park avenue, October 14, 1908, his death being caused by a stroke of paralysis two days previous while sitting in his office in the Maryland Life Insurance Building.

He was a son of the late Benjamin F. and Mary (Taylor) Parlett, natives of Maryland, the former of French, the latter of German descent.

Benjamin F. Parlett established a wholesale tobacco business in Baltimore in 1843. In 1874 he added a tobacco manufacturing business at Danville, Virginia, continuing both businesses in conjunction with his sons, John F. and Benjamin F. Jr., until July, 1884, when he retired because of failing health, disposing of his business to his sons. He died September 3, 1884. The business continued to be conducted under the original firm name of B. F. Parlett & Company, Benjamin F. subsequently retiring from the firm and John F. finally closing up the Danville factory and the Baltimore jobbing trade, and connecting himself with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston, North Carolina, with which he was associated as resident director and manager of the eastern territory. In March, 1896, John F. Parlett was nominated by Mayor Hooper to the position of city collector; the appointment was confirmed the following November and he entered upon the discharge of his duties, December 3, 1896. He served in that capacity under the administrations of Mayor Aleanes Hooper and Mayor William T. Malster, and he acquitted himself of his new responsibilities with a dignity and strength that left nothing to be desired.

At the time of his death he was practically retired from active participation in the ranks of the Republican party, although he gave it his undivided allegiance. He was a member of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, serving as a member of the board of trustees for several years, and contributing liberally of his time and means to the various societies connected therewith. His family are also connected with that church. Mr. Parlett was broad and comprehensive in his views on all subjects, decided and firm in his judgment of men and measures, but nevertheless tolerant of the opinions of others. He was an important and influential member of society, and his untimely decease was mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Parlett married, January 10, 1878, Susan M., daughter of the late Thomas G. Evans, for many years one of the leading builders of Baltimore. Children: Carrie Melville, Florence Edna, and Mary.

HENRY BUCKLEY WILCOX

Henry Buckley Wilcox, a well-known financier of Baltimore, is descended from two ancient families. The Wilcox family is of English origin, the old home at Brittlesea having been there for many generations. A knight, Sir Guy Guylock, distinguished himself during the Crusades. The more modern history of the family begins in the time of Charles the First with Sir Dionysius Wilcocks, who was Esquire to the Body, and who was knighted for his loyalty and gallantry. The misfortunes of his patron were shared by him and he immigrated with younger members of the family to America. It is presumed that they joined the colony of Roger Williams, which permitted religious liberty. Later the family became scattered. There was a Stephen Wilcocks, of Pawtucket; his son, Jesse, settled on the eastern part of Long Island, removed to Killingworth (originally Kenilworth), and finally to New Hampshire, where he was one of the founders of Newport, and where some of his descendants are to be found at the present time; General C. Wilcox, another son of Stephen, remained at Killingworth, was extensively engaged in commerce with foreign ports, built a large house for his own use and the Bacon House for the use of his seafaring people; Oliver Willcox was a successful merchant in New York, and was succeeded by his

nephew, William C. Willcox. From ancient records, deeds of land, etc., we find that they must have been extensive land owners.

William L. Wilcox, father of Henry B. Wilcox, was connected with the National Farmers' & Planters' Bank for a period of twenty-six years, retiring some years before his death, which occurred May 10, 1910. He was born in Baltimore. He married Susanna H. Perry, also born in Baltimore, daughter of James St. Lawrence and Ann Sophia (Buckley) Perry, the latter a descendant of Rev. Dr. Peter and Lady Jane (Alleyn) Buckley, the former coming to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634. Rev. Dr. Peter Buckley married second Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Chitwood.

Henry Buckley Wilcox was born in Baltimore, May 23, 1864. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and the Baltimore City College, which he left at the age of fifteen years in order to accept a clerkship in a grain commission house, where he remained two years. He became a messenger in the First National Bank of Baltimore in 1881, discharged the duties of this position very capably for two years, then became corresponding clerk in the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, and July 1, 1883, was advanced to the position of general bookkeeper. His next change of position was to become the cashier of the Equitable National Bank, an office he filled with ability until 1900, when the thought of buying this institution and consolidating it with the First National Bank appeared to him to be an excellent idea. This plan was carried out and proved the wisdom of Mr. Wilcox's judgment and foresight. He was made cashier of the combined interests in 1900, was elected to the double office of vice-president and cashier in January, 1906, and in 1909 was elected to the presidency, an office he is holding at the present time.

His business interests are far-reaching and manifold. He is a director and member of the executive committees of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and of the Maryland Trust Company; director in the Queenstown Savings Bank; director in the First National Bank of Onancock, Virginia; member of the executive committee of the Baltimore Clearing House; ex-president of the Maryland Bankers' Association. He is a member of the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country, Baltimore Yacht and Baltimore Athletic clubs; a member of Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons; St. John's Chapter, Beauseant Commandery, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he was a colonel on the staff of Governor Lloyd Lowndes. His religious belief is that of the Methodist church. He is a consistent and liberal contributor to the several local charities. His appearance indicates his fondness for outdoor sports—golf, automobiling, yachting, etc.—yet he is extremely fond of reading and study and is the possessor of a fine library in which he spends many hours. He commands the respect and confidence of all who know him, and is noted for his quick perception, sound judgment and force of character.

Mr. Wilcox married, November 5, 1889, Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of Emory and Emma J. (Shriver) Wirt, of Hanover, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT

The late Edward L. Bartlett, whose sudden death, September 29, 1905, caused genuine grief among a wide circle of friends, was a man who had



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contributed greatly to the prosperity of Baltimore and the welfare and happiness of his fellow-citizens. He was devoted to the ties of friendship and family, regarding them as a sacred obligation, and when he passed away the city mourned the loss of a member of one of its most representative and prominent families. The name of Edward L. Bartlett has ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and no history of the city would be complete without extended reference to him. Unlike his father, David L. Bartlett, who died in 1899, at the age of eighty-four, Edward L. Bartlett was still in the prime of life, being only fifty-nine years old. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were New England people for many generations, intimately connected with the history of those sections.

Edward L. Bartlett, son of David L. and Sarah Bartlett, and grandson of Daniel and Louisa (Stockbridge) Bartlett, was born August 14, 1846, on Barre street, Baltimore, Maryland, which was then a prominent residential section. His early education was obtained at Dr. Robert Atkinson's school, after which he attended Russell's Commercial and Collegiate Institute, at New Haven, Connecticut, graduating from there in 1864. Upon returning home, in order to thoroughly familiarize himself with the business of which his father was the senior member, he entered the Winans shops, which at that time were operated by the firm of Bartlett, Hayward & Company, in its locomotive department. He remained in this branch of the business until it was discontinued, when he was transferred to the architectural department, of which he later had the management. He was admitted a member of the firm in 1880, and at the time of his death he and Thomas J. Hayward, son of the founder, constituted the firm. Mr. Bartlett was a thorough master of the business, having been trained from a practical as well as an engineering standpoint. The firm had on its pay roll two thousand employees, many of them skilled artisans. This business, which gave employment to this army of industrious workers, was created by the skill, business sagacity and energy of the members of the firm. They drew their trade from a large territory of the United States and disbursed in Baltimore money that came from distant states. In building up this business the firm was a public benefactor and a large contributor to the prosperity of Baltimore.

In addition to his great business enterprise, which was more than sufficient to engage all the efforts and all the time of the ordinary man, Mr. Bartlett found opportunity for the performance of other duties. He was the first president of the Builders' Exchange, of which he was also a director; a director for the city in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, appointed to that position by Mayor Latrobe; director in the Western National Bank; director in the City and Suburban Railway Company, and member of the executive committees of the United Railways and Continental Trust companies. He served as a member of the Park Board, and of the Sewerage Commission, whose almost invaluable report of some years ago was largely carried out by the present Sewerage Commission and engineers in planning the proposed sewerage system. It was largely due to this report that the Maryland Legislature was induced to pass the Loan Act by which the sewerage system was made possible. Mr. Bartlett was president of the Merchants' Club, and a member of the Maryland, Baltimore and Elkridge Fox Hunting clubs, of Baltimore, and the Manhattan Club of New York. For a number of years he was commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club, whose present prosperity is attributed chiefly to his activities.

By his own honorable exertions and moral attributes, Mr. Bartlett carved out for himself friends, affluence and position. By the strength and

force of his own character he overcame obstacles which to others, less hopeful and less courageous, would seem unsurmountable. His mind was ever occupied with mighty projects for the advancement and welfare of Baltimore, and in all the grand enterprises he advocated or forwarded, he ever had in view the good of his fellowmen. He was a gentleman of culture and refinement. His heart was in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. But perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character were his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impelled him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle, and rendered him its joy and light.

Mr. Bartlett married, in 1866, Julia A., daughter of John F. Farland, prominently known in the shipping circles of Baltimore. Children: D. Lewis, married a daughter of Dr. Baldwin; John F., married a daughter of Henry Gibson; Edward L. Jr., married a daughter of Samuel Mason; Lela, wife of Dwight F. Mallory; Julia, wife of W. W. Baldwin. The eldest son died in 1904.

The death of Mr. Bartlett occurred September 29, 1905, at the Union Protestant Infirmary, after an operation for appendicitis. The news of his death came as a surprise to his host of friends, for his illness was known to but few. Death came to him while he was in full vigor and with the reasonable expectation of many more years of usefulness awaiting him. But he lived long enough to confer blessings on many and to give to others an example of good, unselfish citizenship. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career, and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like to him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation. The record of such a life is well worth preserving, and in it the coming generation may find much for instruction and improvement.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT JR.

Among the young men of Baltimore, Maryland, who hold a strong position in the estimation of its citizens, is Edward L. Bartlett Jr. He is possessed of a rare if not distinctive business character, and this is impressed upon one upon first meeting. Descended from one of the most influential families of the city, his social position is among the highest, where his many genial traits of character make him ever welcome.

Edward L. Bartlett Jr. was born in Baltimore, November 6, 1873, son of Edward L. and Julia A. (Farland) Bartlett. A narrative of Edward L. Bartlett appears on a preceding page of this work. Edward L. Bartlett Jr. acquired his education in private schools and in the Pennsylvania Military Academy. Upon its completion he commenced his business career with his father, the firm being Bartlett, Hayward & Company, and he remained with this concern for a period of over ten years. Desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the house in every detail, he commenced work as an apprentice, earning two dollars and fifty cents a week, and working from seven in the morning until six at night. He applied himself with diligence and all the determination of his character to the task he had set himself, and at the end of three years had risen through the various grades to the rank of assistant superintendent, and then resigned. He is quite proud, and most justly so, of this part of his life, is a thorough master of his



C. J. Barthel



trade, and able to superintend in its minutest detail. Upon the death of his father, in 1905, Mr. Bartlett sold out his interest in the firm of Bartlett, Hayward & Company, retired from all active business, and has since that time devoted his attention to looking after his other and extensive investments. Mr. Bartlett is a man who greatly enjoys association with his fellow men. He is a member of the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, Maryland Country Club, Merchants' Club, Elkridge Hunt Club, and Baltimore Athletic Club, at all of which he is a welcome guest and a popular member. He is very fond of all outdoor sports, is a great golf enthusiast, and in 1905 had the golf championship for the Baltimore Country Club, the Elkridge Hunt Club, the State of Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Since then he has taken up automobiling, and this has become his chief form of amusement. Motor boating and fishing are also among his favorite sports. He is a member of Roland Park Episcopal Church, which is located in the most exclusive and fashionable suburb of Baltimore. He married Mabel A., daughter of the late Samuel Mason, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and they have two children.

Mr. Bartlett is a man of very little hesitation on any score, and is generally equal to any proposition. Quick in his judgment of men and the affairs of men, he is usually accurate in his convictions. With all these elements of a strong character, he was eminently fitted to assume the responsibility devolved upon him by his father to manage a large estate which, by his prudence, foresight and secure investment, has been largely increased in value and kept intact for the benefit of the family. All in all, he is a plain, strong, dependable sort of a man, who possesses that indefinable something called personal magnetism, that draws men to him.

JAMES LATIMER McLANE

Hon. James Latimer McLane, who holds marked prestige among the members of the bar of Baltimore, being numbered among its leading practitioners, and whose connection with its litigated interests has been of a most important and extensive character, is a descendant, on the paternal side, of Captain Allan McLane, whose birth occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1746, and who served with distinction in the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, from 1776 to 1783. Appointed by General Washington Collector of the Port of Wilmington, he filled that position by appointment of the successive presidents down to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1829. Allan McLane is mentioned in Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's novel, "Hugh Wynne."

Louis McLane, son of Captain Allan McLane, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, in May, 1786, died in Baltimore, Maryland, October 7, 1857. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he pursued a course of study along that line and was admitted to the bar from the office of James A. Bayard, in 1807. He attained an eminent position in connection with his chosen calling, and also filled offices of high trust in public affairs, gaining a national reputation, his management of affairs shaping the destiny of the nation in the first half of the century. During the War of 1812 he served as a lieutenant in Cæsar Rodney's company of Delaware Volunteers, and for his service in this war received a land warrant. In 1817 he was chosen to represent his district in Congress, where he served until 1827, when he was elected to the National Senate, filling that position with marked distinction

for two years, and in April, 1829, was appointed Minister to Great Britain, representing our country at the Court of St. James until 1831. He was then appointed by Andrew Jackson Secretary of the Treasury, and after serving in that capacity for two years, was appointed Secretary of State, serving during the years 1833-34. For several years thereafter he filled no important position in public affairs, but became well known in railroad circles as the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, filling that office from 1837 to 1849. In the meantime, however, his diplomatic powers were again called into action, by his appointment as Minister to Great Britain in connection with the Oregon boundary dispute, and he remained abroad in 1845-46. In 1851 he represented Cecil county, Maryland, in the State Convention and aided in framing the organic law of the commonwealth. His chief characteristics were undoubted wisdom, indomitable perseverance, native sagacity, far-seeing judgment, and fidelity of purpose. Being faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, stainless in reputation, he commanded the respect of all, and he has left behind him the heritage of a good name. He married Catherine Mary Milligan. Four of the sons of Louis McLane have military records, namely: Governor McLane, a graduate of West Point, served in the Florida War. Louis McLane was an officer in the United States Navy and served in the Mexican War. Allan McLane was an officer in the United States Navy and distinguished himself in the battle of Vera Cruz. George McLane was under General Scott and was killed in 1860 in a fight with Navajo Indians. One of the daughters of Louis McLane was wife of General Joseph E. Johnston, a famous Civil War soldier.

James Latimer McLane, son of Louis and Catherine Mary (Milligan) McLane, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September 2, 1834. In early boyhood he accompanied his parents to Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1843 became a student in the private school of M. R. McNally, of that city, remaining until 1849 with the exception of the years 1845-46, which he passed in a private school in London, England, his father being at that time minister to the world's metropolis. From 1849 to 1852 he pursued his studies in the Maryland Military Academy, at Oxford, perfecting himself in Latin, Greek, English, French and mathematics. On the completion of his literary course he took up the study of law under the direction of Severn Teackle Wallis, and in September, 1855, was admitted to the bar by the Superior Court of Baltimore. He began practice in that city in connection with his elder brother, Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, and he soon demonstrated his ability to cope successfully with the intricate problems of jurisprudence. In October, 1859, he was admitted to practice law in New York City, and from that date until the spring of 1862 was assistant to Theodore Sedgwick, and his successor, Judge James I. Roosevelt, United States District Attorney for the southern district of New York. In the summer of 1862 he returned to Baltimore and has since been one of the leading practitioners in the courts of this city, his business steadily growing in volume and importance. In addition to his professional pursuits, Mr. McLane has been chosen to fill positions of responsibility which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. The keen discernment and the habits of logical reasoning and of arriving at accurate deductions, so necessary to the successful lawyer, enable him to view correctly important public questions and to manage intricate business affairs successfully. From 1867 to 1874 he served as a member of the water board; in 1870 as a member of the House of Delegates; from 1878 to 1880 was city counselor of Baltimore, and again in 1884-85, but resigned in order to accept the presi-



Att. Mergenthaler.

dency of the North Baltimore Passenger Railway Company, in which capacity he served from 1885 to 1892; was connected with the transportation facilities of the State from 1872 to 1874, as president of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, and was elected president of the National Bank of Baltimore, January 11, 1900. Mr. McLane was president of the board of trustees, and is now a trustee, of Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was formerly a member of the Maryland Club and the University Club, but resigned. He is a Democrat in politics. He is fond of horseback riding and driving, and during his early manhood devoted much time to cricket, from which he derived a large amount of pleasure.

Mr. McLane married, November 15, 1859, Fanny, daughter of James Gore King, and great-granddaughter of Rufus King, a member of the Continental Congress, of the Constitutional Convention of the United States, twice minister to Great Britain and United States Senator from New York. Children: 1. Catherine Milligan, married William H. Lee, of New York City. 2. Allan, graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and received degree of LL.D. from Maryland University Law School; attorney of Baltimore; chairman of Johns Hopkins Alumni Council. 3. Robert Milligan, graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and received degree of LL.B. from University of Maryland; later was elected mayor of Baltimore in 1903; now deceased. 4. Fanny King, unmarried, resides with her father. 5. Frederica Gore, married John A. Tompkins Jr., of Baltimore. Mr. McLane is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

OTTMAR MERGENTHALER

Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the Linotype machine which bears his name, was born in Württemberg, Germany, May 11, 1854, and died at his home, Lanvale street and Park avenue, this city, October 28, 1899.

This remarkable mechanical genius was originally intended by his parents for a school teacher, but he early developed such an aptitude for machinery and its uses, that he was placed under the apprenticeship of a Mr. Hahl, brother of his step-mother, who conducted a watch-making shop in his native province. His apprenticeship terminating in the fall of 1872, and to avoid being drafted into the army, he immediately sailed for America and in due course landed at Baltimore. At the beginning he found it convenient to accept employment with an electrical manufacturing concern in Washington, where he remained eight years, his exceptional mechanical ability gaining him recognition from the start. In 1875 his old employer, Mr. Hahl, removed his watch-making business to Baltimore, and Mr. Mergenthaler then returned to this city and entered his employ. The idea of a mechanical device to set type had for some time occupied the mind of the future celebrated inventor. The perfected type-setting machine of to-day is the outgrowth of the first crude attempts made in his employer's shop in the year 1876. Through successive efforts he produced a machine like a typewriter, which was soon proved impracticable, then he tried the plan of setting and casting a solid newspaper column of type, but it did not take him long to discover that this was also useless because of unwieldiness and the impossibility of making corrections. Continuing his attempts, he in 1883 evolved a machine in which the single line of type was the feature—and the success of his plan was realized. The ingenuity displayed by the inventor in producing so marvelous a machine is almost inconceivable. Imagine a

man sitting at a piece of machinery with a keyboard in front of him approximating a typewriter's, and producing lines of type ready on the instant to go into the newspaper or other forms. Each line being cast by itself, corrections are easily made by simply throwing aside the faulty line and casting another to take its place. The operator is to all intents and purposes merely engaged in the manufacture of type from liquefied metal, which for convenience is cast line by line. During the period of his experimentation, Mr. Mergenthaler had become a partner in the Hahl establishment, but in 1883 the partnership was dissolved and he started a small machine shop on Bank lane, near St. Paul street. Here he continued the development and improvement of his great invention until it had reached its present perfected stage. Hampered by lack of funds, it was only through great perseverance and infinite confidence in the possibilities of his machine that he pursued his work. After many disappointments and difficulties, however, came the turning of the tide. He secured financial backing and a company was formed to place the invention on the market. Shortly thereafter, in 1885, a syndicate composed of wealthy newspaper men bought a controlling interest in the company for \$300,000. This was undoubtedly one of the largest sums ever paid toward securing an invention, which had not yet produced one dollar of profit. Those forming the syndicate were Whitelaw Reid, W. N. Haldeman, Victor Lawson, Melville E. Stone, W. H. Rand and Stilson Hutchins. Later, owing to a disagreement, he retired from the company and established a plant of his own at Clagett and Allen streets, Locust Point. This business was run under the firm name of Ottmar Mergenthaler & Co. In the meantime, the demand for the Linotype machines had grown apace and by 1891 there was a good demand for them, which has increased until they are now in general use in newspaper and printing establishments throughout the world.

The man capable of devising a machine that has revolutionized the printing art as applied to the production and rapid dissemination of the printed page in the form of the modern newspaper, and through this same machine has relieved the thralldom of countless thousands who erstwhile stood before the printer's case laboriously picking one by one the types to form the single line, column or page—that man indeed has earned immortal fame. Along with Gutenberg or Mainz, that mighty soul who led the way that opened the accumulated store of all knowledge to those that read, Mergenthaler's name will be honored. It is well said that peace hath her victories no less than war. What victory could indeed be more magnificent than that which has for its goal the liberation of mankind from harrowing and protracted toil? Like Howe, and Whitney, and Jacquard, and Arkwright and Crompton, and McCormick, Mergenthaler gave to the world the means by which human happiness was largely extended and the fetters of toiling thousands removed. In all ages of the world there has at certain opportune periods risen a liberator of the human race, a man devoted to the service of his fellow men, teaching and leading them on to the great consciousness of the dignity of human nature. Mergenthaler, though not a political liberator, has by the invention of the Linotype machine established his claim as one of the great emancipators of modern times. For four centuries and a half men had been chained to the printer's case, setting type by hand until Mergenthaler came, and lo! all was changed. It was a revolution, but a peaceful one, having for its object not the redress of political or social grievances, but the manumission of labor. Nothing could be stranger than this fact, that the man who accomplished so much for those engaged in the printing industry had never learned to set type. His genius, enlightened

and enlightening, made possible an invention for which no stimulus of personal ease or comfort was responsible.

Mr. Mergenthaler was married to Miss Emma Lachenmayer, September 11, 1881. Four children were born of the union, three of whom and his widow survive Mr. Mergenthaler. Fritz L., deceased; Eugene, twenty-five years of age; Herman, aged twenty-three years, and their sister, Pauline, a student at Notre Dame, in Baltimore.

BENJAMIN HOWELL GRISWOLD

The Griswolds came from Warwickshire, England. The name of their place in England was Malvern Hall. The ancestors of the branch of the Griswold family living in Maryland came to this country in 1648-49 and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. (For genealogy, dates and memoranda with reference to various members of the family, see papers of B. H. Griswold filed with Society Colonial Wars of Maryland, etc.)

The line of descent from date of removal to this country is as follows:

- (I) Michael Griswold, born 1620, died 1684.
 - (II) Jacob Griswold, born 1660, died 1737.
 - (III) Ebenezer Griswold, born 1702, died 1779; was a lieutenant in First Company, Third Connecticut Regiment, French and Indian War, 1755.
 - (IV) Elizur Griswold, born 1753, died 1787.
 - (V) Chester Griswold, born 1782, died 1867; was Captain in United States Volunteers, War of 1812. He removed from Connecticut to New York and after the close of the war, from New York to Ohio. He was prominent in political life and in Masonry. In 1823, he moved again to Utica, New York, whence he moved to Maryland.
 - (VI) Whiting Griswold, born 1815, died 1849. He was a lawyer; later a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church; graduate General Theological Seminary, New York. In 1841 he was called to St. John's parish, St. Louis, Missouri, where he died in 1849, working among the sufferers in the cholera epidemic. There is a monument in St. Louis erected to his memory, and the Church Orphans' Home founded by him is now a thriving institution.
- He married Ellen Maria Howell, whose family homes "Candor Hall" and "Fancy Hill" are on the Delaware River near Philadelphia. Her father was Benjamin Betterton Howell, born 1786, died 1841, who was interested in iron mines. He was lost on the steamship "President." His father, Major Joseph Howell, was an officer in Wayne's Brigade, Pennsylvania Line, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and exchanged December 8, 1776, for Captain Livingston of British Army; was captain in Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and at the close of the war was appointed by Washington the first paymaster-general, United States army, August 28, 1778; he was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. The Howell family is related to the Vernons, Harrisons, Hudsons, Ladds, Blackwoods, Hodges, Paschalls, and other families prominent in Revolutionary days. After the death of her husband Mrs. Ellen Maria (Howell) Griswold removed (1850) to Hagerstown, Maryland.
- (VII) Benjamin Howell Griswold, son of Whiting and Ellen Maria (Howell) Griswold, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 3, 1845. His education was acquired from private tutors; by attendance at Old Hagers-

town Academy, 1860-62; St. James College, Washington county, Maryland, 1862-64; abroad 1864-65; Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, 1865-66, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the latter year. He was a civil engineer from 1867 to 1870; in employ of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1871-72; entered service of Western Maryland Railroad, 1872; moved to Baltimore, 1874. In 1906 he resigned as traffic manager of the Western Maryland Railroad, and was elected president of the Lake Drummond Canal & Water Company. He has served as vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and the Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, of Baltimore, Maryland. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Masonic order; Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; New York Society Colonial Wars; charter member of the Maryland Society Colonial Wars; Maryland Society Sons of the Revolution; Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York; University Club of Baltimore, and charter member Baltimore Country Club.

He married, December 21, 1871, Carrie G. Robertson, of Hagerstown, Maryland, born September 23, 1849, daughter of Colonel Thomas Grieves and Caroline Virginia (Powles) Robertson. William Robertson, father of Colonel Thomas G. Robertson, came from Ireland in 1811 to visit his brother John at Hagerstown, Maryland, and concluded to settle there. His wife was Eliza Grieves, daughter of Thomas Grieves, of Scotland. William Robertson, father of William Robertson, was born in 1745 in Ireland. His father was a Scotchman who moved to Ireland. The name was originally Robinson. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold: 1. Ellen Howell, born October 4, 1872, now the wife of Jesse S. Reeves. 2. Benjamin Howell Jr., see forward. 3. Robertson, born April 13, 1884.

(VIII) Benjamin Howell Griswold Jr. was born August 1, 1874. He received his preliminary education at the Boys' Latin School then conducted by George G. Carey. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Johns Hopkins University in 1894, having devoted special attention to the courses of mathematics and physics. In 1897 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Maryland. While at the Universities he wrote for several newspapers. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and for some years was associated with the office of Charles Marshall & Son. In 1900 the law firm of Grisfold, Thom & Jenkins was formed of which he was the senior member. In 1904 he became a member of the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons for which firm he had been counsel prior to his closer associations.

Mr. Griswold was a member of the Baltimore City Charter Revision Commission of 1909 and occupies at present the following, among other positions:

Director of Maryland Institute; president of Public Lecture Bureau; treasurer of Maryland Tuberculosis Association; member of the executive committee, United Railways & Electric Company; member of executive committee, Maryland Trust Company; member board of directors of a number of financial and other institutions. He is also a member of the Maryland Club, Baltimore Club, Johns Hopkins Club, Baltimore Country Club and is president of the Alpha Delta Phi Alumni Association of Baltimore.

He married, December 7, 1904, at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bessie M. Brown, of Baltimore, Maryland, born June 11, 1886, daughter of Alexander and Bessie (Montague) Brown, who are also the parents of Harriet T., wife of T. Suffern Tailor, of New York. Alexander Brown, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, is a



William A. Fisher

banker, member of the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold: Alexander Brown, born April 19, 1907; Carolyn Howell, born December 5, 1908.

WILLIAM A. FISHER

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of the causes which are manifest, and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which are outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interest of society. Having held marked precedence among the distinguished members of the bar in Baltimore was the late Judge William A. Fisher, who was distinguished for mental clearness and vigor and for his high standards of professional honor. His great success at the bar was due not so much to unusual oratorical ability as to his faculty for direct and lucid statement and unadorned logic, his thorough mastery of his cases and his unflagging energy and industry. He was intellectually a strong man, rather than a superficially brilliant one, and he brought to the bar and bench the solid and valuable qualities that create honor and respect for both.

William A. Fisher was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 8, 1837, son of William and Jane (Alricks) Fisher, the former of whom was for many years a wholesale dry goods merchant of Baltimore, and afterward head of the well-known banking house of William Fisher & Sons. The days of his childhood and youth were passed in the city of Baltimore, and he was a student of St. Mary's College, Loyola College, and Princeton College, graduating from the latter institution in 1855, with degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater. His legal studies were conducted under the direction of the late William Schley, of Baltimore, and he was admitted to the bar June 8, 1858. He engaged in the active practice of his profession, achieving success and winning renown, and in 1867 entered into partnership with Colonel Charles Marshall, under the firm name of Marshall & Fisher, which was well-known and highly honored, and this relationship continued until 1881. During this time he served as counsel for the Western Maryland Railroad Company, Union Railroad Company, for other large and wealthy corporations, and for many local and foreign interests of great importance. In November, 1879, he was elected to the State Senate to represent the second legislative district of Baltimore, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert M. McLane, and by his thorough business methods and habits proved himself a useful and valuable member of that body. One-tenth of the acts passed at the session of 1880 were introduced by him, among them the new law of limited partnership, which materially changed the existing system. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the Senate, of the joint committee on registration, and of the joint committee to draft a bill to apply the restraints of law to primary election, and he was a member of the committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to confer with the governor, comptroller and treasurer in reference to the preparation of legislation for the retrenchment of expenses and the reform of alleged abuses.

He also introduced many other measures of importance, all of which were passed by the Senate, though not all by the House. Especially prominent were the services he rendered in the defeat of the bill passed by the House, which, while reducing street car fares in Baltimore to five cents, made no provision for transfers, and proposed to deprive the city of the park tax. This bill, after a protracted and exciting struggle, was defeated in the Senate almost entirely by his vigorous efforts. He also made a strong fight against the system of inspection in tobacco, cattle, hay, etc., advocating earnestly the policy of leaving trade to protect its own interests. He was also a member of the water board, and prior to this he was engaged to conduct the proceedings for the condemnation of the lands necessary for the immense enterprise and improvement involved in the introduction of the new water supply from Gunpowder River.

Mr. Fisher was brought most clearly and prominently before the public in 1882, when he was put forward on the "new judge ticket". The campaign was one of the most hotly contested known in the city and resulted in a sweeping victory for the new ticket headed by Judge Fisher. He held the position on the bench to which he had been elected, until January 3, 1887, and then resigned, believing that he could be of more use as a general practitioner at the bar. His strong personality and his large following throughout the state made him one of the most prominent possible candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1895. While Mr. Fisher was regarded as the leading candidate, events so shaped themselves that at the last moment John E. Hurst was nominated as the Democratic standard bearer. Upon his resignation from the supreme bench he again resumed the practice of law, under the firm name of Fisher, Bruce & Fisher, his partners having been W. Cabell Bruce and D. K. Este Fisher, and they conducted one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the city. Judge Fisher was a Democrat in politics, and served as president of the Business Men's Democratic Association in the campaign when Davidson was elected mayor. He was honored by his profession by being chosen the president of the Bar Association. He was a member of the Episcopal church. Judge Fisher was also connected with charitable works, being a trustee of the Maryland Institute for the Blind, a trustee and at one time secretary of the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium for Children and also a trustee of the Thomas Wilson Fuel-Saving Society. In addition to performing the duties of these positions, he filled the post of executor and trustee of the Thomas Wilson Estate. He was the first president of the Charity Organization Society.

Judge Fisher was the highest type of a gentleman and a scholar. As a high-minded, public-spirited, patriotic citizen, he reflected credit upon his native state and upon the city of Baltimore. He never was a seeker after office and occupied but few public places. He carried with him to the bench a profound knowledge of the law, a stainless reputation and a mind absolutely fair and judicial. In his profession he was in the very foremost ranks of Maryland lawyers at a time when the Baltimore bar numbered many men of brilliant attainments and national reputation. In all the walks and relations of life he was a good and an honorable man, one of the pillars of the state.

Judge Fisher was married in May, 1859, to Louise Este, who survives him. She was the daughter of the late Judge David Kirkpatrick Este, of Cincinnati, and it is interesting to note that Mrs. Este, who was a member of Judge Fisher's family for some years, was living, in good health, mentally and physically, at the time of the death of Judge Fisher. Children:

D. K. Este, of Baltimore; Janon, formerly city commissioner; Dr. William A., of Johns Hopkins University; Mrs. W. Cabell Bruce, wife of Ex-Senator W. Cabell Bruce. Four brothers and a sister also survive Judge Fisher, as follows: J. Harmanus Fisher, Harry Fisher, Parks Fisher, Charles D. Fisher, Mrs. Alexander H. Robertson.

Judge Fisher died at his country residence at Ruxton, Baltimore county, Maryland, September 26, 1901. The funeral services were conducted in Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Cathedral and Read streets, Baltimore. Interment was in the family lot in Greenmount.

DE COURCY WRIGHT THOM

There are many standards by which success in life is measured. While there may be something of truth in all of these standards, it yet remains true that there can be but one absolutely correct standard. Napoleon, the greatest of military men, finally failed as a commander, but Napoleon the codifier of the law, and Napoleon the road builder, was an eminent success. Hannibal failed in his purpose and Scipio succeeded. Yet Hannibal's life, measured by the correct standard, was just as successful as Scipio's. Washington succeeded and Lee failed, according to the ordinary human judgment, but Washington was no greater a success than Lee, measured by the correct standard. It is important, therefore, that we know what this correct yardstick, by which we measure human success, is. No better definition can be found than that laid down by the Savior of men when he told his disciples that he who would be first among them must be servant of all. Service, or usefulness to one's generation, is therefore the absolutely correct standard. Napoleon was a failure on the destructive side of his nature and a success on the constructive side. Hannibal and Lee were eminent successes because they served their country faithfully and well. Many of our modern standards are very faulty. Men are accustomed to rate success sometimes by notoriety, sometimes by money, sometimes by professional skill, and yet all these may be but conspicuous evidences of failure. For the money may be unrighteously obtained and illy used; the notoriety may be of a malodorous kind; the professional skill may be prostituted to wrongful causes, and we come therefore back to the absolutely certain conclusion that the only real standard is usefulness—service. Measured by this standard, W. H. De Courcy W. Thom, of "Blakeford", Queenstown, Maryland, has won success.

He comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors. In our country it is not uncommon to hear ignorant men decry the value of a good ancestry, but no student of history will ever do so, for from that long-gone day four thousand years ago, when the Jewish tribes began to keep the record of their families, down to the present, history teems with the records and achievements of men who, spurred on by acquired and inherited tendencies, have accomplished things that seemed well-nigh impossible.

The surname Thom comes from Scotland. The Scotch family does not appear to have been numerous. The American family was founded by Alexander Thom, who adhered to the Jacobite cause in Scotland in 1745, and after the disastrous battle of Culloden in 1746, in which he was an officer, fled to America to save his life, and settled in Westmoreland county, but subsequently located in Culpeper county, Virginia. Many of the qualities of the old Scotch Jacobite who founded the family in

America have descended to his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, broadened and liberalized by a larger field and greater opportunities.

Colonel John Watson Triplett Thom, eldest son of Alexander Thom, who inherited the family estate, "Berry Hill", Culpeper county, Virginia, was a state senator, an officer in the War of 1812, repeatedly high sheriff of his county, a vestryman of the Protestant church, a large planter, the owner of about two hundred slaves, many of whom he sought to colonize in free Pennsylvania, but the slaves chose to return to "Berry Hill" (see Beverly Mumford's "Virginia's Attitude towards Slavery").

In the last generation we find Major Joseph Pembroke Thom, youngest son of Colonel J. W. T. Thom, soldier in two wars, surgeon in the United States Navy, farmer, philanthropist, servant of the people, and legislator. Major Thom was a man of great versatility, who did well everything that he undertook. He entered the army at the age of nineteen and served as second lieutenant of the Eleventh United States Infantry in the Mexican war. He then served for three years as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. He was a colonel on the staff of General William B. Talliaferro at Harper's Ferry when John Brown was captured. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went with the Confederacy and was a major in the Irish Battalion attached to the Confederate army. These were the only troops raised in Virginia before she joined the Confederacy. He declined two colonelcies, desiring college-trained soldiers to fill them. Later he served as a member of both branches of the City Council of Baltimore and as president. He was speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, was the originator, first president and chief organizer of the Hospital for Feeble-minded Children of Maryland; was president of the Spring Grove Insane Asylum, first president of the Hospital for the Relief of Women of Maryland, and a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was noted for the strength of his moral convictions, his unwavering courage, his generosity, his friendship and his helpfulness to his fellowmen. That he was a brave man hardly needs to be said, and measured by the correct standard, his life was an eminent success.

Major Thom married Ella L. Wright, and of this marriage W. H. De Courcy Wright Thom was born, at 409 North Charles street, Baltimore, on October 14, 1858. Mrs. Thom was descended from Nathaniel Wright, who came from England in 1673, and settled in what is now Queen Anne's county, Maryland. No family in America can show a longer line of public-spirited, capable and patriotic connections than the Wright and Thom families.

Let us consider these by-gone worthies, who were ancestors of our subjects, for a brief space. We find nearly three hundred years ago Captain Thomas Purefoy, a member of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, in 1629 and 1630, and member of the council of Virginia from 1631 to 1637. Then there was Captain Henry Isham, captain of militia and high sheriff of Henrico county, Virginia, in 1668 and 1669. Humphrey Tabb, member of Virginia House of Burgesses, 1629 to 1631; member of Virginia Council, 1642 to 1649 and 1658 to 1675; and governor of Virginia, 1652 to 1655; major-general of Virginia forces, 1666; head of the Parliamentary "Commission for Reducing Virginia and Maryland", 1651 and 1652. It will be observed that this far-away old governor gave forty-six years of continuous service to the colony of Virginia. Coming along down the line we find Colonel William Randolph, member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1685 to 1699 and again from 1703 to 1705; was

speaker of the House in 1698, attorney general in 1696, captain of Henrico militia in 1680, lieutenant-colonel in 1699; twenty years is the total credit to the old colonel.

Dropping back a little we find Theoderick Bland, first of a family most famous in Virginia annals. He was speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1659 and 1660, and member of the Virginia Council in 1664.

Then comes Richard Bland, county commissioner in 1699, burgess in 1702, visitor to William and Mary College in 1716. Then comes Colonel Richard Bland, sometimes called the "Cato of the Revolution", contemporary with the great George Mason, and who would have been a signer of the Declaration of Independence but for his refusal because of ill health to become again a member of the Continental Congress. This Richard Bland first comes into sight in Virginia as a commissioner of the military forces in 1738; from 1742 to 1775, thirty-three years, he was a member of the House of Burgesses; in 1774, 1775 and 1776 he was a member of the Virginia Convention; in 1775 he was a member of the committee of safety and was elected a delegate to the first Continental Congress which laid the foundations for the Declaration of Independence, but his health was then declining so that he could not accept service in its successor, and he died on October 26, 1776. Thomas Jefferson said of Colonel Bland that "He was the wisest man on Bland's side of the James River". His political pamphlets are mentioned in any authoritative summary of sources of American history; especially noteworthy was that one on the Stamp Act, published in 1765. His writings on the political questions of the day were noted as far back as 1765 and had prime influence in Virginia in causing that colony to take such a positive stand. His patriotism was as stern as that of George Mason who changed the motto on his coat-of-arms from *Pro patria semper* to *Pro republica semper*.

Coming along the line of these ancient worthies, all of whom were ancestors of De Courcy Wright Thom, we find Colonel William Mayo, who surveyed Barbadoes from 1717 to 1721, his account and map of which are now in the King's College Library at the University of Dublin, Ireland. This same William Mayo ran the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728; in 1730 he was a major in the Virginia forces; in 1737 he laid out the city of Richmond; in 1740 he was a colonel in the Virginia forces. John Mayo appears as a burgess from 1768 to 1771; was a member of the Virginia Convention from 1775 to 1776, and a member of the Cumberland County Committee in 1775. Colonel Peter Poythress appears as a burgess in Virginia from 1769 to 1774, and a member of the Virginia Convention from 1774 to 1776.

Leaving Virginia and crossing over Mason and Dixon's line, which then did not exist, we find in 1700 Joshua Hoopes, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and this old assemblyman appears to have served continuously up to 1711, with the exception of the year 1707. Still further back, in the days of William Penn, we find William Warner, a member of the Governor's Council, a justice and a member of the Assembly in 1681 and later. In 1708 and 1709 we find Daniel Hoopes in the Pennsylvania Assembly.

Crossing into Maryland, we come upon Colonel Henry Coursey (De Courcy). This old descendant of Norman crusaders was a member of the Council of Maryland from 1660 to 1670, and from 1676 to 1684; was secretary of the colony in 1660 and 1661; colonel, commanding parts of Cecil and Kent counties in 1676, 1678 and 1681; in 1677, and

again in 1682, he succeeded as commissioner in negotiating a treaty with the "northern Indians", i. e., with the Iroquois Confederacy at Albany; in 1684 and 1685 he was chief justice of the Provincial Court; in 1694 and 1695 he was a burgess. A moment's calculation will show thirty-five years of service to Colonel Coursey's credit. Continuing in Maryland, we find Solomon Clayton, burgess in 1715, 1732, 1734 and 1739; county commissioner in 1723 and 1735; ensign in the militia of Queen Anne's county in 1732.

Back of all this appears the Wright immigrant progenitor, Captain Nathaniel Wright, commissioner to help lay out the boundaries of Queen Anne's county; commissioner to help found the parishes of the Protestant Episcopal church on the Eastern Shore; county judge, captain of militia and vestryman of what now is partly old Wye parish. The De Courcys come in sight again in the person of Henry Coursey, justice and county commissioner in 1685 and 1689, and burgess from 1704 to 1707. Again the Wright line becomes prominent in the person of Judge Solomon Wright, born 1717, died 1792, burgess in Maryland from 1771 to 1774; member of Maryland Conventions of 1774 and 1775; chairman of committee of Queen Anne's county in 1775 and 1776; signer of the Association of Freemen of Maryland, July 26, 1775, "The Maryland Declaration of Independence"; judge of the first Maryland Court of Appeals in 1778, where he served until his death in 1792; and "Special Judge to try treasons on the Eastern Shore during the Revolutionary war".

Then comes Robert Wright, born in 1755, soldier against Lord Dunmore before the Revolution, and a captain in the Continental Army; member of the State Senate; three times governor of Maryland; United States Senator from 1801 to 1806, when he resigned to become governor of the State; representative in the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and seventeenth congresses; district judge, and the author of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society (see Spear's American Slave Trade). A summing-up will show more than thirty years of public service to the credit of Robert Wright, who was a little past seventy-three when he died.

Worthy of mention in a yet later day is William Henry De Courcy Wright, consul at Rio Janeiro and chargé d'affaires ad interim to Brazil on two occasions, aggregating two years. He was the founder of the Brazilian coffee trade with the North Atlantic coast of the United States and in connection with Mr. Maxwell founded the great coffee and Brazilian Banking and Trading House of Maxwell, Wright & Company.

Among these men mentioned, four in Maryland and four in Virginia, were either governors or served in the executive body, having full charge of their colony or State. These were Richard Bennett, Henry Coursey, Solomon Wright, Robert Wright, Richard Bland, Peter Poythress, John Mayo and Thomas Purefoy. Of these Richard Bennett served both in Virginia and Maryland.

This record is here given to show the character of these ancestors. It will be noted that in most cases the service was long, arduous and, as as every historical student knows, but poorly paid. It was a sense of patriotic duty which made these men serve. Another feature of this service worthy of note: They went from one place to another as the public service demanded; from a great position to a less one if the public service demanded. Evidently the idea of personal glory did not enter largely into their minds. The struggling colonies needed strong men in little places as well as big, and these strong men stood ready to give that service whether the place appeared little or big.

With such an ancestry it is not surprising to find that Mr. Thom has a strong sense of civic duty. He had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was a very small child, though she left him as an inheritance her goodly qualities. He had the good fortune to have a devoted aunt, Mrs. Clintonia G. May, who subsequently married Governor Philip Francis Thomas, and she gave him a mother's care until after the Civil war when his noble father was again able to be with him. Young Thom, a strong boy with varied tastes, loved reading, athletics, gardening, writing and organizing. Outside the school terms his life was spent in the country, and though no set tasks were given him he always worked in a garden of his own, and has a just pride now in claiming that he was a successful gardener as a boy.

The very best of educational advantages were his. He attended the schools of Miss Dunnington and Dr. Robert Atkinson in Baltimore, the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, and the University of Virginia. He graduated in a number of schools at that University, which practices the single school system, but, following the usual custom of that University, did not seek the degree of A. M., which there required graduation in ten different schools, so there are few A.M.'s of the University of Virginia, and they mostly men whose lives are devoted to teaching. While at the University in 1879, as a part of his studies, he graduated in international and constitutional law. He also was an editor of the University of Virginia magazine. He took a course in rhetoric, English literature, psychology, logic and metaphysics at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, though he did not offer for graduation in them.

In 1882, then a young man of twenty-four, Mr. Thom entered business life as a stockbroker in Baltimore, Maryland. He was controlled in the selection of a business by his own preference for work that would bring full opportunities while enabling him to remain near his father, and aunt who had assisted in his rearing. Their home was in Baltimore, and hence selection of that place as the field of operation. His father's judgment was in accord with his own, and taking as his own the motto practiced by that father, "Time brings roses; do faithfully what thy hand findeth to do", he gave ten years to the banking and stock brokerage business in Baltimore.

On October 29, 1885, he married Mary Pleasants Gordon, and after a short married life was left a widower with two children. In 1892 he abandoned active business in Baltimore and established himself at "Blakeford", his country residence in Queen Anne's county, that he might best care for his aunt, Mrs. Thomas, and for his motherless children. Since then his life has been neither inactive nor unfruitful. His business life has been very successful. Mr. Thom is one of the best-known citizens of Maryland, and his work and traces of his work are to be found in every direction. It would be a very long story to enter into detail as to every enterprise with which he has been connected, or as to every duty assigned and well discharged. Space will not permit more than the briefest mention of some of these things.

He was a member and secretary of the Commission which restored the old Senate Chamber in Annapolis to the condition existing when Washington resigned therein his commission as commander-in-chief of the American Army. He originated the idea and was very active in securing the heroic bronze statue of Cecilius Calvert, first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, which now stands in front of the west façade of the beautiful Baltimore City Court House. He is a member of the Maryland Historical

Society, and a life member of the Municipal Art Society. He was a member of the Maryland State Library Commission; was a delegate to the diocesan conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church in June, 1907, and June, 1909; is a vestryman; is a director in the Queenstown Savings Bank of Queen Anne's county, of which he was the originator; is a director in the Continental Life Insurance Company which he assisted in starting; is a director in the Security Cement and Lime Company of West Virginia, the cement end of which he first established; is a director in the Baltimore Trust Company of Baltimore and a member of its executive committee, and a director in other business organizations. He holds membership in the D. K. E. college fraternity and in numerous clubs, such as the Maryland, Baltimore University, Baltimore Country, L'Hirondelle, the Aztec Association, the Arcade Club of University of Virginia, the Saturday Night Class of Baltimore City, the Anti-Wilson Ballot-Law Association of Queen Anne's county, of which he is the originator and president, and of the Just Representation League of Maryland, of which also he is the originator and president. He originated the Maryland Historical Society Magazine, and also the Board of Alumni Trustees of the University of Virginia. As stated, he is the originator and president of the Just Representation League of Maryland, a former governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland; a former president of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland; vice-president of the Henry Watson Aid Society; president of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Cripples and Deformed Children of the State of Maryland; ex-president of the General Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, and of its Maryland chapter; a governor of the Baltimore Country Club, and was a member of the board of trustees of The Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He served for a short time as a private in the Fifth Regiment of Maryland National Guards. He is the author of "A Brief History of Panics in the United States", and of various essays, addresses, verses, articles and stories.

He suggested to the postoffice authorities the idea of allowing the use of ten cents' worth of stamps instead of the technical ten-cent stamp previously demanded on immediate-delivery letters. At the University of Virginia he was the originator and organizer of track athletics; assisted in starting the Boat Club, and was captain of the first 'Varsity crew. He was president of the Boat Club, served four years on the gymnasium committee and was an editor on the University magazine.

Mr. Thom classes himself as a Democrat in a political way, but probably a more correct classification would be Independent, for he never sacrifices the principles of his party for mere political wire-pulling. He stands always for good government and for political righteousness. Based upon these foundations he wants a properly qualified majority to rule under a system of adequate representation.

Mr. Thom has refused many offers of public place. His idea has been to do his duty faithfully, and that duty often involves the refusal of promotion; but, looking back over his life now, he realizes the full truth of General Lee's dictum, "Do your duty and never refuse promotion", which saying implies, of course, that duty often compels refusal of promotion. He thinks the young man who wants to win real success should work and think and compare notes with experienced people of sound judgment, doing the day's work faithfully and accepting promotion only when it comes in the line of duty. He regards it as the duty of every good citizen, man or woman, to make an earnest effort to understand what

good government means, and to constantly work to that end, because otherwise there is danger of being influenced and of exercising influence in a reactionary and evil way.

On June 14, 1910, Mr. Thom married (second) his bride being Mrs. Mary Washington Stewart, only daughter of H. Irvine and Mary (Washington) Keyser, of Baltimore. Mrs. Thom was the widow of the late John Stewart, son of C. Morton Stewart, of Cliffeholme, Baltimore county, Maryland. After his marriage Mr. Thom has again taken up his residence in Baltimore City, and resides at No. 600 Cathedral street.

J. PEMBROKE THOM

Of all the distinguished men who have shed luster upon the State of Maryland, whether born within her boundaries or on other soil, none have a better record, a brighter fame, or a stronger hold upon the affections of the people than Dr. J. Pembroke Thom.

Dr. Thom was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, March 13, 1828, third son of Colonel John and Abby De Hart (Mayo) Thom. His father was a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia, of Scotch parentage, and distinguished himself as an officer in the War of 1812. After his removal to Culpeper county, Virginia, he became possessed of a large landed estate, inherited from his father, and was the owner of many slaves. His plantation was not only the scene of order and the common activities of agricultural pursuits, but of almost every trade and industry. There was machinery for working in wood and iron, for weaving, basketry, coopering and shoemaking. To all these industries his sons were trained as part of the family discipline. Alexander Thom, of Scotland, the grandfather of Dr. Thom, and a man of ability, was as remarkable as his son. He was a champion of the Pretender to the throne of England, and after the disastrous battle of Culloden, was obliged to flee his country to save his life.

Dr. Thom spent his childhood and youth on his father's plantation, receiving his primary education in the log schoolhouse of the neighborhood and later attended the academy of Professor Thomas Hanson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was anxious to go to sea, and secured a position on a ship, but the first trip to Boston effectually dampened his ardor, and he returned home. On the breaking out of the Mexican War he was made first lieutenant of a company raised in Fredericksburg, but his father induced him to resign his commission and return home, presenting him with a fine farm, but this only diverted his mind for a time, and determining at all hazards to go to war, he set out for Washington, D. C., and called on President Polk and requested that he give him a commission. He was but nineteen years of age, but his enthusiasm and manly bearing delighted the president, who at once gave him a commission as second lieutenant, the company being commanded by Captain W. B. Taliaferro. Lieutenant Thom was wounded near the Puente Nationale where, and in the battle of Huamantla, he conducted himself with conspicuous gallantry, and was twice wounded, having charge of a company in both battles. For a time he was stationed in the Mexican capital and in the Province of Taluca, and from the exposure and effects of the climate was attacked with yellow fever at the close of the war, while in Vera Cruz.

Upon his recovery he commenced the study of medicine with his

brother, Dr. William Alexander Thom, a well known physician of Northampton county, Virginia, who died May 12, 1899, in Norfolk, Virginia. The following year he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he won distinction by his unusual talents, and was elected president of his class. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1851, and was made assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, passing the examination second in a class of about a hundred applicants for two vacancies. He was ordered to the frigate "Savannah", sailing on a four years' cruise along the South American coast. On his return Dr. Thom left the service and married Ella Lea, daughter of William Henry De Courcy Wright, of Baltimore, October 11, 1857. Soon thereafter he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Culpeper county, Virginia.

During the John Brown excitement at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Dr. Thom was on the staff of General William B. Taliaferro with the rank of colonel. When the Civil war broke out Dr. Thom entered the service of Virginia before she joined the Confederacy and commanded the "Irish Battalion", the only troops Virginia then raised, and subsequently acted as its commander under the Confederacy. He was with General Loring in the Romney expedition in the Valley campaign under Stonewall Jackson, and in all the marchings and battles in Western Virginia. He was wounded a number of times, and a bullet struck him immediately over the heart at the battle of Kernstown. That bullet hit a small testament which he carried in his breast pocket, thus saving his life, and he ever afterward cherished the sacred Book as a precious souvenir of his miraculous escape from death. On account of the shock from the above mentioned bullet he was unable to discharge the duties of full service and for this reason was assigned to the superintendence of transfer of troops from Richmond down the Peninsula. His health not materially improving, he was ordered by the army medical authorities to run the blockade from Charleston to Bermuda, and eluding the Federal gunboats by only a few rods, steamed into safety beyond the Bermudan harbor line. After a somewhat protracted sojourn in Bermuda in fruitless quest of health, he finally sailed to Canada, where some of his family joined him for a few days, and from there went abroad under orders of the Confederacy to command the marines on one of the cruisers the Confederacy was then building in France, and which were to be commanded by his father's old friend, Commodore Maury. He waited most of his time in Italy. His wife having died in 1861, he married Catherine G. Reynolds, of Kentucky, whom he had met in Italy, the marriage taking place in the Cathedral at Leamington, England. He returned to Baltimore in 1866, where he resided until his death.

In politics Dr. Thom was always a party man, but not a partisan. In the fall of 1877 he was elected a member of the City Council, and in 1884 was elected to the House of Delegates, becoming speaker of that body. In 1897 he was the Democratic nominee for the State Senate in the Second District, but was defeated by the Republican candidate who was a Gold Standard man. This was his only defeat for an elective office. During his membership in the Legislature he introduced a bill to create a hospital for feeble-minded children of the State. This failed to pass, but in the following session his son, Pembroke Lea Thom, serving in the House of Delegates, succeeding his father, re-introduced the bill and succeeded in having it passed. The Governor appointed Dr. Thom a member of the board of the new institution and he was chosen president.

Under his administration land was bought near Owing's Mills, buildings adapted and many others erected, and the hospital brought to the success it attained. In all these charitable services Dr. Thom gave steadily and effectively his time, interest and means, among other things donating the cottage named by the board of trustees for the Hospital for Feeble-Minded Children—against his wishes—"Pembroke Cottage", and another which was given the family name of "Thom".

In church affiliations Dr. Thom was a Protestant Episcopalian. He was a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church for almost twenty years, and was one of the building committee for the new church, performing splendid work, contributing his means, talents and ripe experience to the consummation of this plan. He was president of the board of trustees of Christ's Church Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, an allied institution. For some years prior to his decease he was an active member of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a member of many years' standing of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, and was a zealous and regular attendant upon its various sessions. For many years Dr. Thom was a member of the board of trustees of Spring Grove Asylum, serving as president of the board for four years. He also founded, in company with Dr. William T. Howard, and Dr. H. P. C. Wilson, the Hospital for the Women of Maryland. This institution was the initial one of its character in Maryland and first answered the demand, always urgent, for such an institution, which demand the great Johns Hopkins Hospital subsequently acceded to also. Dr. Thom was president of the first Cleveland Club ever established in the United States. Under him it did much to create and make effective in Maryland and elsewhere the sentiment that Grover Cleveland should be the Democratic nominee for the presidency. President Cleveland, Secretary Manning and many other members of his party recognized the great service Dr. Thom rendered the cause of Democracy.

Dr. Thom died August 21, 1899, at his home in Baltimore, No. 828 Park avenue, death being due to complications following an operation for appendicitis. He was survived by his widow and four sons—the eldest two, William H. De Courcy Wright Thom and Pembroke Lea Thom, by his first marriage, and H. R. Mayo Thom and J. Pembroke Thom Jr. by his second marriage.

In speaking of his death, one of the Baltimore papers, editorially, said:

Dr. J. Pembroke Thom, though a native of Virginia, had been so long a resident of Baltimore that he was thoroughly identified in every way with the state of his adoption. Like many others whom Virginia has sent us, Dr. Thom proved a valuable and enterprising citizen, and made a prominent place for himself in professional, political and social circles. He came of strong and spirited Virginia stock, with whom honor, courage and duty were the highest mottoes of life, and never lowered or sullied the noble standard of personal integrity and manhood which came to him as a state and family heritage. Born when "knighthood was in flower" in the South, and where the grand old title, gentleman, was considered the highest of distinctions, he never forgot the ideals or traditions of his youth, but carried with him to the closing years of the century the courtly bearing and the lofty and gallant spirit that characterized gentlemen of the old regime. Dr. Thom was one of the last surviving representatives of a class of citizens who applied the principles of chivalry to modern democratic life and who in public affairs, like the Old Guard at Waterloo, would rather die than surrender political principle or compromise moral conviction. The type seems passing away in public life, and the country is the poorer for it. We could exchange with benefit much of what is called the progress and development of the past two or three decades for public men of the moral caliber of a day that is dead.

JOHN EDWARD SEMMES

From the earliest days of her municipal history, Baltimore has been justly proud of the professional eminence of the members of her bar. No other city in this great country can boast of as many eminent jurists as are to be found in the annals of her forum, and none other can point with as much pride to the forensic ability and legal acumen of its practitioners, living or dead, as can Baltimore. Prominent in this class, and one whom his fellow citizens have seen fit to honor with offices and trusts of more than ordinary responsibility, is John Edward Semmes. His ancestors on both sides of his family were English, and settled in America in the early part of the seventeenth century. The paternal immigrant ancestor was Joseph Semmes.

Samuel M. Semmes, father of John E. Semmes, was a well-known attorney and judge, and died in Cumberland, Maryland, 1872. He was the son of Richard Thompson Semmes, and his brother, Raphael Semmes, was captain in the United States navy, and subsequently admiral of the Confederate States navy. Samuel M. Semmes married Eleanor Nelson, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Stoughton (Hite) Guest, and sister of Commodore John Guest, United States navy, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom six lived to maturity.

John Edward Semmes was born in Cumberland, Maryland, July 1, 1851. At first he studied under the tuition of a governess at his own home, and then with private tutors. Later he attended the Chestnut Hill School for Boys, conducted by the Rev. Frederick Gibson, remaining with him until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was a student at the University of Virginia, for a period of two years, then for two years served as secretary to his uncle, Commodore Guest, of the United States navy. Returned to the University of Virginia and was graduated from that institution as an analytical chemist. In the meantime, after the death of his father, his mother had removed to Baltimore, and Mr. Semmes made his home with her in that city and took up the study of law. He was graduated from the Maryland Law School in 1874, and became associated with the late John H. B. Latrobe, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and remained with him for some years. His next legal association was with the late Hon. George Savage, at one time secretary to the mayor of Baltimore. The firm of Steele, Semmes & Carey was then organized, and remained unchanged for many years until N. P. Bond was admitted to membership. The membership of the firm changed a number of times in the course of years, until Mr. Semmes commenced practicing alone about 1904. His legal practice has not been confined to any special lines, but has been a large and varied one, embracing many important interests, such as the management of large estates, etc. Mr. Semmes is an Independent Democrat, but not a politician. He served as city solicitor under William T. Malster, was a member of the Water Board of the City, and is now president of the School Board, and has done a great deal to further the cause of education. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Enoch Pratt Library, is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Baltimore Bar Association, Maryland State Bar Association, Maryland Club, Bachelors' Cotillon Club, and a number of other organizations.

Mr. Semmes is a man beyond the average of intellectual power, and



John C. Loomes

of skill in his department of work. Thoughtful, but quick of discernment and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his practice. His acknowledged professional skill, his kindness of heart, his high sense of honor and noble generosity, his polished urbanity, have endeared him to all. In his intercourse with others of his profession his conduct is marked by the most scrupulous regard of the rights and feelings of others. His estimate of the character of his profession is an exalted one. It constitutes the very essence of honor, dignity, benevolence and usefulness, and in his own dealings he exhibits a living exemplification of his views. He is a very model of professional etiquette, not in its letter only, but in its purest spirit. No visionary dream of impossibilities fills his mind but, practical in all his ideas, he builds up as he journeys through life, benefiting his fellowmen and seeking to leave the world all the better for having been in it. He has always given his influence to those interests which promote culture in lines of art, which work for the Christianizing of the race, and which recognize the common brotherhood of man.

Mr. Semmes married, 1880, Frances, daughter of Nehemiah P. and Prudence Hayward, of New Hampshire, the former a member of one of the founders of the firm of Bartlett, Hayward & Company, iron founders, of Baltimore. They have three children: John Edward Jr., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Frances C.; Raphael, a student at Princeton University.

JOHN EDWARD SEMMES JR.

John Edward Semmes Jr., recognized as one of the ablest and most successful of the younger members of the Baltimore bar, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 15, 1881, son of John Edward and Frances (Hayward) Semmes, grandson of Samuel M. and Eleanor Nelson (Guest) Semmes, and great-grandson of Richard Thompson Semmes.

John E. Semmes Jr. attended the schools of Baltimore, Carey's School, Boys' Latin School, from which he was graduated in 1898, and then entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902, and subsequently pursued a post-graduate course in the Johns Hopkins University. In 1902 he entered the Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C., and was assigned to work in Texas, serving as assistant forest expert, but resigned the following year. He began reading law in the offices of Steele, Semmes & Carey, and completed his professional studies in the University of Maryland Law School, graduating with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1905. He was admitted to the Baltimore bar in August, 1904, and established himself in general practice in partnership with Francis K. Carey. On January 1, 1909, he became a partner in the firm of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes. None of the younger representatives of the Baltimore bar possess a higher professional standing. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, December 30, 1905, served aboard ship and in Cuba, resigning February 1, 1908. He is serving in the capacity of captain and paymaster in the Maryland National Guard. He is a member of the Baltimore Bar Association, Alpha Delta Phi, Clio Sophic Society, Quadrangle Club, Phi Beta Kappa, Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore Club, University Club, Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and Bachelors' Cotillon Club.

Mr. Semmes takes a keen interest in public affairs and is public-

spirited to a noteworthy degree. He is as representative as a citizen as he is professionally, and his standing in Baltimore is well assured as that of a man possessing repute, ability, integrity, enterprise, and all those qualifications most to be desired in one occupying his position. He has inherited from his father many of the latter's sterling traits and characteristics, and in his own career has proved himself the worthy son of an honored sire. He is very active in charitable work in his native city, devoting both time and money toward the alleviation of suffering. Mr. Semmes is unmarried.

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS

William Hall Harris, postmaster of Baltimore, is one of those men whose name and reputation belong peculiarly to the city. The present work would be incomplete if it failed to make a record of the lives of those men who have risen to professional eminence in the city, as well as those who, by a series of successful efforts, have gained a position in the first ranks of citizens, and contributed materially to the advancement and improvement of the city. No city on the continent can furnish so long a list of names of men who have attained distinction as doctors, lawyers, scholars and divines as Baltimore.

William Hall Harris is the son of James Morrison and Sidney (Calhoun) Harris, the former one of the leaders at the bar of Baltimore and member of Congress from 1856 to 1862. Among the ancestors of this family in the United States are Joran Kyn, an officer in the body guard of the Swedish governor of Delaware, who came to this country during the first half of the seventeenth century; William Harris, who came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania; Christopher Gist, who settled in Maryland about 1660; John Hall, who came from England and settled in Maryland about 1660; Josias Carvil Hall, a descendant of the preceding, was a colonel in the Revolutionary Army. One of the ancestors of Mrs. Harris was James Calhoun, who served as the first mayor of the city of Baltimore.

William Hall Harris was born in Baltimore, October 12, 1852. His early years were spent in the country, where he was much engaged in outdoor sports and laid the foundation for future good health. His education was acquired in a private school in his native city and also under the personal supervision of his parents in his own home. He entered the world of business with no set idea of following any particular line, and in 1867 accepted the position of clerk in a coffee importing house. He was engaged in various positions of this kind until 1872, when he was made a supercargo, and during the next two years filled the responsible position of a railway manager. By this time he had fully decided to engage in the legal profession and commenced to read law in the office of his father, being admitted to the bar at the end of two years, and has been identified with the practice of law since that time. Mr. Harris has never been an intense partisan or a personal follower of any party leader, but he has always upheld the principles of the Republican party and labored for its interests in a quiet and unostentatious manner. President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster of Baltimore, December 26, 1904, and the belief was immediately spread throughout the city that the affairs of the postal department of the city would be administered justly and wisely. His sound judgment and executive ability, his wonderful tact and address, his

culture and care in administrative matters, make him admirably fitted for this office, and the excellent results achieved under his rule, prove the wisdom of this appointment.

Mr. Harris was for many years assistant secretary general of the Sons of the Revolution, and is a vice-president of the Maryland Historical Society. He is a member of the Baltimore Bar Association, the Bar Association of the State of Maryland, the Society of the Cincinnati, the University Club, and a number of others. Few men of his day have studied more closely the public questions of the hour. His mind is well stored with information on all topics, and whether he speaks in public or in the home or social circle, it is as though from an inexhaustible storehouse within. He can summon all his powers and call them into action with an unusual readiness, and is what is generally called a natural-born orator. In his legal practice, his methodical and dignified character has won him a reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the city.

Mr. Harris married, 1876, Alice, daughter of Henry Patterson, and granddaughter of William Patterson, of Baltimore. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. The entire family attend divine service at the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Harris is a trustee.

CHARLES MITCHELL THOMPSON

Though he has not attained great distinction in public life, Charles Mitchell Thompson has done much better than the majority of public men; he has gained the confidence and respect of the whole community by honesty, fair dealing, and a modest and upright deportment, and while enjoying a good income from the profits of his business, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has impoverished none and injured none in his efforts to acquire wealth.

Charles Mitchell Thompson was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, July 6, 1869, son of George Albert Thompson, a native of Dorchester county, and Sarah Olivia Thompson, grandson of Mitchell and Celia (Webster) Thompson, natives of Dorchester county, Maryland, and descendant of a family who settled in Dorchester county in 1662. His ancestors participated in the Revolutionary war. Mitchell and Celia (Webster) Thompson were the parents of two other children, now deceased, namely: James Mitchell and Elizabeth Thompson.

Charles Mitchell Thompson attended the schools of his native county up to nineteen years of age, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at the Business College in Baltimore and Eaton & Burnett Business College. The following nine years he served in the capacity of salesman for the Smith Premier Typewriter Company. He then engaged in the office furniture business with Gugenheimer, Weil & Company, an old established house in Baltimore, and had charge of that department for a period of five years, at the expiration of which time the firm ceased business. He then served in the same capacity for four years for W. J. C. Dulany, and then, in connection with Harry R. Ruse, purchased the interest of Mr. Scherer in the firm of John O. Scherer Jr. Company, manufacturers of store, office and bank fixtures, factory, 7 to 15 Harrison street, salesrooms and office, 9-11 North Gay street, Baltimore. They give employment to seventy people, thus making it a leading industry of the city. He is a member of the Baltimore Country Club.

Mr. Thompson married, October 25, 1899, Frances, daughter of William C. Hein, a resident of Baltimore.

GEORGE ROBERTS WILLIS

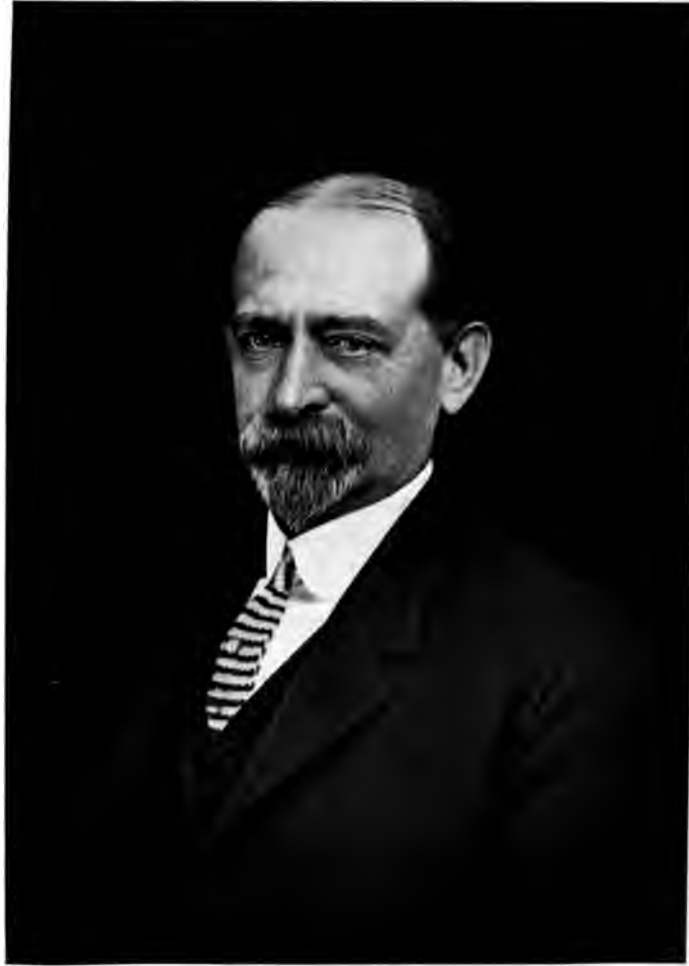
George Roberts Willis was born in Baltimore, October 31, 1851. He is the descendant of good old English stock, the first of the name to cross the ocean to this land of promise being two brothers, one of whom settled on the eastern shore of Maryland and the other founded his home in Virginia. His paternal grandfather, Leven C. Willis, was a gentleman farmer by occupation, born in Talbot county, Maryland, but later removed to Frederick county, this state. During the War of 1812, he was one of the bravest patriots who served in defense of American interests. He married Susan Orendorf, a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of this state.

John Emory Willis, father of George R. Willis, was born in Baltimore in 1824, and died, full of years and good works, in 1871. He was one of the prominent and successful merchants of the city prior to the Civil war, having developed an extensive wholesale flour and grain trade throughout this section as well as a large shipping trade with the West Indies. A man of public spirit, he gave generously of his time, talents and money in the furtherance of the civic welfare. Though a prominent member of the Democratic party, he carefully abstained from political life and would never accept office of any kind. His benefactions were large and his charities many. In 1861 he retired to his estate near Baltimore, where he lived the life of a country gentleman.

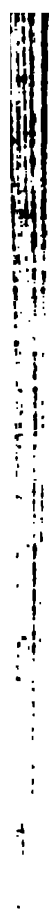
The mother of George R. Willis was Elizabeth Virginia Green, a direct descendant of General Green, of Revolutionary fame, and of a family which played an important part in the establishment and development of this state. Her father, Josias Green, was a well-known business man of Baltimore. Mrs. Willis died at the home of her only son in 1904.

George R. Willis was the only child, and his boyhood was passed among influences and surroundings which generally fall to the lot of the only child of wealthy and aristocratic parents. He received his preparatory education in Loyola College and in private schools of Baltimore. Later he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and finished his college course with honors. In 1872 he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. Some years after, his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1910 he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from this institution. His ambition was to become a lawyer, and with this idea in view, he took up the study of law at Dickinson. After his graduation from that institution he continued his law studies under the wise and able tutelage of Judge Herman, of Carlisle, and in 1873, at twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and immediately following his return to Baltimore, was admitted to practice in its courts. On his admission to the bar of this city, he entered the law office of Luther M. Reynolds, which association was terminated only by the death of Mr. Reynolds in 1905. Mr. Willis then opened offices in partnership with Francis T. Homer, under the firm name of Willis & Homer.

In Mr. Willis we find one of the most industrious students of the law, and his breadth of legal learning corresponds to the labors he performs. As a thoroughly sound and deep-read lawyer, he occupies a posi-



Geo. R. Meigs



tion in the first ranks of his professional brethren. Mild in his manners, cool in his temperament, he never loses his self-possession, while attending to the interests of his clients. Having mastered the most difficult problems of jurisprudence he presents them with clearness and precision.

Politically Mr. Willis has always advocated Democratic principles, and in the work of the party maintains an active interest. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, by appointment of Governor Jackson, and of the executive committee of that board; and has been since 1895, by appointment of Mayor Latrobe, a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Baltimore. He is also a member of the Harbor Board and president of the Police Board. While an alert and enterprising man, he does not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the entire exclusion of outside interests and has a just appreciation of the social amenities of life. He is one of the prominent Masons of the state, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is identified with many clubs of Baltimore, being a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, University, Baltimore Yacht and Pimlico clubs. He was, for many years, a member of the Fifth Maryland National Guard. Aside from his large and ever-growing legal practice, his business interests are many and varied. Among the financial houses, he is identified with both the Second National Bank of Baltimore and the Savings Bank of Baltimore as director.

Possessing rare natural endowments and a character above reproach, Mr. Willis has, moreover, that subtle magnetism that attracts men to him and holds them by sheer force of personality. He is one of the most attractive conversationalists and a gracious companion to young and old. Evenness and poise are among his characteristics and he is a dependable man in any emergency of life. There is nothing of *hauteur* in his makeup; nor does he stand aloof from his fellowmen with any feeling of superiority, but meets all on the common plane of universal brotherhood, and finds his friends among the "real" people of all classes and grades. Mr. Willis is devoted to his home and his family, and his private life, in its ideal domesticity, has far too few parallels in modern life. In 1881 he married Mary Hoskins, daughter of the late Joseph Hoskins, of Harford county, Maryland, and a sister of J. Sloan Hoskins, president of the Hoskins Lumber Company. Mrs. Willis is a woman of superior intellect, with a graciousness and charm that mark her as to the manor born. They have two children: Luther Martin Reynolds Willis, graduate of the University of Maryland Law School and of the Johns Hopkins University, who is now associated with his father in business and gives promise of becoming a worthy successor to his gifted parent; and Mary Willis, of Bryn Mawr, one of the most talented and charming young ladies of Baltimore. The family are communicants of the Episcopal church.

Now in his sixtieth year, in the full prime of his mental and physical powers, George Roberts Willis can look back over the years of his accomplishments and view a good life, having little to regret and much to be proud of. As he has devoted his life to a noble profession, so is he receiving its rewards. A lawyer of well-balanced legal mind, with a comprehensive grasp of law as a whole, and a statesmanlike knowledge of the purposes and possibilities of legislation; with an extraordinary capacity to see all sides of a question, he unites rapidity of thought and precision of statement. These qualities, apart from his independence of judgment, steadfastness of purpose and indomitable energy entitle him to a permanent place among the leaders of the Baltimore bar.

WILBUR WATSON HUBBARD

To have gained distinction as a manufacturer, banker or financier is usually regarded as achievement enough for any one man, but in Wilbur Watson Hubbard, vice-president of the Hubbard Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, and one of the organizers and directors of the Second National Bank of Chestertown, we find these three characters not only united, but developed to a high degree of excellence. Mr. Hubbard is a scion of the ancient family of Hubbard, which had its original home in the county of Essex, England, immigrated from England to the Colonies in 1660. Among the paternal ancestors of these brothers were members of parliament, knights, a lord chief justice of common pleas, a chancellor and keeper of the great seal, and others of distinction.

Adley Hubbard, the first of the name to arrive in Maryland, received from Lord Baltimore a patent for a large tract of land in Cecil county, known as "Hubbard's Delight," and later as "Ward's Hill."

There were five generations of this branch of the family before was born Thomas Rumbold, son of Lemuel and Mary (Rumbold) Hubbard, who married, November 19, 1859, Josephine Mason, daughter of George Watson, of Delaware. Mrs. Hubbard was a woman of most attractive personality and great elevation of character. They had two children, Wilbur Watson, and Anna, now deceased.

Wilbur Watson Hubbard, son of Thomas Rumbold and Josephine Mason (Watson) Hubbard, was born September 19, 1860, at Greensboro, Caroline county, Maryland. His early education was received from private tutors, by whom he was prepared to enter Washington College, but after leaving there he evinced, in preference to a professional life, an inclination for a business career. In consequence of this he early became a partner in the large fertilizer business established by his father in Chestertown, and on the latter's retirement succeeded to the sole proprietorship. He is also vice-president of the Hubbard Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, an organization which carries on a business of about a million dollars annually. This company was formed in 1901, when Mr. Hubbard first became identified with Baltimore. Their works are at Canton, employing about one hundred and fifty men, with machinery capable of manufacturing seventy thousand tons of fertilizer per annum, which with the Chestertown plant and the factory in Maine they are conducting one of the most successful fertilizer concerns in the country.

In this line of endeavor Mr. Hubbard is an acknowledged and undisputed leader, and at the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National Fertilizer Association, recently held at Atlantic City, was chosen president of that body. His great energy makes it possible for him to engage in a number of other activities. As one of the organizers and directors of the Second National Bank of Chestertown he has been its representative in the Bankers' Conventions, State and National, and in 1893 at the World's Congress at Chicago. He built and now owns the Imperial Hotel, and is a director of the Transcript Publishing Company and the Diamond State Telephone Company; a large stockholder in and president of the Mapos Central Sugar Company of Santa Clara, Cuba; director of the Continental Life Insurance Company of America, and the Southern States Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, he is recognized as one of those men, forceful, sagacious and resourceful, who consti-



Very truly yours.
Wilbur W. Hubbard.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates.

tute the inmost circle of those closest to the business concerns and financial interests most vital to the growth and progress of the city in which he had such an abiding confidence.

Withal, Mr. Hubbard is intensely a citizen, first, last and always public-spirited. To his personal efforts and influence was due the extension of the Pennsylvania railroad to the water front and the erection of its new station in the heart of the town. When Mrs. Hubbard, who is not less public-spirited than her husband, was one of the leaders in a project originated by the women of Chestertown for a Public Square, removing the old market house and beautifying the site with a fountain and flower beds, Mr. Hubbard contributed his time and money toward this permanent improvement to the town, and greatly enhanced property values in the business section. Mr. Hubbard is a staunch Democrat, but has never engaged actively in politics.

Mr. Hubbard married, in 1890, Etta Belle, daughter of Judge James E. Ross, of Mexico, Missouri, and great-granddaughter of Colonel William Ross, of the Revolutionary Army of Pennsylvania, a cousin of General George Ross, of the same State, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These American officers were lineal descendants of the Earls of Ross, whose heroic deeds form a part of the history of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are parents of a son and a daughter: Wilbur Ross and Miriam Warren. The latter was one of last season's most charming débutantes and is distinguished by an exceptionally winning personality, which has endeared her to a large circle of friends.

"Chester Place," Mr. Hubbard's Chestertown home, recently restored, which he occupies when not in Baltimore, is generally conceded to be one of the finest old colonial mansions on the Eastern Shore. This edifice is located in town, immediately on Chester river, and was built about two hundred years ago by Simon Wilmer, the first merchant in Chestertown, fifty years before the United States became a nation, and has been the home of many of Maryland's distinguished sons, notably James Bowers; Robert Wright, United States Senator and Governor; Judge Chambers, Chief Justice and United States Senator, and others. When this house was built Chestertown was a port of entry, and one of the sites first selected for Baltimore. The old Custom House across the street from Mr. Hubbard's residence was purchased by him in 1909 in a dilapidated condition, but in 1910 he restored it as it was originally, thus preserving one of Maryland's oldest landmarks.

Mr. Hubbard is a type of man of whom the State of Maryland is justly proud. The three leading causes of his success, an ambitious spirit, vigorous habits of industry and integrity of character, are expressed in his resolute bearing and face of kindly determination. To these causes may be added his prompt adoption of modern methods in business and a courtesy of manner which never fails to attract. His words in regard to the attainment of true success and the highest enjoyment of life are worthy of being impressed upon the mind of every youth: "Do it now," "Do as you would like to be done by," "People who never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do," and "The most delicate and sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasure of others."

The chief sources of Mr. Hubbard's inspiration have been the influence of his mother and the sympathy and counsels of his wife, the latter being one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity unerring judgment, traits of great value to her husband, with

whom she is not alone a charming companion, but also a confidante and adviser in weighty business matters.

Though a resident of Chestertown, Mr. Hubbard spends much of the year in Baltimore, which is the center of his business interests. While loyal to his home town and assiduously laboring for its improvement, he is first of all a devoted Baltimorean, and it is with peculiar pride that the city claims as her own one so long and so honorably identified with her best interests.

HON. FRANK BROWN

It is not always that a man who has served with distinction in a high office has the advantage of ancient lineage. In fact, there are not wanting those who maintain that men of action are seldom men of birth. Even if this be so, it must be admitted that Frank Brown, ex-Governor of Maryland, is an exception to the rule, inasmuch as he ably filled for four years the most exalted position in the gift of his State and the fact of his patrician descent is beyond dispute.

This ancient and distinguished family claims unbroken descent from the royal house of France through the Le Bruns, who went from that country into England with William the Conqueror in 1066, later settling in Dumfries, Scotland, where the name has been translated into Browne. In Maryland the final e was early lost. The arms and crest of the Brownes of Dumfries and the Browns of Maryland are as follows: Arms: Gules, a chevron between three fleur-de-lis or; supporters for each side, a lion argent guardant, holding in his exterior forepaw a fleur-de-lis or. Crest: A demi-lion rampant, chained.

(I) Abell Browne, founder of the Maryland branch of the family, came from Scotland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was accompanied by his two nephews, Samuel and James Browne, sons of James Browne, senior, who, it seems, was also of the party. He and his two sons settled on the island of Barbadoes, while Abell proceeded to Maryland. He appears to have borne an important part in the affairs of the Province, serving as sheriff of Anne Arundel county during the exciting occurrences preceding the transfer of the Province to King William. Finding it impossible to make collections of the levies for county expenses, and not wishing to resort to harsh measures, he used his means to meet necessary demands. The archives contain his petition for an extension of official tenure in order that he might recover his outlays, and the commissioners made an arrangement with his successor for the relief of the petitioner. Abell Browne seems to have been joined in Maryland by his two nephews, Samuel and James, and that they were all men of ability and high standing is evident from the fact that the young men were like their uncle, commissioned justices of the peace in 1678 and members of His Lordship's council in 1680. Abell Browne, in 1692, was one of the associate justices of Anne Arundel county. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Samuel Phillips, of Calvert county. By his second wife, whose name does not appear, he was the father of a son, Robert, mentioned below. Abell Browne's will, probated in 1701, states that the testator is a native of Dumfries, Scotland. His estate in Maryland was a very extensive one. His nephew, Samuel Browne, also became a large landed proprietor, receiving grants from Lord Baltimore.

(II) Robert Browne, son of Abell Browne, inherited the estate of



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"Harwood". This estate Abell Browne probably derived from his second wife, who was Robert's mother. Robert Browne sold this place and bought of Mr. Chapman a tract on the Patuxent, taken up by Mr. Wright and named "Wrighton". He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Tindale, who granted her "Dinah's Beaver Dam" on Herring creek. Robert Browne and his wife were the parents of five sons: Abell, mentioned below; John, Robert, Joseph, Benjamin. It is worthy of note that the name Abell—whenever it occurs in this branch of the family—is spelled as above. Robert Browne's will is dated 1728.

(III) Abell Browne, son of Robert and Mary (Tindale) Browne, settled in the neighborhood of Sykesville. He nullified, by a case in chancery, the sale of "Harwood" by his father, and in 1786 sold his interest in the estate to Rachel Dorsey. He married Elizabeth ———, by whom he had a son Samuel, who was one of the "Minute Men" of Governor Thomas Johnson. His second wife was Susannah ——— and their children were: Elias, mentioned below; Moses; Ruth, married Thomas Cockey; Rebecca, who became the wife of George Frazer Warfield. Five members of the Browne family, presumably belonging to different branches, were killed in the Revolutionary war.

(IV) Elias Browne, son of Abell and Susannah Browne, married Ann Cockey, and their children were: Thomas Cockey, mentioned below; Stephen Cockey, who served as a lieutenant on the Canadian frontier in the War of 1812 and died from consumption brought on by exposure; Elias, who was elected to Congress; William. Elias Browne, the father, died in 1800, while still a young man.

(V) Thomas Cockey Brown, son of Elias and Ann (Cockey) Browne, married Susan Snowden, and they were the parents of the following children: Lewis H.; Stephen Thomas Cockey, mentioned below; Prudence Patterson.

(VI) Stephen Thomas Cockey Brown, son of Thomas Cockey and Susan (Snowden) Brown, was born in November, 1820, and became one of the foremost agriculturists of the state, giving much attention to the raising of fine stock, particularly Devon cattle, for which he was noted throughout the United States. He was one of the founders of the Maryland Agricultural College and was instrumental in organizing the Maryland State Agricultural Society. Being a man of vigorous intellect and unbounded energy, he became a leader in the political affairs of his day and several times represented his county in the State Legislature. He was a Presbyterian in religious belief and founded Springfield Church. His sister married George Patterson, brother of Elizabeth Patterson, who was the first wife of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the famous Napoleon by whom he was made King of Westphalia. Mr. Brown married Susan Ann, daughter of Wesley and Mary Ann (Browne) Bennett, by whom he had two children, one of whom was Frank, mentioned below. Mr. Brown died in December, 1876, his life having been one of great usefulness both as a man and a citizen.

(VII) Frank Brown, son of Stephen Thomas Cockey and Susan Ann (Bennett) Brown, was born August 8, 1846, on "Brown's Inheritance", an estate of his father, near Sykesville, Carroll county, Maryland. This estate the future Governor inherited from his father, also receiving from Florence, daughter of George Patterson, his uncle by marriage, a fine farm of over two thousand acres, called "Springfield", thus becoming one of the largest landowners in the State.

Governor Brown was educated in the private schools of Carroll and

Howard counties and in Baltimore, but early in life began to work on the farm, his father's ambition being to make him a first-class agriculturist, an ambition which was gratified, Governor Brown being considered one of the best farmers in the State. Some years ago he sold the greater part of his land as the most suitable site for the new State Insane Asylum, but up to that time his farm was regarded, in all its appointments, as one of the finest in Maryland, having been brought to this state of perfection by the personal exertions and attention of the owner. As a young man, Governor Brown was for some time employed in the agricultural implement and seed house of R. Sinclair & Company, Baltimore, and a few years later made his first political appearance as clerk in the State tobacco warehouse in this city. This position he held for six years under Governors Bowie, White and Groome. In 1875 he was elected to represent Carroll county in the House of Delegates and was re-elected in 1877, serving on several important committees during the sessions of the General Assembly. At the close of his second term he declined further re-election.

During the presidential campaign of 1884, Governor Brown was treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, and took an active part in the contest, staunchly supporting Grover Cleveland, of whom he was a warm admirer. It was thought that the success of the Democrats at this election was largely due to the efforts of Governor Brown. He was at this time a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on the part of the State, a position which he held for several years and which he resigned when, in 1886, President Cleveland tendered him the appointment of postmaster of Baltimore. He held the office four years and through his vigorous efforts a number of reforms were introduced, among which was the establishment of the United States mail package box, now in general use all over the country, and also the cart-collecting system. The new post-office building was erected during his administration, its facilities being greatly increased by the particular attention which he bestowed upon its internal arrangement and equipment.

It was during this period that the public spirit which is so marked a characteristic of Governor Brown manifested itself in the attention which he paid to agriculture. In 1880 he was elected president of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Society and immediately thereafter he began to give evidence of remarkable organizing and executive ability. He infused new spirit into the State Fairs held under the society's auspices and few public movements were started which did not enlist his hearty support. He retained his office until 1892 and during his period of service new life and energy were imparted to agricultural pursuits in Maryland, owing to his thorough knowledge of the subject and his enthusiasm for the cause.

While discharging his duties as postmaster his executive abilities became conspicuous, and were recognized in the autumn of 1887 when he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the gubernatorial nomination. Although unsuccessful he made a strong race, and in 1891, when the question arose as to who should be the next Governor of the State, the people throughout Maryland at once centered upon him as the man best suited for the position. When the Democratic State Convention met at Ford's Opera House, July 30, 1891, Frank Brown was unanimously nominated for Governor, and on November 3 he was elected, carrying the State by the largest majority given since the war. He was inaugurated at Annapolis, January 13, 1892, succeeding Governor Jack-

son, and continued in office until January 8, 1896, when he surrendered the reins of government to the Hon. Lloyd Lowndes.

Governor Brown's administration was characterized by several events of great public importance which revealed his large business ability and his marked power to take the initiative at critical moments. Of these events, the Frostburg strike, which occurred in 1894, was perhaps the most momentous. He instructed the sheriff of the coal district to organize a posse of one hundred men and to do his best to keep the situation under control, but to call upon the State government instantly if he found the strike gaining headway which would overwhelm him. At last came a telegram appealing for aid, and by the Governor's carefully arranged plans the Fourth and Fifth Maryland Regiments, with ranks almost filled, were ready to start for Frostburg by four o'clock on the afternoon of the day on which the call had been received at eleven o'clock in the morning. With the break of day the miners awoke to find their town filled with troops and posted with warning proclamations. Governor Brown went to Frostburg and personally treated with the strikers. His attitude was firm but friendly, and as a result of his wisdom and decision order was at once restored, many lives were saved and the destruction of much property prevented.

Another event of his administration in which his action evinced, perhaps, an even higher degree of courage than that displayed in the Frostburg strike, was the affair of the eight negroes convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Chestertown for the murder of Dr. Hill. Four of the prisoners were mere boys who had been lured into the crime by their older companions. The matter was brought to the attention of the Governor by their friends and by some of the best people of the county who thought it unjust to punish these boys in the same manner as the actual murderers. The Governor made a quiet examination into the matter, but was not satisfied, and went to Kent county to investigate the affair, spending a day at the jail in Chestertown and having all the negroes brought before him. He then returned to Baltimore and ordered Captain Cadwallader, with a squad of policemen, to proceed on the State ice-boat "Latrobe" to Chestertown and bring the four youths to Baltimore. The boat left this city in the afternoon and in order to get to Chestertown had to break ice fifteen inches thick in the Chester River, causing the people in the vicinity to think that she was sent to break a channel in the river, one of the impressions the Governor wished to create. The boat arrived at Chestertown about two in the morning and Captain Cadwallader and his squad proceeded quietly to the jail, awakened the sheriff and displayed the order of the governor. The prisoners were delivered to them and were safely conveyed on the ice-boat to Baltimore. The whole transaction was carried out so smoothly and quietly that the people of the Eastern Shore were not aware of the departure of the four negroes until the latter were safe in this city. Governor Brown was for a time severely criticised by the people of Kent county for his act of mercy, the sentences of the youthful prisoners being commuted to life imprisonment, but as time rolled on and the excitement died away all saw the wisdom and justice of the proceeding. To-day Governor Brown has no stronger friends nor stauncher supporters than the people of Kent county.

While discharging his arduous official duties, Governor Brown served as ex-officio president of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, of the House of Correction, of St. John's College of Annapolis, Maryland, of the State Board of Education and of the Board of

Public Works. During his four years' term he was called upon to appoint eight judges, his selections including Judges Boyd, Henderson, Roberts, Wickes, Richie, Revell, Lloyd and Page. His administration was generally regarded as a complete success and it was said of him that he came out of office as popular as when he went in.

Shortly after the expiration of his term, Governor Brown was elected president of the Baltimore Traction Company, an office which he held for two years, during which time he wrought great improvements in the affairs of the company. In order to give attention to his own private matters and the management of his large estate, he resigned, and although often solicited to take charge of many large interests in Baltimore he has been compelled to decline.

Governor Brown is a member of a number of clubs, chief among which are the Maryland, Baltimore and Elkridge Hunt. He has been for years a trustee and one of the principal supporters of Springfield Church, founded by his father.

Governor Brown married, December 23, 1879, Mary (Ridgely) Preston, widow of Horatio Preston, of Boston, and daughter of David Ridgely, a representative of a distinguished Maryland family. Mrs. Brown died in 1895, leaving two children, Frank S. R., and Mary R., wife of Alfred E. Dietrich, of New York. Since the death of his wife Governor Brown has taken less interest in his beautiful estate in Carroll county and has spent much of his time in the city or abroad. He is a very close observer and his frequent trips to Europe are a mental stimulus as well as a means of recreation and refreshment.

Governor Brown has filled, most ably and worthily, the high office of chief magistrate of Maryland, and it is the hope and expectation of many that he may, at no distant day, be recalled to Annapolis. But the result of the coming election, let it be what it may, can in no way affect Governor Brown's relation to the people of his native State. As a wise ruler, a far-sighted and patriotic statesman, above all, as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, his place in their hearts is unassailable and, whether or not he again fills the gubernatorial chair, he will be always known among them as "Governor Frank Brown".

THOMAS FOLEY HISKY

In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, Baltimore has a long list of legal practitioners, the oldest firm in this profession in the city having been established in 1819 by Edward Hinkley. Thomas Foley Hisky is a member of the firm which succeeds that so established. He is of German ancestry on the paternal side and English on the maternal, and has inherited a number of the admirable traits of these nations, notably the thoroughness and accuracy which characterize all that they undertake, and which have contributed not a little to the success which has attended the career of Mr. Hisky.

Joseph Hisky, the direct ancestor, came to America from Vienna in the early part of the nineteenth century, and took up his residence in Baltimore. He engaged in the manufacture of pianos, establishing the first factory for this purpose in the city of Baltimore, and resided there until his death.

John F. Hisky, father of Thomas Foley Hisky, also resided in Baltimore. He married Matilda L., daughter of William Bennett Shipley, of

ilmington, Delaware. Mr. Shipley served in the War of 1812, and was a son of Samuel Shipley, a soldier of the Revolution, and a grandson of William Shipley, a native of Leicestershire, England, who came to Delaware with the Swedes and Finns who colonized that State.

Thomas Foley Hisky was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 22, 1865. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, subsequently attending the Baltimore City College, from which he was graduated fourth in a class of twenty-one, in 1883. Having decided upon the legal profession as his life work, he commenced the study of law in the office of Hinkley & Morris, then composed of Edward Otis Hinkley and John T. Morris, the firm which had succeeded the Mr. Hinkley mentioned above. Messrs. Hinkley and Morris were the most prominent lawyers of their time, and under their able supervision Mr. Hisky studied and was enabled to pass the severe and thorough examination with honor. He was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, November 1, 1886, remaining with the firm with which he had studied. In 1888 he became an associate of the firm of Hinkley & Morris, and upon the death of Mr. Morris, the present firm of Hinkley, Spamer & Hisky was formed.

As a business man Mr. Hisky is quick to see an emergency and equally quick in formulating a plan to overcome it, and he takes high rank among his professional brethren. His interests are numerous and varied. He is a director in the Central Savings Bank of Baltimore, and of some other corporations. His political opinions are those of the Democratic party, and although he has never sought public office, he has fulfilled several public trusts to which he was appointed. By appointment of Mayor Hooper he served as a member of the Commission in City Charities, and by appointment of Mayors McLane and Mahool, he was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Baltimore City Jail, who also have charge of the reformatories in the city of Baltimore, with which it has contracts. As one of the two referees in bankruptcy for Baltimore City, he has been very efficient since 1898. He is connected with several charitable institutions, and is a member of the Board of Federated Charities. He is past chancellor of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, having served as president of its State Council, and was secretary of this Council for a period of fourteen years. Shortly after its organization he became a member of the Catholic Club, was a member of its board of governors and a member of the committee which established its present home. Other organizations with which he is connected are: Maryland Historical Society, Bar Associations of the City of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland, the American Bar Association, German Society of Maryland, University Club, Royal Arcanum, Children's Aid Society, Young Catholics' Friends' Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Alumni Association of the Baltimore City College of which he has served as president.

Mr. Hisky married Hannah T., daughter of George McClelland, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and for many years a resident of Baltimore. They have had six children. Personally Mr. Hisky is a popular and highly respected citizen. An eloquent and witty and convincing speaker, the arguments he advances are so liberal and broad-minded that his opponents invariably have a hard battle to fight, and in the majority of cases he remains the victor. He is most practical in the application of the knowledge he has acquired, and has done much to further the growth of Baltimore in various directions.

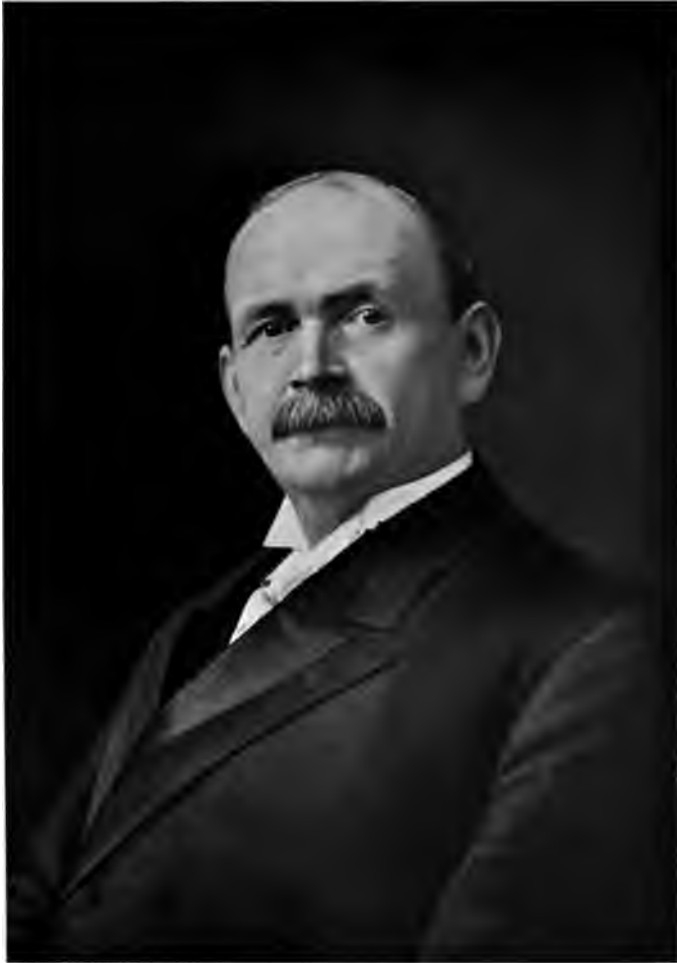
AUSTIN L. CROTHERS

Of all the distinguished men who have shed lustre upon the State of Maryland none has a better record, or a stronger hold upon the affections of the people than Austin L. Crothers, Governor of Maryland, who has fought his way up to his present responsible position earnestly and manfully, but having become a leader, he still remains one of the people, and thus he is one of the best examples of the self-made men of our times.

Austin L. Crothers was born at Conowingo, Cecil county, Maryland, May 20, 1860, son of Alpheus and Margaret Aurelia Crothers, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. He was educated in the public schools and at West Norringham Academy. He taught school for a time in Cecil county, Maryland, and subsequently entered the law department of the University of Maryland, whence he graduated in 1890. He began the practice of his profession at Elkton. He had a natural inclination toward politics and soon took an active part in public affairs. In 1891 he was elected State's Attorney for Cecil county by a large majority, and in 1897 he succeeded his brother, Charles C. Crothers, who had been candidate for Attorney-General of Maryland in 1895, in the Senate of Maryland. In his first session, that of 1898, the Senate was Republican, but there was a strong Democratic minority which was led by John Walter Smith, Joshua W. Hering and Austin L. Crothers. In this session Mr. Crothers was the author of the bill to suppress the Agricultural Fair's race course evils of Cecil county, and was the proposer of the bi-partisan police bill for Baltimore, whose consideration resulted in an all-night session of the Senate; the measure failed in the House. At the following session the Democrats regained the Senate, Mr. Smith was Governor, Dr. Hering comptroller of the treasury, and Senator Crothers chairman of the finance committee and leader of the Senate. His leadership was wise, able and unchallenged, and as chairman of the finance committee he did admirable service for the State by keeping down appropriations to the utmost limit in his power. In 1902 and again in 1904 Mr. Crothers was nominated for the Senate, but was defeated by reason of factional differences within the party. All this time he was the leader of his party in Cecil county and exerted a wide influence in the politics of the State. In 1906, when Judge Edwin Brown died, Governor Warfield appointed Mr. Crothers to succeed him as associate judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland. On August 8, 1907, Judge Crothers was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention in Baltimore.

He began his campaign by going quietly around through the State, meeting the people at county fairs and other non-political meetings. On September 19, 1907, the formal notification of the candidates took place at Lyric Hall in Baltimore and this was made the occasion of a great Democratic meeting, over which Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll presided, and Senator Rayner made the notification speech. The convention which nominated Mr. Crothers had adopted resolutions which contained the following:

Maryland offers many and great attractions to worthy and industrious foreigners who desire to become American citizens, and we favor energetic measures to encourage and promote the introduction into our State of bodies of immigrants of good character who will actively contribute by their diligence and industry to the improvement and development of our agricultural resources. The work of construction and improvement of our public roads, already so well begun, should be steadily kept up until, as the result of regular and judicious expenditure, there shall exist in Maryland a system of public roads as good as that to be found in any of our sister States.



Arthur L. Crookens

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This plank at once attracted the attention of Mr. Crothers and he made up his mind to distinguish his administration by the improvement of the material condition of the State. In his speech at the Lyric he said:

I believe it is entirely practicable by wise economy and forethought and without increasing the burdens of the people to carry out a scheme of public improvements consisting chiefly of the establishment of good roads through every section of the whole state, so that every class and community of our people may have an equal share of them. Such a system of improvement would not merely add to the convenience, prosperity and wealth of all the people, but would be a constant and growing source of increase of the taxable basis of the state. It would furnish, without any advance in the rate of taxes, the financial resources for the continued development of the material interests of the people and for the strengthening of all the foundations of their progress.

Mr. Crothers was taken ill at the Lyric Hall meeting and took no further part in the campaign. Nevertheless he was elected by eight thousand majority and was inaugurated January 8, 1908. In his inaugural address he again adverted to the subject of the improvement of the material condition of the State. He said:

I am earnestly in accord with the opinion expressed by the Democracy in its recent platform, that the fullest opportunity should be given for putting the Oyster Culture law of 1906 into complete, practical operation, and that there should be no attempt of any sort to destroy or weaken its efficiency. Whatever legislation may be appropriate to strength the efficiency or to more fully effectuate the objects of the measure in question ought to be supplied by the General Assembly. No thoughtful citizen can fail to realize that the barren bottoms of the Chesapeake Bay may, by assiduous cultivation, be converted into a vast treasury for the people of the state, which shall serve to supply them with food, employment and wealth, and which may in time furnish such revenues to the state as will enable it, without laying taxes on the people, to provide public improvements in every part of it, as well as other advantages to its inhabitants. I desire next to approach a subject with which I shall seek to closely and unremittingly identify the administration which I am about to begin. In the speech in which I accepted the nomination of the Democratic party for governor, I declared: "I believe that it is entirely practicable by wise economy and forethought, and without increasing the burdens of the people, to carry out a scheme of public improvements, consisting chiefly of the establishment of good roads through every section of the whole state, so that every class and community of our people may have an equal share of them. Such a system of improvements would not merely add to the convenience, prosperity and wealth of all the people, but would be a constant and growing source of increase in the taxable basis of the state. It would furnish, without any advance in the rate of taxes, the financial resources for the continued development of the material interests of the people and for the strengthening of all the foundations of their progress. I think that the time is at hand for public men and leading citizens of Maryland to take the lead in a deliberate movement to make the most of the rich and magnificent resources of our Commonwealth, to develop them to the greatest possible degree and to carry the state forward along commercial, industrial and agricultural lines until it is in the very van of the progress of the whole country." I reassert here and now those purposes, and as the first and most important step in their accomplishment a system of good roads, ramifying uniformly through every section of the state, should be established. We should take this up as a prime object of our policy, and we should consummate it as thoroughly and expeditiously as possible. The Court of Appeals of the state has decided that such a work is constitutionally feasible and that the state may pledge its credit to effect it. The first step will be the provision of finances for the undertaking. There is no reason why the state, which is now out of debt, should not issue bonds to defray the immediate expenses of such a scheme of public improvements. This has been done in other states with the most beneficial and satisfactory results. As suggested in the above quotation from my speech of acceptance, the issuance of such bonds would not really impose any substantial burdens of taxation upon the people, because the improvements, themselves, traversing every part of the State, would so enhance the value of property that there would practically be no additional burden by way of taxes upon anybody.

In carrying out the policy here outlined, Governor Crothers gave his hearty co-operation with the General Assembly in formulating the admirable road law of the State under which the work of highway improvement was begun and which appropriates five million dollars for the purpose. His experience in public office as State's Attorney, as State Senator and as Judge admirably equipped Mr. Crothers for the duties of the executive office. He knew how to gain the confidence of the Legislature and he exerted a strong influence over it which was always directed to the enactment of good laws and in opposition to bad ones. In 1908 he was sent by the Democratic party as a delegate to the National Convention at Denver and there he succeeded in incorporating in the national platform of his party his views upon the improvement of highways or post roads by Federal aid.

The administration of Governor Crothers has dealt conspicuously with matters which would appeal to the sentiment of the people throughout the Union. Prominent among them has been the purification of elections. This was done by the preparation and passage of a Corrupt Practices Act, which is conceded to be one of the finest, if not the finest, in the country. At the same time he has been the foremost champion of direct primaries, whereby all candidates are to be named by the people themselves. In addition to the Good Roads law, already mentioned, other leading features of the administration were the Reassessment law, the new Corporation law, the Banking law, and the State care of the insane. But, most of all, the administration has been marked by Legislation directly in the interests of the people, of which the Public Service Commission bill is a leading example. His message sent to the Legislature shows that upon such great questions as the tariff, States' Rights and constitutional limitations upon the Federal government, Governor Crothers is a Democrat of the most orthodox type, whose principles accord strictly with the doctrines of Jefferson, Tilden and other historic apostles of Democracy. He is a member, ex-officio, of many boards, such as those controlling various institutions. This is done that he may keep in touch with all matters in which the State is interested, as well as watch the many avenues through which the State's money is expended. His name has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of the United States by men in Washington who are prominent in national affairs.

In addition to the vast responsibilities and duties devolving upon him as the chief executive of the State, Governor Crothers finds time to devote to matters of less importance, serving in the capacity of director of the National Bank of Elkton. He is a member of the Maryland Club. As the man and the citizen he is yet to be viewed from another standpoint. Of large and liberal views in all matters of business, full of enterprise, and believing much in push and perseverance, he is always found in the van of every movement looking toward the accomplishment of real and practical good. He possesses the rare gift of inspiring his followers with an enthusiasm that never wearies nor is mercenary. Especially do the young men take service under him and do an incredible amount of work out of their sheer inclination and because of the influence he exercises over them.

The personal habits of Governor Crothers are simple. He is fond of outdoor life, but his recreation consists almost solely of walking and driving. He is wholly free from ostentation or display, and his manners are frank, genial and kindly. He possesses in no small degree that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit itself, yet manifests

itself with dynamic force in all human relations, to differentiate its possessors from the commonplace. He is charitable to an extent altogether disproportionate to his means. Add to these qualities a sleepless energy, a perfect system of detail, an intensity of purpose that never takes anything for granted, and a boldness in planning and a rapidity in execution, and one has a fair idea of Governor Crothers.

JOSEPH G. PANGBORN

"The empire on which the sun never sets" has now a two-fold significance—the world-wide British Dominion, and the world-embracing Power of the Railway, which brings in touch "every nation and kindred and people and tongue." The men to whom is intrusted the control of this mighty and well-nigh magical force wield, in every land, a power incalculable and beneficent. Baltimore, the seat of the administration of one of the great ramifications which form a manifold link between two oceans, claims as her own one of its special representatives—Major Joseph Gladding Pangborn, special representative of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The name of Pangborn owes its origin to the picturesque little village of Pangbourne-on-the-Thames, a great resort for artists and anglers. The latter go thither to fish in the bourne called "the Pang," one of the best known trout streams in England. The earliest mention of the place appears to be in the charter of King Berhtwulf, of Mercia, in 844. It also occurs in Domesday Book, and two centuries later confronts us in the Hundred Rolls. The spelling of the name has undergone the changes to which every ancient patronymic is invariably subjected with the lapse of time. The former syllable appears to have been originally a personal name, while the latter signified a stream.

Wilhelmus Pangborn, father of Joseph Gladding Pangborn, and son of Wilhelmus and Alida (Van Wie) Pangborn, was a native of Albany, New York, and on his mother's side belonged to one of the oldest families in the State. He married Ruana Gladding, whose ancestry is given below, and their children were: Joseph Gladding, mentioned below; James; George; and Ruana. Mr. Pangborn was engaged in business in his native city until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the volunteer service of the Union Army, and died in 1863, from wounds received at Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia.

The Gladding family, from which the mother of Joseph Gladding Pangborn was descended, is of very ancient origin, bearing arms with the motto, "*Cavendo tutus.*" The primitive ancestors of the race were Scandinavians of the name of Montpicket, who dwelt for many years in an old castle situated on the wild and rugged coast of Norway. It is stated that the women of the family were noted for their beauty and wit, and that the bravery, intelligence and wisdom of the men were of such high order that they were recognized as leaders in the many military expeditions of their countrymen. Rolph, a young Norwegian chief, appealed to them for assistance and advice in a military expedition into France, and was counselled by them to renounce the policy of bloodshed and plunder. Rolph heeded their advice, and in time succeeded in compelling King Charles to cede formally to him the province which from that day has borne the name of Normandy. Two members of the family, Charles and Henry, accompanied Rolph on this expedition, and at its close Charles settled in Nor-

mandy, becoming one of the greatest barons of the province. Among his descendants none were greater than Louis and Robert Montpicket, who were followers of the renowned Duke William, and in his conquest of England fought gallantly at his side. In the battle of Hastings, Louis was killed, but Robert lived to see William crowned King of England, and received from him some of the confiscated estates of the Anglo-Saxons as a reward for his services. He settled in Essex, and during his life held that and an adjoining shire as a baronage from the king. His son, Charles Gemon (Gemon being the Norman French of Montpicket), who had a great barony in Lincolnshire, was the father of two sons. From his elder son, William de Montpicket, descended the barons of that name, whose seats were at Overstead, Essex, and Montpickettown, London, of which city the Montpickets were standard-bearers, or military chiefs in time of war. The younger son, Alared, who retained his father's surname of Gemon, had large estates in Essex and Middlesex and was a member of the king's privy council. His only son, Matthew, born in 1185, was for many years the king's chamberlain. Matthew had one son, Ralph Gemon, father of William Gemon, who had two sons, James and Godfrey. James was born in 1205, was councillor of Richard II., and founder of the great line of Gemon which holds estates to this day in Essex, Suffolk and Derby. Godfrey, the younger son, surnamed de Cavendish from his estate in Cavendish, was the father of Roger Cavendish, who married the Duchess of Newcastle, by whom he had one son, Sir John Cavendish, chief councillor. Sir John was connected by marriage with the Percivals and Hastings, and was the father of two sons, Richard and Hugh. Hugh had no issue. Richard had one son, Osbert, who, having quarrelled with his family, renounced its name, and took the name of his estate, Gladesfer, as a surname, a custom by no means uncommon at that time. The name Gladesfer was probably used to designate a glade, or open place in the forest. Osbert's only son changed the name to Gladewin, and his immediate descendants transformed it to Gladwin. The name has been further changed to Gladon, Gladdon, Gladding, Glading, Gladdin and Gladen.

John Gladding, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1640, in England, and in 1660 arrived at Newburyport, Plymouth Colony, being then twenty years old. In 1666 he married Elizabeth Rogers. After King Philip's War he moved to Rhode Island, and in 1680 settled with his wife and four children in Bristol, his being one of the first white families there. He assisted in founding the town and was one of the seventy-six electors at the first town meeting in September, 1681. Seven generations in direct descent from John Gladding were born and reared in Bristol, and of the heads of these seven generations, six died in Bristol and the seventh in New York State. Their descendants are scattered all over the country, and it is said that no Gladding has yet been found in the United States whose ancestry could not be traced to the original John Gladding. It is proposed to erect in Bristol a monument to the Gladding family near the spot where rest the bodies of the original progenitors of the race in America. A member of the Gladding family writes: "This monument might well be termed the Monument of the Seven Johns." It is an unusual fact that for six generations the head of the family was named John, the name borne by the immigrant ancestor. To this ancestor Longfellow refers in one of his poems.

The last John Gladding, born in 1739, was the great-grandfather of Joseph Gladding Pangborn. His grandfather was Joseph Gladding, who was born October 17, 1764, and married Rhoda, daughter of Benjamin

and Hannah Chittenden. Their daughter Ruana married Wilhelmus Pangborn, as mentioned above. Joseph Gladding was a resident of Albany, New York, where he died in 1856.

Joseph Gladding Pangborn, son of Wilhelmus and Ruana (Gladding) Pangborn, was born April 9, 1848, in Albany, New York, and attended the public schools of his native city. He was a type of the normal, healthy, active boy, no student, but keenly observant, and deriving much from the atmosphere of culture in which his childhood was passed. His mother was a woman of exalted character, and her influence in the moral and spiritual realm was the strongest he ever knew, and had most to do with moulding his personality and creating his standards. His boyish ambition was to be a surgeon, but at the age of fourteen, inspired by the example of his father, he entered the service of the Union Army as a drummer boy, enlisting in the Forty-fourth Regiment New York Infantry. Later he served as a private in the Eighteenth Regiment New York Cavalry, remaining over two years. He was mustered out in 1865, but afterward served in Texas, expecting to be summoned to assist in driving the Austrians out of Mexico. The regiment was not, however, engaged in active service, and in 1866 he returned to Albany.

His school days were over, but he had learned much, young as he was, by experience, and the literature most influential in forming his character had been the Bible, current magazines and daily newspapers. He now became a court reporter on *The New York Times*, holding this position for two years, and then entering the reportorial department of *The New York Tribune*, where he served for another two years. At the end of that time he went to Chicago with John McCulloch, on *The Republican*, remaining until 1871, when he went to Kansas City, becoming identified with *The Kansas City Times*. In 1876 he severed his connection with this paper and entered upon his railroad career by going to Topeka, Kansas, and associating himself with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The first year he made a specialty of advertising in the land department, and the next year was on the staff of the general manager, May 1, 1880, he came to Baltimore and entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the capacity of general advertising agent. Later he became assistant general passenger agent, a position which he held for several years. From 1890 to 1892 he perfected the unparalleled historical exhibit made by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, serving during the exposition period as president of the Associated American Exhibitors. He was afterward president of the Associated International Exhibitors at the St. Louis Exposition. After the close of the Chicago Exposition he organized the World's Transportation Commission, at the head of which he studied railway development in Great Britain and on the continent; also in Africa and all parts of Asia, including Siberia and Manchuria, traveling on sledges for five thousand miles in the two last-named countries. He subsequently traversed Russia, Turkey, Greece and Asia Minor.

These activities of Major Pangborn have not prevented him from identifying himself with public movements in Baltimore, usually as chairman, marshal, or in some other executive position. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. He belongs to the United States Geographical Society, the Maryland Historical Society, the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Photographers' Club and the Municipal Art League. He has always taken a keen interest in the national game of baseball, and is a member of the advisory committee of the Public Athletic League. In

politics he is an Independent, though formerly identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, but attaches no value to denominational distinctions, placing belief before creed.

Major Pangborn is the author of the following works: "Picturesque Baltimore and Ohio," 1883; "The World's Railway," 1894; and "The Cross or the Pound—Which?" 1900. He hopes to complete a "History of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," and to make the historical Railway collection shown at the Chicago and St. Louis Expositions the nucleus of a railroad institution.

Major Pangborn married, May 4, 1871, Mary Emma, daughter of John Wise and Almeda (Reese) Crouse, the former of German and the latter of Welsh ancestry. Mr. Crouse traces his descent from an ancestor who came from the Palatinate, and he also belongs to a branch of the family of Governor Wise, of Virginia. He himself was born in Pennsylvania, but resided in Lima, Ohio, where he was a large speculator and importer of tea and coffee. Major and Mrs. Pangborn are the parents of the following children: Mary Cavendish, now the wife of Donald Mirrielees, of Surrey, England, only son of Sir Frederick and Lady Mirrielees, and grandson of Lady and the late Sir Donald Currie; Robert G., a graduate of Cornell University, and a mechanical engineer; Morrison; and Josephine, the latter a popular member of Baltimore's younger set, noted for her wit and vivacity. Both the sons give evidence of having inherited no small share of their father's ability. Mrs. Mirrielees, who is a very beautiful woman, was, before her marriage, one of the belles of the Monumental City, and an artist of merit. She is fond of outdoor sports, and accompanied her father on many of his journeys. Her independence and love of adventure—qualities characteristic of the typical American girl—were strikingly exemplified when she left the luxuries of a private car in the sand desert of Persia, and, for the sake of novelty, guided a locomotive across that dreary plain. Major Pangborn and his wife and daughter traveled in three special cars tendered by the Czar of Russia, and were entertained by Russian officials at every point at which they touched. Mrs. Pangborn is a woman of many social gifts, and is one of Baltimore's most popular hostesses. Major Pangborn, while not indifferent to the social amenities of life, finds his chief recreation as a devoted disciple of Izaak Walton, spending all his vacations near rivers and streams where fish are plentiful.

Major Pangborn, as a humanitarian, has many and varied interests, and one of the strongest of these is the interest he has always taken in boys, especially those of his home city. He has a Boys' Club of some three hundred members, meeting twice a week during six months of the year. The club is for working boys, and its purpose is expressed in its name: H. H. H.—Help Him Help Himself. The keynote of the club is: Respect yourself, and you will command the respect of others. Major Pangborn believes that if a boy can be brought to an appreciation of what it means to respect himself, he will make his way in what he undertakes.

That the public work of Major Pangborn has been and will continue to be of varied value, none can doubt, but who shall say in what character he will be found to have rendered the greater service to mankind—as an energetic official of the great Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, or as a resident of Baltimore, endeavoring to educate and uplift the citizens of the future?



F. A. Kuvshinov

FRANK A. FURST

The work of the pioneers is not ended. Our forefathers who hewed down forests, spanned rivers and blasted rocks in their labor of transforming the wilderness into a place for human habitation, have yet left something for their descendants to accomplish. There is much of "the forest primeval" still to be redeemed. A leader in this work is Frank A. Furst, president of the Maryland Dredging & Contracting Company and one of Baltimore's most honored German-American citizens. The work recently undertaken by Mr. Furst's company, that of draining the Everglades of Florida, will rank among the colossal achievements of the twentieth century.

Mr. Furst was born December 30, 1845, in Baden, Germany, and was but three years old when brought to this country by his parents, whose only son he was. His father, Christopher Furst, was obliged to flee from his native land because of his connection with the Revolutionaries of 1848. He settled with his family in Baltimore, and there the son received his education, attending St. Michael's Parochial School, on the corner of Lombard and Wolfe streets. The family lived at Fells Point, and it is with some pride that Mr. Furst now recalls the fact that he was brought up in the mansion which was the first house built on this neck of land and was occupied by Thomas Fell, in whose honor the section was named. It was not long after the death of his father, which occurred in 1852, that Mr. Furst was obliged to commence the serious business of earning his own living. Thus it will be seen that he is entitled, in the fullest sense of the term, to be called a self-made man. For a few years he was employed at various trades, always distinguishing himself by his cheerful discharge of duty, his aptitude and his strict honesty and spirit of faithfulness.

At the beginning of the Civil war Mr. Furst hastened to offer his services to the government of his adopted country, enlisting in the Union army and serving throughout the conflict in the topographical engineering department. He was an active participant in the battle of Bull Run, during which engagement he was wounded. After his discharge from the army he went West to seek his fortune, spending a short time in St. Louis, Missouri. He left that city for Fort Bennett, Montana, with a supply train which was attacked near Snake river by a band of hostile Indians. There was a fierce battle, the white men finally succeeding in repulsing the savages, but not before sixteen of the party had been killed and several wounded. Mr. Furst received a wound in the leg and was taken back to St. Louis, where, after his recovery, he was for a short time engaged in the elevator business.

At the age of twenty-one he once more found himself in Baltimore, where he became an inspector in the grain trade and held a number of other responsible offices in connection with grain elevators. He became manager of the Northern Central Railway elevators, a position which he resigned December 31, 1901, after holding it for thirty years. During this period he came to be regarded as one of the best judges of grain in the country. He is entitled to the distinction of having run the first elevator south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Subsequently Mr. Furst became interested in dredging, with which he is connected at the present time. He has been for a number of years president of the Maryland Dredging & Contracting Company, an organization surpassed in magnitude and enterprise by few in the country. They have

been engaged in work in every harbor on the coast south of Boston, Massachusetts. Among their more important achievements may be mentioned the following: Dredging the channels leading to Baltimore, and those approaching the harbor at Norfolk, Virginia, this work being done for the United States government; assisting in dredging away Smith Island; dredging the storage lakes leading into the reservoirs which supply Baltimore with water; draining Jamestown Exposition grounds; draining Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.; dredging the Spring Garden's channel; and deepening the Delaware channel. About two years ago Mr. Furst reclaimed four hundred acres of valuable land at Cape May, and at present the company is engaged in dredging eight miles from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, and four miles of the barge canal at Utica, New York. At the time of the Spanish-American war the company was called upon to drain with all possible speed a channel at the Norfolk navy yard for the War Department. They are about completing a Federal government contract in the cypress and gum swamps of North Carolina, which has entailed the digging of a ship canal sixteen miles in length between the Neuse River and Beaufort, and expect to finish this immense work in the contract time of two years. In addition to his office as president and director of the Maryland Dredging & Contracting Company, Mr. Furst holds the presidency of the Furst-Clark Construction Company, a subsidiary organization. In October, 1910, the latter company purchased the entire equipment and good-will of the International Contracting Company of New York. In the hands of Mr. Furst these different organizations are so many implements for the accomplishment of great designs, implements wielded and controlled by the mind and will of a master.

Among the contracts upon which the allied companies are at present engaged, the most important is the digging of what is known as the Cape Cod Ship Canal, which will extend from Buzzard's Bay to Cape Cod Bay, a distance of sixteen miles, and be sufficiently wide and deep to accommodate the largest sea-going vessels. Before this work was intrusted to Mr. Furst's management there had been four ineffectual attempts to dig the canal, but now, at the end of a year, it is so far advanced that the companies are absolutely confident of its successful completion in the three years allotted to them for the purpose. One of Mr. Furst's most conspicuous characteristics is the habit of accomplishing what he undertakes. He was the lowest bidder for the work on the Panama Canal. Had the government awarded him the contract the work would, perhaps, have been completed sooner.

In June, 1910, Mr. Furst was given the contract for an enterprise which, when completed, will be the greatest achievement of its kind ever attempted in this country. This is the drainage of the Everglades, Florida, a colossal project, and upon its accomplishment, Mr. Furst may truly say that he has doubled the area of the State. It was through his indefatigable efforts that this contract was awarded to his company, there being about forty other concerns in all parts of the country who were anxious to undertake the work. An idea of the magnitude of the enterprise may be formed from the following facts: The Florida Everglades are one hundred and sixty by eight miles in extent, reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, there being in round numbers eleven million acres of land, an area equal to Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware. It will be necessary to dredge about twenty-five million yards, about six million, five hundred thousand yards of which are of rock, this adding greatly to the expense and difficulty of the work, which will cost about

four millions of dollars. The present plan is to build seven canals, each to be from forty to one hundred and twenty-five miles in length, from forty to fifty feet wide, with a depth of water of from eight to twelve feet, thus enabling them to be navigated by the average river steamer. When Mr. Furst went to Florida to secure this enormous contract for his company, he was suffering from an attack of bronchitis, which it was thought would be benefited by a trip to Europe upon his return. His elation over the success of his efforts had, however, so beneficial an effect upon his general health that he abandoned all thoughts of a sea voyage for the time being. The mere idea of this herculean task was to him a restorative and an inspiration.

The equipment of the company is unsurpassed by that of any similarly engaged concern in the world. They have ample capital at their disposal, and the most improved machinery, towboats and scows. Their engineers and mechanics are all men of proven skill and experience, and their host of laborers is kept constantly and systematically employed. The officers of the company, who have all been prominent in the development of Greater Baltimore, are: Frank A. Furst, president; Seymour Mandelbaum, vice-president; John T. Daily, secretary; and Edwin Warfield, treasurer. From its inception, Mr. Furst has been the leading spirit in the enterprise, and the nerve and energy he has displayed in its interests seem practically inexhaustible.

While Mr. Furst has always been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, he has invariably and consistently refused to accept a paid public position, although he has been tendered all the offices in the gift of the city and State. He has strongly warned his party that it was necessary to have the revised city charter passed by the Legislature and submitted to the vote of the people, that this was absolutely imperative, because, otherwise, the Democratic party would be weakened. The integrity of Mr. Furst has never been called into question, and he requires that any organization with which he is connected shall be, not in fact only, but also in name, "without fear and without reproach." As a member of the board of directors of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, he called the attention of the other members to the fact that the company must be above suspicion in all its dealings, and that a policy must be adopted which would prevent all possibility of talk of improper expenditure. He has on his desk three miniature china monkeys, the gift of Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, which he especially prizes. One little figure has its hands clasped tightly over its mouth, another has them held over its eyes, while the third has its fingers stuffed into its ears; the messages they bring are: "Speak no evil, see no evil, hear no evil"; and Mr. Furst says that to him they serve as a reminder of Faith, Hope and Charity. Determined that no suspicion shall be cast upon his own conduct or that of those connected with him, he is the last to entertain it in regard to that of others.

After the destructive fire of 1904, Mr. Furst was among the foremost of those who agitated plans of restoration and he nobly devoted his time and money to the realization of these projects. He was at the head of the Dock and Sewerage Loan commissions, and is connected in various capacities with the following organizations: National Dredge Owners' Association, of which he has been president since 1895; president of the Assurance Savings Association; president of the Wilmington Dredging Company; director in the Canton National Bank, Fidelity Deposit Company, Metropolitan Savings Bank, Columbia and United States Dredging and Mining

Company and the Western Maryland railroad; president of the board of directors of the Maryland Penitentiary; director of Continental Trust Company; vice-president and director of United Railway Company; president and director of Arundel Sand and Gravel Company; treasurer and director of Degnon & Cape Cod Construction Company; president and director of American Dredge Owners' Association; president and director of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Dredge Owners' Association; director of the Fidelity Trust Company; director of the Scott Coal & Coke Company; director of the Big Vein Pocohantas Coal Company.

Devoted as Mr. Furst is to business, his leisure hours are spent for the most part in his home at Walbrook, in the society of his wife, a most amiable woman of culture and refinement. He has had, for many years, a great desire to revisit his native land, and on one occasion had his passage engaged, but at the last minute abandoned the project. His reason for this was that Mrs. Furst, owing to her great dread of a sea voyage, would be unable to accompany him, and he shrank from leaving her a prey to anxiety during his absence. Mr. Furst is an ardent admirer of Dickens, and after a day of strenuous application to business finds few things so conducive to relaxation and repose as a chapter in "Our Mutual Friend," or "A Tale of Two Cities," those being his favorites. Of his familiarity with the works of the great humorist, he frequently avails himself with telling effect, using many an apt quotation

"To point a moral or adorn a tale."

Mr. Furst is one of the men who do the large things of life. His work is with the primal forces of nature, controlling and directing them, compelling them to minister to the needs of the human race, to render the world more and more the abode of civilization, to further the interests of universal progress. While such labors as these are for the present, still more do they concern themselves with the future. They are among the things that endure. The results that will surely flow from them are incalculable in extent and power. They change the face of the earth and influence its history. In contemplating them, one is reminded of the roads and bridges built by the Romans in the countries which they subjugated, monuments of strength, some of which remain to this day, serving the purposes for which they were designed. The labors and achievements of Mr. Furst do indeed greatly benefit his own generation, but their full fruition will bless those that shall come after him. His works will follow him.

FRANK STRADDON CHAVANNES

Frank Straddon Chavannes, president of the Builders' Exchange and in all civic movements a practical worker, is a leader of ability and sagacity among young and progressive men. Mr. Chavannes is of French extraction, his paternal ancestors having immigrated from France to the island of Jamaica, West Indies, probably at some period during the eighteenth century. It was there that his grandfather, Charles Chavannes, was born, in the town of Kingston, and on his native island he is understood to have passed his entire life.

Lino L. Chavannes, son of Charles Chavannes and father of Frank Straddon Chavannes, was born at Kingston, Jamaica, where he engaged in mercantile business, leading, otherwise, a retired life. He married Julia A.,

daughter of Robert S. and Ann Elizabeth (Brown) Henderson, the former born in Ireland of Scotch parents, and the latter in Jamaica. Mr. and Mrs. Chavannes were the parents of the following children: Cecil C., with the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia; Mary L., married George E. Probest Jr.; Frank Straddon, mentioned below; Una M., married Walter Finlay. The death of Mr. Chavannes occurred in 1877, and his widow is now living in Baltimore.

Frank Straddon Chavannes, son of Lino L. and Julia A. (Henderson) Chavannes, was born December 4, 1870, about three miles from Kingston, Jamaica, and received his early education at a collegiate school in that town. About 1884 he came to this country and entered Newton Academy, Baltimore, taking a general course, and leaving in 1886 to attend the Maryland Institute, where his studies included mechanical engineering. He remained three years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of drafting, drawing and all the other branches of the profession. In 1889 he entered the service of Bartlett, Hayward & Company as timekeeper and receiving clerk, and from this position worked his way up through all the departments, acquiring an invaluable fund of knowledge and experience and establishing a reputation for fidelity and all-round thoroughness which won for him the recognition of an appointment as purchasing agent.

This position he retained until 1902 and then, feeling desirous of a wider field for action in which he might put into practice the knowledge gained during these years of preparation, he organized the Chesapeake Iron Works and built the large factory which now stands on the corner of Severn and Bayard streets. Of this firm, which has now one of the most extensive plants in the State, Mr. Chavannes has been, since its organization, president and treasurer. In 1909 he became president of the Builders' Exchange which, under his direction, has greatly increased in membership and influence and is rapidly gaining a national reputation on account of its interest in building contracts in nearly every State in the Union and also in government work. Mr. Chavannes is quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, finding pleasure in the solution of a difficult business problem, perceives almost before it presents itself an emergency of any kind, and instantly devises a plan to meet it.

Mr. Chavannes sees a great future for Baltimore and in every way open to him testifies that he is ready to do his part in its advancement. Certain it is that in his position as head of two great industrial organizations he has done his part in spreading the name and fame of the Monumental City. In politics he is an Independent voter, in local elections supporting the best man and in National elections voting for the Republican candidate. He affiliates with Concordia Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels and belongs to the men's club connected with the church.

Mr. Chavannes married (first) November 17, 1894, in Baltimore, Kate Clara, daughter of George F. Probest, who died October 3, 1897; (second) October 19, 1900, in Baltimore, Alma M., daughter of Charles L. and Laura V. (Pearson) Applegarth. Mr. Chavannes is a man of very domestic tastes and since entering upon his arduous duties as president of the Builders' Exchange has resigned all his club memberships, concentrating his energy on his business and spending his leisure hours at home in the congenial companionship of his charming wife.

He is regarded as one of the sterling men in his section of the city; in every relation of life an upright, honorable man, advocating progressive interests with a ready recognition of one's duties and obligations to his fel-

lows. As a citizen he has been loyal in support of all measures calculated to benefit the city and promote its rapid and substantial development. Many, in watching his career, have asked, "What is the secret of his success?" We give his answer in his own words: "Elements of success consist in having proper ground work in education and persistence in effort in any walk of life. That is to say, at the age at which a young man engages in business to-day, he is not prepared to decide what his vocation will be, but he should take advantage of every opportunity and prepare himself for bigger things."

That Mr. Chavannes has been prepared, none who know him can doubt; that larger things have come to him his record bears witness; that he will have greater opportunities still is a "foregone conclusion"; what he will make of them belongs to the region of splendid possibilities.

FRANCIS DENTON GAVIN

Dr. Francis Denton Gavin, whose recent death was a severe loss to the city of Baltimore and the medical profession in general, was a man beyond the average of intellectual power, and of skill in his calling. Thoughtful, but quick of discernment and prompt in action, he was particularly successful in his practice. In his intercourse with his professional brethren his conduct was marked by the most scrupulous regard for the rights and feelings of others, and his estimate of the character of his profession was exalted. It constituted the very essence of honor, dignity and benevolence, and in his own dealings he was a living exemplification of his views. He was, in truth, a very model of professional etiquette, not in its letter only, but in its purest spirit. He went further than the mere requirements of the ethical code, and was always anxious not merely to act honorably toward a professional brother, but to serve him if he could, to advance his interests, and to increase his claims to public estimation and confidence. He scorned the tricks of the profession and those who practised them, and to the junior members of the faculty he was particularly kind and generous, making them at once feel that he was one in whom they could wholly confide.

Dr. Gavin was born in Sabrevois, Canada, July 18, 1854, and died at his residence, No. 16 East Lafayette avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, August 23, 1910. He was the son of Rev. Daniel and Lucy Cornelia (Stevens) Gavin, the former, rector of the English Church at Sabrevois, the latter a native of New York City. His elementary education was acquired partly in Canada and partly in America, and he became a student in the University of Maryland, from the Medical Department of which he was graduated in 1874, and then took some special courses at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. It was not long after his graduation that he was appointed as resident physician and general superintendent of the Church Home and Infirmary, North Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland, and so successful was he in his management of this useful and admirable institution that its usefulness was greatly extended and its growth was rapid. Dr. Gavin retained the management of this until his resignation in 1908, a period of thirty-five years, when the demands of his private practice made it imperative that he should devote more time to that branch of his service. His work in connection with the Church Home and Infirmary made him known throughout the country in medical circles, and while his duties here and in connection with his private practice did not permit him to participate actively in social affairs, Dr.



Dean or Elders

Gavin was nevertheless recognized as a man of genial disposition and cordiality, and he won friends wherever he went. It is thought that the throat affection which resulted in his death was contracted in the discharge of his professional duties, as he never considered his personal risk when there was the barest possibility of relieving the suffering of some fellow mortal.

Dr. Gavin was a member of the American Medical Association and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He had always been deeply interested in the work of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at his death the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector emeritus of Old St. Paul's Church, who had for many years been a personal friend, and the burial was in Greenmount Cemetery. Among the honorary pallbearers were many of the most prominent residents of Baltimore. Dr. Gavin was a true citizen, interested in all enterprises which had for their object the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided, as a member of various associations, by his influence and means. Around his home he shed a benign influence which was at the summer evening's glow upon the land, which the morning and noon had brightened and blessed. When he died he left a record of which his family and friends are justly proud.

Dr. Gavin married, October 15, 1889, Georgia (who survives him), daughter of the late John Randolph Ridgely, of Baltimore, a woman of most estimable character, and noted for her charities.

FREDERICK W. FELDNER

Frederick W. Feldner, whose recent tragic death at what was apparently the zenith of a most successful career, was not alone a severe blow to those connected with him by the ties of blood and friendship, but was a calamity which affected the entire city of Baltimore in many directions. He was so closely identified with many of the financial interests of the city, as well as with numerous public and private charitable enterprises, that the vacancy left by him is an unusually large one and one which it will be extremely difficult to adequately fill.

Mr. Feldner was born in Baltimore, June 7, 1865, and his career is one of the most successful in the annals of this city. His rise in the business world was a remarkably rapid one, as at the time of his death, August 9, 1910, he had attained wealth and a high position in the community in which he lived. As a very young man he took up the study of law. Warden John F. Weyler, of the penitentiary, was one of the politicians of influence in South Baltimore at that time, and through his influence Mr. Feldner was appointed to a position in the Naval Academy, but did not enter. Later he entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated with honors. He immediately established himself in the practice of his profession and was retained by a number of building associations, especially in the southern section of the city, the practical experience he had gained of the building line earlier in his career being of inestimable value to him. In connection with the cases he was called upon to conduct in this direction, he became interested in real estate affairs, and in association with Francis E. Yewell erected many houses in various parts of the city. Until the May preceding his death, Mr. Feldner had been the president of the Cape May Real Estate Company and an officer of the Cape May Hotel Company. The Cape May enterprise consisted of filling in about four square

miles of land about this popular resort, constructing a harbor, building the Cape May Hotel and arranging for the sale of the building lots.

While a large share of his time and attention was necessarily given to these affairs, Mr. Feldner, whose offices were in the Fidelity Building, Baltimore, was one of the best known of the city's attorneys. He was instrumental in incorporating some of the big breweries and ice companies of Baltimore, was retained by a large number of other corporations, and his legal knowledge in this direction was in such demand that he had made a specialty of corporation law. His associate in his legal activities was Henry C. Weaver, who was also a personal friend. In addition to his legal practice Mr. Feldner was interested in various capacities in a number of business enterprises, among which may be mentioned: Treasurer of the Maryland Dredging Company; treasurer of the Furst-Clark Dredging Company; treasurer of the Furst-Clark Construction Company; president of the Baltimore County Water Company; director of the Continental Trust Company, the Fidelity and Deposit Company, the Fidelity Trust Company, and the German Bank; receiver for the Fentress-Medairy Company. He was a supporter of the Democratic party, but had never been active in political matters until Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield was a candidate for the governorship, when Mr. Feldner accepted a position as member of the committee which was managing the Democratic campaign. Although he was defeated at that election, the efforts of Mr. Feldner were productive of good results, as was evidenced by the results of four years later. Mr. Feldner held the office of consul for the Republic of Colombia at Baltimore.

He married, January 23, 1888, Mollie, daughter of George and Doris Rausch, the former, now deceased, was a builder and had been associated with Mr. Feldner in a number of business transactions, the latter living on Parkwood avenue, near Fulton avenue. Mrs. Elizabeth Feldner, stepmother of Mr. Feldner, lives at 2315 West North avenue. Doris, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Feldner, who was in her twenty-first year, was married, June 9, 1909, at Mount Doris, the Feldner country home, to Fritz L. Mergenthaler, who was born in Baltimore, 1883. He was the son of Ottmar and Emma Mergenthaler, and a brother of Eugene, Herman and Pauline Mergenthaler. His father was the inventor of the linotype, which revolutionized methods of composition in newspaper offices.

The terrible accident which caused the death of Mr. Feldner resulted also in the death of his wife, his daughter, son-in-law, and the chauffeur of the automobile in which they were touring, when it collided with a locomotive at a grade crossing at Mill's Lane, near Cape May, New Jersey. The deaths of all were presumably instantaneous. The tragedy cast a gloom over the entire city; the flags of the Maryland Dredging Company were immediately placed at half mast, as were those of the other corporations with which Mr. Feldner had been identified, and the officers of these bodies, at specially convened meetings, passed resolutions deploring the loss they had sustained. Mr. Feldner was not alone one of the best attorneys of the city, informed in every branch of his calling, but he was a man of wide and diversified reading, and a deep thinker. He was devoted to the interests of the city in which he lived, and constantly endeavored to remedy its defects, improve its existing good points and create new ones. His charities were large but unostentatious and known only to those whom they immediately concerned. He was an indefatigable worker. When asked by his friends to what he principally ascribed his success, he would reply: "Work and constant application." In manner he was gentle, modest and courteous, with a fund of innate refinement which made him ever welcome and acceptable. It is al-

most needless to speak of his public spirit and energy. When Ex-Governor Warfield was informed of the death of Mr. Feldner, whom he valued highly as a personal friend, he said:

"Never in my life have I been so shocked and grieved. I was closely associated with Mr. Feldner in large business matters and came to have the highest regard for his worth. His judgment was of the soundest, and his associates relied upon him to a large extent in many transactions of great importance. They always found him resourceful, considerate and capable. The city loses by his death a most useful citizen, since in that respect there was practically no limit to his value. He was of the kind all too rare in any city, and Baltimore will soon realize his loss. He was of the type that represents the best in civic affairs, and had he lived he would have taken a large and important part in public affairs, to the good of the whole community. Personally he was a gentleman of the highest character. He had a wide circle of sincere, steadfast friends and was regarded by all who knew him as a man whose friendship was well worth while. His kindness and regard for the welfare of others endeared him to hundreds of persons. His family was a devoted one. I knew all the members of it well and they were charming." Frank A. Furst, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, said:

"Baltimore has lost a most valuable citizen in Mr. Feldner, and I have lost a dear friend. What Mr. Feldner did helped this city and other cities. All of his work was constructive along the lines which ennoble the worker and the work. I had known him for twenty years and during that time he had become one of my dearest friends. I cannot fully express my deep sense of loss and sorrow." Augustus M. Denhard, a lifelong friend, said: "I studied law in Mr. Feldner's office and he has been at all times one of my dearest friends. I am personally acquainted with the work Mr. Feldner had been doing and it is of the kind which merits the gratitude of all of the citizens of Baltimore. He was a modest man all of his life and was little before the public, but Baltimore has never had a more faithful citizen. His loss has affected me deeply."

The home life of Mr. Feldner was an exceptionally happy one. His daughter and her young husband lived with her parents, they were all devoted to each other and were a most congenial group. It was a home of generous hospitality. The winters were spent in the city home at No. 2444 Eutaw Place, while the summer was passed for the most part in the beautiful country home of Mr. Feldner, at Catonsville, which had been named "Mount Doris" in honor of their daughter. Mrs. Feldner was of a sweet and amiable disposition, and endowed with mental traits which made her a fitting helpmate for her distinguished husband. Her daughter, not alone inherited the admirable character of her mother, but was gifted with extraordinary personal beauty, which called forth admiration wherever she made her appearance. Their social hours were spent in intellectual pursuits and in the entertainment of their hosts of friends.

Mr. Feldner is survived by a sister, Dorothea, now Mrs. E. R. Denhard, of 1516 Mondawmin avenue, and three half-sisters and one half-brother, viz., Elizabeth Jarvis, Lena Feldner, Anna Feldner and Charles H. Feldner.

Mr. Feldner held high rank in the Masonic fraternity, having been a member of Concordia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Beauseant Commandery, Knights Templar; and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

EDGAR M. NOEL

The unqualified admiration of every visitor to the city of Baltimore has been given in unstinted measure to the architectural beauties which meet the eye in every direction. It is an undeniable fact that the magnificent structures seen on every hand are marvels, not alone of usefulness, but of beauty in every detail. While delicacy and beauty of outline are to be highly commended, as well as the quality and durability of the materials employed in the construction, these must be relegated to the background when we commence to give thought to the brains from which the ideas, the plans for these magnificent structures, emanated. In ancient times, it is true, beautiful buildings were constructed, but they will bear no comparison with those of modern times, erected of stone, steel, and that most wondrous material of all—concrete. For some time it has been used in the construction of foundations, pergolas and outdoor architecture to which it was desirable to add artistic scrolls and other designs, but it is only in very recent years that it has been used as the most important material in the construction of the huge edifices of modern times. Baltimore has its full quota of architects and builders, who have erected some of the most important buildings in the world, and taking first rank among these benefactors to humanity is Edgar M. Noel, founder and president of the E. M. Noel Construction Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Noel is a descendant of a very ancient French family which appears to have taken its name from Noailles, Normandy, France, this spelling being retained by the French branches to the present time. A dukedom was created in the family, and we find a Duc de Noailles taking a prominent part in the history of France for many successive generations. One branch of the family apparently came to England with William the Conqueror, as it is on record in the Domesday Book, and in course of time the spelling of the name was changed to Nowell. Several coats-of-arms were bestowed upon the family, and one branch, which spelled the name Noel, attained a baronetcy. The second baronet acquired, by marriage, the title of Baron of Barham. His son was granted the titles of Baron Noel, Viscount Campden and Earl of Gainsborough. Charles William Francis Noel, the third earl, is the present holder of the title. The Honorable Baptist Wriothsley Noel, a younger brother of the first Earl of Gainsborough, was a distinguished preacher of the last century. The name of Baptist has remained in favor for centuries in the French, English and American branches of this family. They were among the early colonists of Virginia, as a record exists in Essex county of the marriage of Veranda Noel and James Newman, and that a branch removed to Bedford county is shown by the record of the birth of John W. Noel in that county in 1816. He removed to Missouri, where he attained prominence in public affairs and was serving his third term in Congress at the time of his death. His son, Captain Thomas E. Noell, Nineteenth United States Infantry, also died while a member of Congress.

(I) Baptist Noel, immigrant ancestor, came to this country from England about 1700, and settled in Virginia.

(III) John G. Noel, grandson of Baptist Noel, lived in Virginia during the Revolutionary period.

(IV) James N. Noel, son of John G. Noel, was the owner of a large number of slaves in Virginia.

(V) Lemuel Marion Noel, son of James N. Noel, has now retired from business. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Morgan Burgess.

(VI) Edgar M. Noel, son of Lemuel Marion and Mary Jane (Burgess) Noel, was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, September 13, 1865. Educated in the public schools of Charlottesville, in his native county, he was apprenticed at the age of seventeen years to the trade of carpentering, and at the termination of his apprenticeship, 1886, went to Baltimore, where he accepted the position of assistant superintendent of building construction with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on the extension from Canton, Baltimore, to Philadelphia. At the expiration of one year he left this position to become expert building superintendent for individual contractors of Baltimore, continuing this for two years. In 1890 he engaged in business under his own name, establishing himself on Richmond street, near Richmond Market, and at the end of three years removed to Biddle street. In 1898 he built an office for himself at the corner of Eutaw and McCulloh streets, and in March, 1905, removed to the present commodious offices in the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Building. Mr. Noel organized the Noel Construction Company in 1902, and was chosen the first president of the corporation, an office he has held continuously since that time and for which he is preëminently fitted by reason of his executive ability and the remarkable power he possesses of overcoming unexpected difficulties with apparent ease. The operations of this company have extended all over the United States, all of the principal cities showing splendid examples of the remarkable work performed. The annual amount of business transacted is approximately one and a half millions of dollars, and among the buildings constructed by them may be mentioned: The Chicago City Hall, at a cost of five millions; the Naval Academy Building, Annapolis, costing eight millions; Naval Training Station at Chicago, three millions; First Methodist Church at Evanston, Chicago, about one-half million; the new Sewerage Pumping Station in Baltimore; the handsome addition to the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Building, Baltimore; Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, one of the largest buildings of its kind in the country, being two hundred by three hundred feet; National Cash Register and the Young Men's Christian Association buildings, Dayton, Ohio; the Navy hospitals at Chelsea, Boston, and at Portsmouth and Newport; and the Psychopathic Hospital at Boston. This is but a small number of the numerous buildings erected by the company, and they are replete with new ideas in the methods of construction.

Mr. Noel has never made especial efforts to attain public position in the community, but has always given his staunch support to the principles of the Democratic party. When Mayor Preston took office recently, however, he was thoroughly imbued with the idea of the value of the services of a man of Mr. Noel's calibre in the cabinet he was forming, and his counsel in matters of intense moment to the city interests is constantly in demand. He is a director in the Calvert Bank, an honorary member of the Catholic Club, and a member of the Merchants' Club, the Civil Service Reform League and the Mount Royal Improvement Association.

Mr. Noel married, April 1, 1891, Sadie E., daughter of Captain Rue, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They have children: Edna M., Marie Louise, Helen Rue, Mildred Burgess, Edgar M. Jr., Wilbur, Marjorie, Virginia and Eugene Merrill. One of the finest traits of character displayed by Mr. Noel is his devotion to his family and home. The latter is a charming place on Mount Royal Terrace, overlooking beautiful Druid Hill Park, and is presided over by Mrs. Noel with rare graciousness.

The physical appearance of Mr. Noel indicates his clear mind and unusual determination of character. His dark eyes are piercing in their keen-

ness, yet in their glances there is a mildness which betrays the innate kindness of heart of their possessor. His chin is square and denotes determination, a quality which has been clearly shown in his career hitherto, and gives great promise for the future. It is a fixed principle with him that "hard work and strict attention to business" are the absolutely indispensable elements to success, and he has built, and built successfully, upon this foundation. He is endowed with sufficient imagination to enable him to take an exceedingly liberal view of matters, and this combined with foresight, enables him to overlook and control the huge interests he manages. Enthusiastic as he is in business matters, he does not allow them to engross all of his time, a part of which he devotes to gunning, of which sport he is very fond. He is a member of a gunning club in North Carolina and owns a gunning boat on the Susquehanna Flats of Maryland. He and his family move in the highest circles of the social life of Maryland.

RICHARD CURZON HOFFMAN

Richard Curzon Hoffman, notably prominent in the municipal and commercial world of Baltimore, is a descendant of old colonial families.

Jan Peter Hoffman, the founder of this family in America, immigrated from Germany in 1745 and settled near Frederick City, Maryland, his son Peter removing to Baltimore, and making his home there, where his descendants have since lived.

Samuel Hoffman, father of Richard C. Hoffman, was closely identified with all important commercial ventures of his time, and was noted for his uprightness and sound business judgment. During a severe business crisis his services in assisting his fellow merchants were of so extended a nature that they later presented him with a handsome piece of silverware as a mark of their gratitude and appreciation. He married Elizabeth Rebecca Becker Curzon, daughter of Richard Curzon Jr., who was a descendant of the famous Curzons of Kedleston, in England. Among the colonial ancestors of Mrs. Hoffman were Major General John Hammond, Colonel Nicholas Greenberry and John Moale.

Richard Curzon Hoffman was born in Baltimore, at No. 1 West Franklin street, July 13, 1839. His early years were spent in Baltimore, where he was a student at the Chestnut Hill and McNally schools, two of the finest institutions of learning in the South at that time. He left school at the age of sixteen years, having decided to follow a mercantile career, and accepted the position of office boy with Gilmore Hoffman, a stock broker. He was busily occupied with the performance of his commercial duties until the outbreak of the Civil War, when all his enthusiasm was aroused in protecting the interests of the South, to which he had always been a loyal adherent. He went to Richmond, in April, 1861, and was mustered into the Confederate Army, May 25, with the rank of lieutenant in Company B. Twenty-first Virginia Volunteer Infantry, "Stonewall" Jackson's Second Brigade. Later he was advanced to a captaincy, and was with General Robert E. Lee at the time of the surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

At the close of the war Mr. Hoffman returned to Baltimore and again engaged in business. He associated himself in partnership with D. Bowley Thompson, under the firm name of Hoffman, Thompson & Company, iron merchants, and upon the death of Mr. Thompson, he continued the business



Very truly yours
Arthur H. Dickey

under the name of R. C. Hoffman & Company. This firm at present represents the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Maryland Steel Company, the Central Iron and Steel Company, the Pulaski Iron Company, the Reed Island Iron Company and the Union Mining Company. Mr. Hoffman is endowed with an unusual share of executive ability and foresight, and it is due largely to his individual efforts that the various enterprises with which he is connected are all in so flourishing a condition. He became vice-president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company in 1883, thus commencing his career as a railroad official. Ten years later, upon the death of the president, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hoffman was chosen to fill that office. The following year, J. P. Morgan, and a number of financiers representing other interests, attempted to gain control of the companies over which Mr. Hoffman presided. This was one of the severest railroad wars of the country, and was engineered by Mr. Hoffman, step by step, until the enemy was compelled to grant a truce. During this interval the values of the railroad property rose to such an extent that the shareholders were all enabled to sell at a very decided profit, and further litigation was thus avoided. The efforts and brilliant results achieved by Mr. Hoffman during this strenuous period were sincerely appreciated by the stockholders, who presented him with a very handsome silver dinner service in recognition of his services. Mr. Hoffman then retired from railroad management and devoted all his time and attention to his business as an iron merchant.

Mr. Hoffman has served as director of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank; the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company; the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company; the Old Dominion Steamship Company of New York; the Roanoke, Norfolk and Baltimore Steamboat Company; the Reed Island Iron Company; the Foster's Falls Iron Company; the Maryland Steel Company; the Security Fire Insurance Company; the Savings Bank of Baltimore; and a number of other industrial and financial companies. At present he holds directorship in the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and the Maryland Steel Company, in the latter of which he holds large interests. He is a member of the following organizations: Society of Colonial Wars; United Confederate Veterans; Society of the Army of Northern Virginia in Virginia; Society of the Maryland Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland; Bachelors' Cotillon; Country Club; Junior Cotillon; Maryland Jockey Club, and several others. He is president of the Maryland Club. Mr. Hoffman has always taken a foremost part in any measure which was for the interest and advancement of the Southern States, and has ever been on the watch to detect and defeat any movement which seemed, in the very least detail, to threaten the rights or improvements of the city. He resides at No. 1203 St. Paul street, and has his offices at No. 1300 Continental Trust Building. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Hoffman married, October 28, 1880, Eliza Lawrence, daughter of Edward Boothby and Henrietta (Mactier) Dallam, and they have had: Richard Curzon Jr., Henrietta Mactier, Elizabeth Curzon, Mary Dorothea, Wilmer, and Eliza Lawrence.

CHARLES HERMAN DICKEY

Charles Herman Dickey, president of the Maryland Meter Company, is a man of dynamic quality, a man who stands for cleanness in business and

politics, and is ever to be found in the van of any movement tending to advance the progress of his city. Mr. Dickey illustrates in himself the composite character of our American citizenship, being descended from English, Irish and German ancestors, and presenting in his temperament and disposition a combination of the masterful, forceful, intellectual and versatile qualities of these races.

The Dickeys are English, and this branch of the family was first settled in Pennsylvania, in the Colonial period, and from Pennsylvania Mr. Dickey's grandfather, George S. Dickey, came to Baltimore, in the early part of the last century. He married Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. Samuel R. Smith, a prominent man of the period. This branch of the Smith family was of Irish extraction, Samuel R. Smith being connected with James Smith, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and with Dr. Rittenhouse, a noted Pennsylvania patriot of that day. General Samuel Smith, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, who for forty years represented Maryland in Congress, divided between the Lower House and the Senate, was also of Pennsylvanian birth, and is believed to have been of the same family as James Smith, being credited to the Irish branch of the Smiths of Pennsylvania. Samuel R. Smith married Ann, daughter of Abraham Sitler, thus introducing into the family a strain of German blood.

Charles E. Dickey, son of George S. and Henrietta (Smith) Dickey, was born August 20, 1832, in Baltimore, and received his education at St. Mary's Seminary. As a young man he engaged in the stock brokerage business, being identified with several enterprises. After the close of the Civil War Mr. Dickey became interested in the manufacture of gas meters, an unsuccessful attempt having been made years before to put the articles on the market. Mr. Dickey's attention was directed to the subject by two Englishmen, Baker and Tansley, who came to Baltimore from Philadelphia. A partnership was formed under the firm name of Dickey, Baker & Company. After the withdrawal of Mr. Baker it was changed to Dickey, Tansley & Company, by which name it was known for many years.

Mr. Dickey married, in 1854, Elizabeth J., daughter of Captain Philip B. Sadtler, who came from Germany to Baltimore, and in 1812 commanded a company in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, participating in the battle of North Point. The mother of Miss Sadtler was a Sauerwein, whose family was related to the de Capitos. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey were the parents of the following children: Catherine S., wife of — Nichols; Philip S.; Charles Herman, mentioned below; Elizabeth J.; George S.; Henrietta S.; Edmund S. Mr. Dickey died February 4, 1905, at his home in Baltimore. He was an estimable citizen, characterized throughout his business career by a high sense of honor, and devoted to his family, taking great pleasure in beautifying his domestic surroundings and making his home pleasant.

Charles Herman Dickey, son of Charles E. and Elizabeth J. (Sadtler) Dickey, was born January 9, 1860, in Baltimore, and after passing through the public schools and Loyola College, entered Muhlenburg College, at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He did not remain to graduate, business reverses which befell his father forcing him to take up work on his own account at the age of nineteen. He began his business career as a clerk, and in 1882 entered the service of the firm of Dickey, Tansley & Company. He learned the business thoroughly, observed every improvement that science and invention produced, and after his factory experience was admitted as a partner in 1883. The firm has continued uninterruptedly to the present time, the style having been changed to the Maryland Meter Company. The factory

is one of the greatest of its kind in the United States and to say that Mr. Dickey made it so is but stating a simple fact. He is something more than a successful business man, he is a man who seeks difficult problems for the pleasure of mastering them, regards impossibilities as opportunities, and when he needs a rest undertakes a newer and harder task. In 1896 he became president of the company.

Mr. Dickey has public spirit and that rapidity of judgment which enables him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. His penetrating thought has often added wisdom to public movements. Above all, he loves his city, old Baltimore, and he loves it not for himself alone. He says, "Let us all enjoy prosperity, for, while all are not prosperous because one is, if we can spread general prosperity each individual will profit thereby." He initiated the movement for a greater, better, more magnetic Baltimore by offering five thousand dollars and calling on any one hundred men to put up the same amount in order to make a fund of five hundred thousand dollars for advertising his beloved city and placing her where she ought to be, in the front rank of American cities. Link by link he let out the magnificent scheme, until now every organization and every individual in Baltimore is roused to enthusiasm, working hand in hand for the welfare of the good old Monumental City. Moreover, the "boosting of Baltimore" is no "flash in the pan." It means increased opportunities for the sale of labor as well as a stimulation of sales and manufactures, so that every Baltimorean, native or adopted, rich or poor, capitalist or worker, has the same interest in the movement, and it is certainly sweeping away from the city the cobwebs of many years. As chairman of the Greater Baltimore Committee Mr. Dickey is anxious to push as rapidly as possible the preparations for the See America First Convention. News of the proposed exhibition has spread all over the country and has awakened much enthusiasm.

At the second annual meeting of the American Gas Institute, held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1907, Mr. Dickey delivered an address on "Obligations Imposed by the Possession of a Franchise," which address so clearly shows the workings of his mind and is so strong an analysis of the question under discussion that it will repay study by all seeking light on this important subject. Mr. Dickey recognized very clearly that rights granted by franchise come only by the operation of law, and exist solely by sovereign grant from the people, in whom the power rests. They are privileges and carry with them an obligation to the Commonwealth which grants them, as well as an obligation from the Commonwealth. He showed that the possession of a franchise did not grant the corporation any power outside of that specifically designated, and that each corporation should live rigidly within its rights as defined by the franchise. He recognized the duty which the holders of the franchise owed to the public, and that this duty was to be performed by a proper use, and a proper use only of the powers granted. He quoted a distinguished authority to the effect that the powers whose burdens in every time past have produced a policy of discontent and led to revolution, have been social and not political. Mr. Dickey laid down the cardinal principle for public service corporations, that the people must be treated justly. In this connection he said: "Their rights clearly do not come before the rights of the people. No announcement should be made of curtailment of service in order that dividends may be paid before the public is served; because the purchase of any property carries with it the obligations as imposed by the franchise; and by taking the people into its confidence, with the understanding that every effort will be

made to build up for their benefit, there will be coöperation and support which can be gained in no other manner." Further on he used these words: "We must not live too close to the letter of the law. We must not draw the lines too tight nor too fast, without giving due consideration to the situation; but we must make such rules as will treat with the people, showing them a broad and liberal attitude which our corporations mean to maintain." Again he emphasizes these words: "It is therefore necessary for the public service corporation employes to recognize to the fullest extent that they are not only working for the corporation, but also recognize the fact that they are serving the people from whom their corporation gets its rights and privileges." He held the position that the directors of a public service corporation are trustees not only for the stockholders, but also for the public served. He does not believe that corporations should take part in politics, and one of his sentences in this connection is worthy of being printed in letters of gold. It is this: "The corporations should not intervene in legislation; and if they do not there will be no legislative tax upon them for the purpose of extorting money." The sum of Mr. Dickey's argument was a plea for justice and obedience to law.

Mr. Dickey is a frequent contributor to the periodical press, able articles on municipal problems and kindred topics, written in a forceful, virile style, appearing from time to time over his signature. From one of these, entitled "Needs of Municipal Publicity," we quote the following strong sentence: "Keen as the competition between cities is, the era of rivalry for industrial expansion is yet in its infancy. The people are more and more coming to understand that a city cannot stand still; it must either go forward or backward. The siren song of self-sufficiency no longer lures, or if it does, it listens to the song of a Lorelei."

Politically Mr. Dickey adheres to the Democratic party and is a member of the State Central Committee of Maryland, but does not as a rule take an active part in political life. He is a member of the Maryland Club, the Merchants' Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Elkridge Hunt Club, the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Lotos Club of New York, the Lambs, and the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta. A reading man, he has always been partial to works on nature and philosophy. To this he has added a fondness for travel. These things have kept him not only in touch with nature, but in sympathy with his fellowmen.

Mr. Dickey married, November 8, 1882, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Waverly, the Rev. F. H. Stubbs officiating, Araminta Fendall Duvall, and their home is brightened by the presence of six children. For years Mr. Dickey belonged to St. John's congregation, but is now a member of St. David's, at Roland Park, where he resides.

Personally Mr. Dickey is a robust specimen of American manhood, nearly six feet in height, with a strong, aggressive face brightened by a most kindly expression. Perhaps the most obvious, if not the strongest, trait of his character is his intense individuality. No one who had ever met him could mistake any one else for him or him for any one else.

Mr. Dickey is one in whom the initiative spirit is strong. He is one of those captains of industry who, in directing business affairs, frequently of mammoth proportions and importance, contribute to the development and subsequent upbuilding of the city. He possesses indomitable perseverance, boldness of operation in his projects, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men and unswerving loyalty to friends. His self-reliance never fails him. Always willing to listen to and respect the opinions of others, when the time for action comes he acts for himself and accord-

ing to his own judgment. His accurate estimate of men has enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with employes who seldom fail to meet his expectations. His clear and far-seeing brain enables him to grasp every detail of a project, however great its magnitude. Genial and court-admirers. Mr. Dickey's dominant characteristic is patriotism, love of home, zealous on all occasions, he has surrounded himself with faithful friends and To a man of his comprehensive and, at the same time, concentrated enthusiasm, love of home is, first, love of country, next, love of the historic Line State and, finally, and nearest of all, love of his native city, dear old Baltimore.

BLANCHARD RANDALL

Among the ancient names inscribed in the annals of Maryland none stands higher, or shines with a greater lustre, than that of Randall. Four generations of this stalwart race have served the State and the Nation on the battlefield, in the council chamber and on the exchange. Blanchard Randall, the present representative of the Baltimore branch of the family, has been for more than a quarter of a century prominently identified with the financial interests of the Monumental City and with a number of her educational and benevolent institutions.

Thomas Randall, founder of the American branch of the family, came from England early in the eighteenth century and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, where he became a large landowner. He was a member of the Court of Justices in the Northern Neck of Virginia. He married Jane Davis, daughter of a Virginia planter, and they became the parents of fourteen children, of whom the youngest was John, mentioned below.

(II) John Randall, son of Thomas and Jane (Davis) Randall, was born in 1750, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and in 176— went to Fredericksburg where he placed himself under the tutelage of Mr. Buckley, an architect and builder, who designed and constructed many of the most celebrated Colonial residences and public buildings in Virginia and Maryland. In 1770 John Randall removed to Annapolis with Mr. Buckley, whom he assisted in the construction of part of the present State House and where he engaged in business as an architect and builder, designing and erecting several of the most admired specimens of Colonial architecture in that city, among which was the mansion now known as the Lockerman or the Harwood house, on Maryland avenue. During the years preceding the Revolution he was an earnest upholder of the rights of the colonies, but never advocated any measures which he deemed opposed to strict principles of integrity. In 1774, when the act of Parliament, "blocking up the port of Boston," had so exasperated the inhabitants of Annapolis that they resolved in a general meeting to oppose the collection of debts due by the colonists to British subjects, John Randall was among those who signed and published their individual protests against this first act of repudiation. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was a merchant in Annapolis, and entered the army under a commission from the governor and council as State clothier, and as a commissary under a resolution of the Continental Congress. In these capacities he served with the Maryland Line in the different Colonies and many of his letters to the governor of Maryland are now in the State archives. At the end of the war he returned to Annapolis where he engaged in business during the greater part of the remainder of his life. He was appointed by President Wash-

ington, collector of the Port of Annapolis, after declining to leave Annapolis to accept the same position at the Port of Baltimore, which position, or that of navy agent, he held until his death, which occurred in 1826.

He married Deborah Knapp, of Annapolis, by whom he became the father of fifteen children, eleven of whom arrived at years of maturity. His widow survived him many years, receiving a pension from the government in recognition of the Revolutionary services of her husband. She died in 1852, at Annapolis, having reached the venerable age of ninety years. Their sixth son and fourteenth child was Alexander, mentioned below. The records of the elder sons, and one daughter, are briefly outlined as follows:

John (2) Randall, eldest son of John (1) and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, was born in 1788, in Annapolis, and died in that city in 1861, leaving no descendants. He was a farmer and also a partner with his father in the firm of Randall & Son. He married Eliza Hodges, of Anne Arundel county, who survived him some years.

Thomas Randall, second son of John (1) and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, was born in 1792, in Annapolis, and died in Washington in 1877. He was a graduate of St. John's College, in his native city, where he also studied law in the office of the elder Chancellor Johnson. In the War of 1812 he entered the army of the United States as a lieutenant, was severely wounded and captured in a battle on the frontier, near Niagara, and taken to Quebec, whence he made a remarkable escape in the depth of winter, but was recaptured and held as a hostage till the close of hostilities. On the disbanding of the army he was retained as captain of artillery, but in 1820 resigned and engaged in the practice of law in Washington. He was appointed by President Monroe, special agent of the United States, on important service in the West Indies during the prevalence of piracy among those islands. In 1826 he was appointed one of the three judges of the Supreme Court of the territory of Florida where, after serving his term, he remained, devoting himself to planting. After a time he resumed the practice of law, in Tallahassee, in connection with his nephew, Thomas H. Hagner. During the Seminole War he served as adjutant-general to Governor Call, his experience and knowledge of the Indian character and of the country proving especially valuable. He married Laura, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Wirt, and survived her many years, leaving three daughters and a large number of other descendants. He was a man of remarkable determination and coolness, of fine address and grace of manner, and of great versatility of talent. He was widely read, had great powers as a conversationalist and was a forcible and polished writer.

Daniel Randall, third son of John (1) and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, was born in Annapolis, and died in 1851, in Washington. In the War of 1812 he was in active service as a volunteer, and in 1820 was commissioned as paymaster in the regular army, remaining in that corps of the service until his death. He served in the Indian wars and in the Mexican War under General Scott. He was highly esteemed and Fort Randall, then on the frontier, was named after him as evidence of his universal popularity. At the time of his death he was in charge of the pay department of the army as assistant paymaster-general.

Henry K. Randall, fourth son of John (1) and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, was born in 1793 in Annapolis, and died in Washington in 1877. Early in life he entered the United States navy as a midshipman, but shortly afterward resigned and served in the militia during the War of

1812. Later he was an officer in the custom house at Baltimore, and was afterward an agent of the government in closing up the affairs of the Choctaw Nation in Georgia. He was for many years chief clerk of Revolutionary pensions in the treasury department. He married Emily, daughter of Thomas Monroe, of Washington, who survived him with two daughters, Mrs. William B. Webb and Mrs. Henry Elliott. He was a large real estate holder in Washington, and did much to advance the prosperity of that city.

Richard Randall, fifth son of John (1) and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, was born in 1796 in Annapolis, and died in Monrovia, Africa, in 1829. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and served several years in the South as a surgeon in the United States Army. He afterward practiced his profession in Washington, where he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College. He was one of the founders and the president of the African Colonization Society and finally went to Liberia as governor. He was the first white man to ascend the St. Paul River, hitherto unexplored. Attacked soon after by the malignant fever of the country, he had almost recovered, when he learned that a number of immigrants from the United States were suffering from the lack of proper medical attendance and, leaving the healthy hill country, he hastened to the coast to their assistance. The exposure and fatigue were too severe in his enfeebled condition, and he fell a victim to his zeal and humanity. He was a man of uncommon talents and acquirements and his premature death closed a career that promised great distinction and usefulness.

Frances Randall, daughter of John (1) and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, married Peter Hagner, for many years first auditor of the treasury. Their son, Alexander Burton Hagner, born July 13, 1826, was one of the leaders of the Maryland Bar, and took a prominent part in the political affairs of the State, serving as a member of the House of Delegates. In 1879 he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia, and held that position until his resignation in 1903.

Burton Randall, seventh and youngest son of John (1) and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, was born in 1805, in Annapolis, and graduated as a physician from the University of Pennsylvania. He entered the United States Army as an assistant surgeon and served on the frontier in the Seminole, Creek and other Indian wars, and was with the army in Mexico under General Scott, his valuable services being especially and favorably mentioned in the report of his immediate commander, General Twiggs. During the Civil War he had charge of the hospitals at Annapolis and Fort Hamilton, and at its close received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." In 1869, having reached the age specified by law, he was, at his application, retired from active service, and thenceforth resided in Annapolis. He married Virginia, a niece of General Zachary Taylor, who survived him with three children.

(III) Alexander Randall, sixth son of John (1) and Deborah (Knapp) Randall, was born in January, 1803, at Annapolis, and was educated at St. John's College from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He studied law in his native city and there practiced his profession for more than half a century. During the last twenty-five years of that period his nephew, the Hon. Alexander Burton Hagner, was his partner. In 1833 he was appointed by Chancellor Bland, auditor of the Court of Chancery and held that office until 1840, when he resigned. In 1841 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress by

the Whig voters of the double district of Baltimore City and Anne Arundel county, his colleague being the Hon. John P. Kennedy. While a member of the House and of the committee on the District of Columbia, he prepared and reported to the House a bill to introduce into the code of the District, which was then governed by the laws of Maryland and Virginia, all such suitable and important amendments of their laws as had been enacted in those States since the separation of the District, and found to be valuable improvements. These amendments have since all been adopted into that code. During the violent discussions in that Congress on the right of petition, which began or fomented the estrangement between the North and the South, and finally led to the Civil War, Mr. Randall, with a few Southern members, united with those from the North in maintaining the constitutional right of petition, and in opposing the twenty-third rule of the house, which abridged it. In 1851 he was elected one of the delegates from Anne Arundel county to meet in convention and form a new constitution for the State of Maryland. He there introduced a number of very important measures and was for a short time president pro tem. of the convention. He was also chairman of the committee that closed its proceedings and superintended their publication. He united early in the movement of the people to elect General Taylor, President of the United States. He was chosen a delegate from Anne Arundel county to the State Convention which met in Baltimore to nominate General Taylor, and was elected its president. In 1864 the Union party of Maryland elected Mr. Randall Attorney-General of the State, under the constitution of that year, which office he continued to hold until it was vacated by the new constitution of 1867. He was an active and unwavering Union man throughout the Civil War and the reconstruction period, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that met in Philadelphia in 1872 and nominated General Grant for President.

In 1877 he retired from the practice of law and was elected president of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis. He was in early life elected a trustee of St. John's College, and ever gave to his alma mater his active and cordial support. He, with other zealous friends of primary school education, organized in Annapolis the first primary school in the State under the original law of 1825, and for many years as clerk, trustee or commissioner of these schools, gratuitously aided the cause of education. He was active in all plans calculated to advance the interests of the city. Owing to his efforts prompting the measure, the laws establishing the Annapolis Water Company and the Annapolis Gas Company were enacted, and the plan carried into practical and successful execution. He was for many years president of both the above mentioned companies. He was one of the active promoters and directors of the city's first railroad company (the Annapolis & Elkridge) and telegraph company. He took an early and active part in the temperance movement, and was for many years president of the State Temperance Society. During many years he was a vestryman of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church and acted as delegate to diocesan conventions, several times serving as a deputy from Maryland to the General Convention. He was a trustee of the General Theological Seminary and a member of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College.

Mr. Randall married Catharine Wirt, who died in 1853, survived by five children, among whom was John Wirt Randall, mentioned below. Catharine Wirt was the third daughter of William Wirt, whose career is too well known to need repetition here. The world knows how he rose.

by his own efforts, from a position of obscurity, to be the brightest ornament and most brilliant orator of the Maryland Bar, and upon his death in February, 1834, bequeathed to his native State and to his country an honored and a stainless name. In 1856 Mr. Randall married Elizabeth Philpot, only daughter of the Rev. John G. Blanchard, assistant rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, one of the most prominent younger divines of the Monumental City, whose efforts and influence were distinctly powerful, not only in the building up of his church, but in deepening and extending the religious life of the community. By this marriage Mr. Randall became the father of seven children, among them, a son, Blanchard, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Randall occurred November 26, 1881, at his home in Annapolis. "He rests from his labors and his works follow him."

(IV) John Wirt Randall, son of Alexander and Catharine (Wirt) Randall, was born March 6, 1845, at Annapolis, graduated from Yale University, and in 1868 was admitted to the Maryland Bar. He was soon after appointed registrar in bankruptcy for the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, by the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, who had been a student in the office of William Wirt (Mr. Randall's grandfather), while Mr. Wirt was attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Randall served three terms as counselor of the city of Annapolis, one term in the House of Delegates and four terms in the Senate of Maryland, during the last term as its president. On the retirement of his father from the firm of Randall & Hagner, Mr. Randall succeeded him as a member of that firm, in which he subsequently associated with himself his brother, Daniel R. Randall, the firm becoming Randall & Randall. He is fond of historical studies and has contributed a number of papers and addresses on such subjects. In 1899 he was selected by the city of Annapolis to deliver an address on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement, and the passage of the religious toleration act, and delivered in the hall of the House of Delegates, an address which was published by the city in pamphlet form, and was much admired for its scholarly and historical ability.

(IV) Blanchard Randall, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Philpot (Blanchard) Randall, was born November 12, 1856, in Annapolis, Maryland, and in 1874 graduated from St. John's College in his native city. He then entered the counting-room of the firm of Spence & Reid, afterward Spence, Montague & Company, importers of sugars and coffees, remaining there until 1878. In that year he became associated with the firm of Gill & Fisher, grain exporters, and in 1883 was made a member of the house. In 1890-91 he was elected president of the Baltimore Corn Exchange, and in 1900 was chosen president of the Board of Trade, being re-elected to that position in 1901. In 1902 and 1903, he served as president of the National Board of Trade.

Mr. Randall is identified with many prominent financial institutions, being a director of the Safe Deposit Company, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, the First National Bank and the Savings Bank of Baltimore. He is a trustee of the Maryland School for the Blind; the Samuel Ready School for Girls; the Baltimore Manual Labor School for Boys; and his alma mater, St. John's College. He is also a director of the First National Bank and a trustee of Johns Hopkins University, and of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The social organizations with which Mr. Randall is identified are the Maryland and University clubs, the Bachelors' Cotillon and the Junior

Cotillon. He is also identified with the following New York clubs: The National Arts and Grolier clubs. He is a Republican, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Randall married, in 1884, Susan Katherine, daughter of the late Frederick W. Brune, of Baltimore, the well known attorney-at-law. They have the following children: Frederick Brune; Susan Katherine; Emily Brune; Elizabeth Blanchard; Blanchard; Evelyn Barton; Alexander.

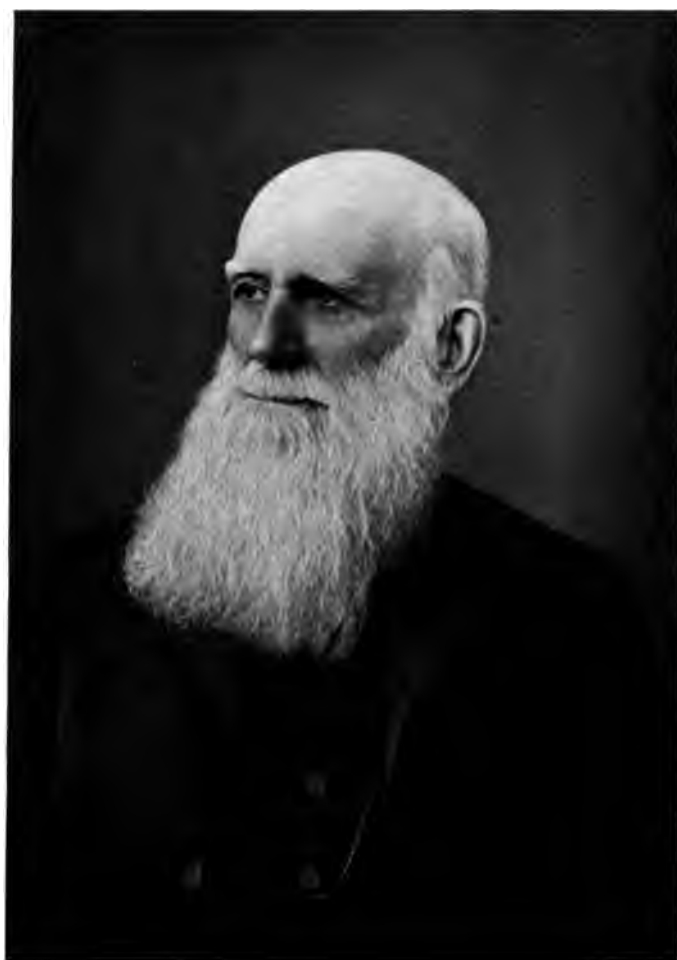
The history of the Randalls is a history of honorable service, a record of earnest endeavor crowned with well-earned success. May this ancient race long continue and prosper, each successive generation treading in the footsteps of its noble predecessors, overcoming obstacles before deemed insurmountable, scaling new heights of achievement, and adding the laurels of the future to those of the past.

ROBERT POOLE

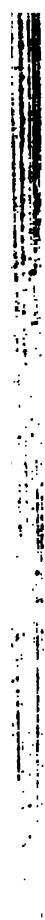
The pages of this work record the lives of many successful men who have risen from poverty to affluence, but of none can it be said more truthfully than of the late Robert Poole, president of the Robert Poole & Son Company, now the Poole Engineering & Machine Company, that his work was actively creative, public-spirited and enduring. It crowns the Nation's Capitol and helps to guard its material wealth, while the memory of the man himself is cherished by the city of Baltimore as one of those whom she delights to honor.

Robert Poole was born May 26, 1818, in Maghera, Ireland, and in his childhood was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Baltimore. At an early age he showed adaptability for mechanical pursuits, and was employed by several firms celebrated in their day. This portion of his career he closed with a short term at Winans' Locomotive Works, the firm being at that time engaged in building locomotives for Russia. He also served with Lanvale & Savage, who had a machine shop in North Holiday street, on the site formerly occupied by the old gas tanks.

In 1843, in connection with William Ferguson, he formed the firm of Poole & Ferguson, having a shop in North street. The venture met with success, Mr. Poole's unusual mechanical genius joined to his complete practical education as a machinist, speedily earning for him a reputation for designing and construction. In 1847 German H. Hunt, who had been trained in the shops of John Watchman and Watchman & Bratt, was engaged by the firm to fill an important executive position, and when, in 1851, Mr. Ferguson retired, Mr. Hunt succeeded him, the name being changed to Poole & Hunt. In 1853, the plant on North street was destroyed by fire, and as the firm could not secure sufficient space in the city for the numerous buildings which they desired to erect, land was purchased at Woodberry, plants being operated both there and in Baltimore until 1858, when the whole business was transferred to the former place. Mr. Hunt retired January 1, 1889, after which the company was incorporated as the Robert Poole & Son Company, Mr. Poole being president and his son George vice-president and general manager. As the years sped on Mr. Poole gradually relinquished the active management of the business to his son, although visiting the works from time to time until the close of his life. Throughout his career unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well-balanced factors, while the business was carefully



Robert Poole



systematized, so that there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor in the production of machinery. He never regarded those who served him as mere parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality and made it a rule that efficient and faithful service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered.

Among the larger engineering feats accomplished by the old firm of Poole & Hunt was the construction and erection of the iron dome of the National Capitol in Washington, and the construction of the heavy iron castings and columns of the treasury building. These great works, especially the dome of the Capitol, were, in those days of comparatively crude construction, marvels of workmanship, and even at the present time architects and engineers are deeply interested in learning how the problem of getting the great dome together was solved. It was constructed from plans drawn by Mr. Poole, and the placing of the structure was accomplished under the supervision of Captain, subsequently General, Meigs. During the Civil war the firm cast many shot for the Federal army and constructed engines, boilers and machinery for vessels of the navy, notably those for the famous "double-enders." The now celebrated Poole-Leffel turbine water-wheel was, in part, the idea of Mr. Poole, and in recent years his company manufactured many of the great gun carriages for the immense twelve-inch disappearing guns and constructed other exceedingly accurate and intricate coast defense machinery for the United States government. Many feats of machinery were accomplished by the firm and they were generally regarded as among the leading practical and commercial mechanics of the country. Among their more recent constructions was an immense sand wheel, with bucket attachment, for the Calumet & Hecla Company. The wheel, which was sixty-five feet in diameter and had a twelve-foot face, with buckets hanging on, was cast in twenty segments.

The growth of the machine plant founded by Mr. Poole from the tiny shop on North street to its present enormous proportions—one of their machines being the largest in the world—has hardly been equaled by any Baltimore industry. The plans and works at Woodberry cover more than twenty acres and comprise a number of substantial and handsome buildings used as foundry, machine shops, assembling and erecting shops, engine and boiler house, warehouses, etc., all equipped with the most modern tools, machinery and appliances. They have capacity for giving employment throughout the year to nearly five hundred men. Among the specialties manufactured are machine-moulded and planed gears of all kinds, shafting, pulleys and hangers. They also manufacture the famous Poole-Leffel turbine water-wheel, which has a world-wide reputation where plants are operated by hydraulic power, thousands being in use in every quarter of the globe. Mr. Poole built his residence and spent his life among his workmen whose efforts enabled him to accomplish what he did, and there was nothing he could not ask of the men, whose love for their liberal master knew no bounds.

The charitable work of Mr. Poole, while known to be of vast extent, was even greater than was generally realized, for the reason that he was opposed to allowing such acts to become public. From time to time he assisted churches of all denominations, and the men employed in his great works, as well as the people of Woodberry and Hampden, realized that the sick and needy would never apply to him in vain. He gave many thousands of dollars to educational institutions, among them the Women's College of Baltimore, now Goucher College, and one of his most notable

gifts to the people of this city was the establishment of a branch of the Pratt Free Library on the Falls Road, the building, a magnificent one, being of classic design.

Mr. Poole married, November 7, 1841, Anne Simpson, and they became the parents of eight children, six surviving, one son and five daughters. A sketch of the son, George, follows. The daughters are Mrs. James E. Hooper, Mrs. George W. Thompson, Mrs. Robert P. Simpson, Mrs. Orlando Creose and Anne M. Poole. Mr. Poole was a man of strong family affections and his home was a truly happy one. His beautiful residence, "Maple Hill," was built in 1869, under his personal supervision, and was a centre of domestic repose and serenity and genial hospitality. In November, 1891, Mr. and Mrs. Poole celebrated their golden wedding, an occasion of peculiar and touching happiness to the family and their many friends. The death of Mrs. Poole, in December of the same year, severed the bond which, through half a century of mutual sympathy and helpfulness, had grown closer and closer with each succeeding year.

The death of Mr. Poole, which occurred January 14, 1903, was mourned by all classes of the community, for by the nature and magnitude of his work, his large-hearted benevolence and his attractive personality, he was linked to them all. He was a true citizen, interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. His leading characteristics might, perhaps, be stated as indomitable perseverance, boldness in operation, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, strict integrity and unswerving loyalty. His self-reliance never failed him. Always willing to listen to and respect the opinions and theories of others, when the time for action came he acted for himself and according to his own judgment. His accurate estimate of men enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with those who seldom failed to meet his expectations. His clear and far-seeing brain enabled him to grasp every detail of a project, whatever its magnitude. Ever genial and courteous, he had surrounded himself with faithful friends whose admiration for his abilities was surpassed only by their respect for his sterling qualities and by the affection which his many lovable traits of character never failed to inspire. His life was so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficent in its effects, that it has become an integral part of the history of Baltimore and has also left its impress upon the annals of State and Nation.

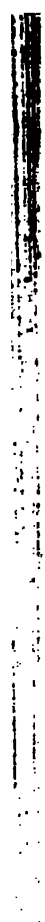
GEORGE POOLE

Among the men entitled to a place in the noble company of those who, when dying, left the world better than they found it, was the late George Poole, president of the Poole Engineering & Machine Company and for many years a leader in the manufacturing circles of Baltimore. Mr. Poole was the son of that renowned captain of industry, the late Robert Poole.

George Poole, son of Robert and Anne (Simpson) Poole, was born in Baltimore, and received his education at the school conducted by Dr. Dalrymple, and at the age of seventeen entered the shops of his father, then head of the old firm of Poole & Hunt. He learned the business thoroughly and was made superintendent and general manager while still a



George Poole



young man. When Mr. Hunt retired Mr. Poole became vice-president and general manager of the incorporated Robert Poole & Son Company. Long ere this he had given abundant proof that he possessed no small share of the executive ability for which his father had been so greatly distinguished. Gradually the active management of the affairs of the company passed entirely into his hands, and at the death of his father he became president and treasurer, changing the name of the firm to the Poole Engineering & Machine Company. The plant of the company, at that time, occupied in all twenty-three acres in the valley overlooked by the bluff at the northern limit of Druid Hill Park, known as Temple Hill. This tract of land, owned by the company, was well covered by buildings, leaving ample yard space to accommodate the large amount of raw material necessary to be kept on hand. Tracks and switches were laid throughout the establishment, connecting with the various departments, and also with the main line of the Northern Central railway, which passes to the east of the shops. The buildings consisted of the pattern shop forty by sixty-eight feet, the foundry, one hundred and sixty by two hundred and seventy feet, the machine shop, sixty by four hundred and thirty feet, with a new addition eighty by eighty-five feet, three stories high, and the erecting shop, two hundred feet long by one hundred feet wide and eighty feet high, besides various other buildings used for different purposes.

The equipment of the works was of the most modern character, everything in the way of improved machines and appliances which could in any way contribute to the improvement of the products or aid in the operation of the business being found in its numerous departments. The products consisted of all kinds of machinery and castings, a special department consisting of machinery and appliances for cable railways having supplied most of the principal cable roads in the country with their necessary equipments. Five hundred men were employed in the various departments all the year round, and frequently night work was done, a large electric plant, equipped with both incandescent and arc lights, making this possible without inconvenience. Many of the men had been with the firm during the whole period of Mr. Poole's connection with it, and a few were descendants of men who worked for the founder of the house and helped him establish the business.

Mr. Poole was at one time a director of the National Bank of Baltimore and until shortly before his death a director of the Savings Bank of Baltimore. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the York Haven Paper Company, of York Haven, Pennsylvania. In conjunction with the late Henry L. Carter, of Philadelphia, he established the hydro-electric plant of the York Haven Water and Power Company. He had charge of the plant furnishing the machinery for the development of twenty thousand horse power at an expenditure of from three to four million dollars. He was a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man, to whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than as a bar to progress.

Mr. Poole married Mary P. Norris, of Westminster, daughter of H. L. and Anna (Howard) Norris. Mrs. Norris was the daughter of Samuel Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Poole were the parents of two daughters: Mrs. Paul P. Swett, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Mrs. H. Patterson Harris, of Baltimore. They had one son: Robert, the namesake of his honored grandfather. Mrs. Poole is a woman of extremely sympathetic disposition and exceptionally strong character and clear judgment, more than justifying the boundless confidence and trust with which her husband regarded

her. Mr. Poole lived all his life in Woodberry, and his beautiful residence, "Benvenue," was one of the most attractive in that suburb.

The death of Mr. Poole occurred September 24, 1910, at the home of his niece, Mrs. Robert R. Smith, in New Hartford, Connecticut, whither he had gone some months before in quest of renewed health. His body was brought to this city and interred in Greenmount Cemetery amid such grief as is inspired by those men only who so use their wealth that the whole community rejoices in their good fortune and applauds the management of their trusts. Their course sharply defines the difference between property and its administration, the benefits which the mere possession of wealth indirectly and inevitably brings to others, and the wide-reaching blessings which flow from its wise and benevolent distribution.

As a business man Mr. Poole was in many respects a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations either in those in his own service or among his customers or correspondents. No amount of gain could allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Justice and equity he regarded as the cornerstone of the temple of industry without which it could not stand. In business transactions he exhibited the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful manufacturer as to the successful general, but tempered with a courtesy which won the esteem of all who came into contact with him. In private life his amiable and generous disposition endeared him to numbers of friends. It is men like him who are intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps to develop the success of all great cities, and it is to be hoped, in behalf of the civic pride and substantiality of Baltimore, that there are many more like him.

NATHAN WINSLOW WILLIAMS

Nathan Winslow Williams, Secretary of State and member of the law firm of Williams, Thomas & Williams, is a man the mention of whose name is an announcement, not an introduction, for that would be superfluous. In addition to his professional eminence Mr. Williams has achieved distinction in the sphere of literature. He is a representative of more than one ancient colonial family, descending from both the Cavaliers and the Puritans.

William Williams, the earliest known member of this family, was of Currituck county, North Carolina, where he died in 1726. The patronymic denotes a Welsh origin. William Williams married, in 1690, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Tulle, of Currituck county.

(II) Stephen Williams, son of William and Mary (Tulle) Williams, was of Currituck county and died about 1745-50.

(III) Thomas Williams, son of Stephen Williams, was of Indian Ridge, Currituck county, and died in 1789. He married, about 1750, Elizabeth Wilkinson. These three generations of the family served with distinction in the Colonial wars, and transmitted to their descendants the adventurous spirit and hardy virtues which marked that memorable period in our history.

(IV) John Williams, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Williams, was born in 1765, and was of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. He married, about 1800, Harriet Grandy, of Camden, North Carolina.

(V) John (2) Williams, son of John (1) and Harriet (Grandy) Williams, was born January 5, 1801, and died in 1885. He married, in 1825, Harriet Mosley, born 1805, died March 2, 1857, daughter of William Coates Butler, of Charleston, South Carolina, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Harriet Mosley, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. William Coates Butler was a son of Anthony Butler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John Williams was of Charleston, South Carolina, and later of Baltimore, Maryland.

(VI) John Butler Williams, son of John (2) and Harriet Mosley (Butler) Williams, was born December 25, 1838, in Baltimore, whither his parents removed in 1825. He died in that city September 14, 1900. For many years he was a member of the firm of John Williams & Sons, prominent in the grain commission business. He married, November 15, 1859, at Cleveland, Ohio, Caroline, born May 9, 1840, died April 8, 1895, daughter of Nathan Crane and Mary Ann (Clarke) Winslow, the lines of descent being given below. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of the following children: Nathan Winslow, mentioned below; Henry Winslow, born October 6, 1864, now a member of the firm of Williams, Thomas & Williams; Richard Jordan; Harriet Butler, widow of Samuel King Sanford.

(VII) Nathan Winslow Williams, son of John Butler and Caroline (Winslow) Williams, was born August 26, 1860, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was a young child when his parents returned to Baltimore. He attended the public schools of that city and also a private school presided over by Dr. Robert Atkinson, whence he passed to the Baltimore City College. He then took a special course in law and political economy at Johns Hopkins University, and in 1880 entered the Law School of Columbia University, New York, graduating in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. The same year he entered the office of State's Attorney Charles G. Kerr, remaining four years. In 1887 he formed a partnership with his brother, Henry Winslow Williams, and in 1896 the firm was enlarged by the admission of W. S. Thomas. The firm is prominent in corporation law, besides being general attorneys for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, they are also counsel for the Fidelity Trust Company, the Adams Express Company, and other companies of judicial and corporate interests. Mr. Williams has been connected with the Fidelity and Deposit Company since its inception, being first made assistant counsel, and after the death of William A. Hammond, in 1892, elected general counsel of the company. From 1884 to 1888 he served as deputy State's Attorney of Baltimore City, and he is now Judge Advocate. During his experience in the criminal courts he became greatly interested in solving the numerous problems presented to him, but he now prefers the contemplation of legal questions in their broader aspect, leaving the detailed work to others. January 8, 1908, he was appointed by Governor Crothers Secretary of State. In politics he is an Independent Democrat and took a prominent part in the Independent campaign of 1895.

Mr. Williams is a director in the Commercial and Farmers' Bank and the United Surety Company. He belongs to the Maryland Historical Society and the Society of Colonial Wars. Owing to the many demands upon his time he has resigned from most of the Baltimore clubs, but is now governor of the Maryland Club and the Elkridge Hunt Club. He is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Williams is a man of literary tastes and many of his leisure hours are passed in his library in the congenial companionship of his books. He

has contributed articles on various subjects to a number of periodicals and journals, both of Baltimore and elsewhere. The work, however, which has established his reputation as an author is "A Master Hand," a professional study of detective work, embodying the results of his experiences and observations during his years of practice in the criminal courts. The book, which has already reached its fourth edition, is of absorbing interest, and furnishes a striking proof of the versatility of Mr. Williams' talents and of the oft-repeated declaration of his friends that he succeeds in all that he attempts. He is also an accomplished after-dinner talker and is sought after for such and like occasions when forensic talent is needed.

Mr. Williams married, April 21, 1890, Ann Tyler, daughter of Frederick Rose Foster, of Hartford, Connecticut, and they are the parents of the following children: Ann Winslow, Frederick Foster, John Winslow. Mrs. Williams is a woman of charming personality, a tactful and brilliant hostess, and in all respects an ideal helpmate for her gifted husband. Mr. Williams is a favorite in society, possessing a genial nature and a most courteous and attractive manner. He reads character by intuition and has the rare gift of saying the right thing at the right time in the right way, and of recognizing the proper time for action. He possesses great skill in organization and in the conduct of negotiations and his words are the result of thought and of the deliberate weighing of values. Those who know him best say that he is far from being inaccessible, but that, mingled with his cordiality, is an indefinable restraint. Mr. Williams is athletic and chief among his recreations are out-door sports, golfing, in all probability, holding the foremost place.

Mr. Williams is the descendant of men who helped to plant the English race on the shores of the New World, and whose great-grandsons, a century and a half later, aided in the making of a Nation. In the steady and determined expression of his clear eye are seen the force of character and strength of purpose derived from his stalwart forefathers, from generations of Puritan and Cavalier, of warriors and statesmen, of scholars and men of affairs. Such men bequeath to those who come after them a glorious inheritance, and of this inheritance, Mr. Williams, by the loftiness of his ambitions, has proved himself the true and rightful heir. He is now in the zenith of his career, a career in all respects worthy of the son of a noble ancestry.

(The Winslow Line).

(I) The founder of the Winslow family in America was Edward Winslow, Governor of the Plymouth Colony.

(II) Kenelm Winslow, son of Edward Winslow, was of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and in 1643 served as a member of the Marshfield militia.

(III) Job Winslow, son of Kenelm Winslow, was born April 29, 1599, died September 13, 1672. He was of Freetown, Massachusetts, and in the fight at Swansea served with the rank of lieutenant. He was also deputy. He married Eleanor Adams, born 1598, died 1681.

(IV) James Winslow, son of Job and Eleanor (Adams) Winslow, was born 1641, died July 14, 1720. His wife was Ruth ———.

(V) Nathan Winslow, son of James and Ruth Winslow, was born May 9, 1687, died October 9, 1773. He married Elizabeth Carpenter.

(VI) Nathan (2) Winslow, son of Nathan (1) and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Winslow, was born April 1, 1713, died November 22, 1772. He married Charity Hall. These six generations of Winslows were among

those who contended bravely with the savages, from the early days of the Plymouth Colony, through King Philip's War, and in the French and Indian wars of the eighteenth century.

(VII) Richard Winslow, son of Nathan (2) and Charity (Hall) Winslow, was born April 1, 1743, died November 7, 1826. He married Jane Crane, born November 12, 1742, died March 30, 1806.

(VIII) Nathan Crane Winslow, son of Richard and Jane (Crane) Winslow, was born September 6, 1769, died August 9, 1857. He married Mary Nash Grandy, born June, 1788, died October 14, 1858.

(IX) Nathan Crane (2) Winslow, son of Nathan Crane (1) and Mary Nash (Grandy) Winslow, was born December 10, 1812, died June 9, 1880. He married, January 9, 1839, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mary Ann, born October 1, 1815, died March, 1885, daughter of Dr. Welcome Arnold Clarke. Their daughter Caroline became the wife of John Butler Williams (see Williams VI).

(The Clarke Line).

(II) Joseph (2) Clarke, immigrant ancestor, was the son of Joseph (1) Clarke, and was born December 9, 1618, in Bedfordshire, England. In 1637 he arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, and the following year went to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died in 1694.

(III) Thomas Clarke, son of Joseph (2) Clarke, was born 1642, died 1719. He married Bertha Hubbard.

(IV) Joshua Clarke, son of Thomas and Bertha (Hubbard) Clarke, was born in 1694, at Newport, died November 26, 1776. He married Elizabeth Babcock.

(V) Henry Clarke, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Babcock) Clarke, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, died May, 1793. He married Hannah Cotree, born at Hopkinton, Rhode Island.

(VI) Welcome Arnold Clarke, son of Henry and Hannah (Cotree) Clarke, was born December 2, 1756, at Stonington, Rhode Island. He married Catherine Pendleton.

(VII) Welcome Arnold (2) Clarke, son of Welcome Arnold (1) and Catherine (Pendleton) Clarke, was born April 25, 1792, at Stonington, Rhode Island. He married Mary, born at Whitestown, New York, daughter of Nathan Brown.

(VIII) Mary Ann Clarke, daughter of Welcome Arnold (2) and Mary (Brown) Clarke, married Nathan Crane Winslow, and their daughter Caroline became the wife of John Butler Williams.

HEDLEY VICARS TWEEDIE

The science of medicine in the last half-century has made colossal strides in advancement that are little short of the miraculous. A corps of tireless workers have watched, noted and compared results in the squalid huts of poverty and amid the poisoned air of the pest house. The protection of the health and lives of their fellowmen is their greatest concern, and in seeking to subserve that purpose they are continually going counter to their own interests. They pursue disease to its favorite haunts, its most secret recesses. What they have accomplished in this direction, and also in the actual cure of disease, is well-known to the medical fraternity itself at least, if not so well known and appreciated by the public at large.

The medical men of Maryland have not been behind their brethren

in their contribution to the common cause. The names of Littlejohn, Brown, Mackenzie, Donaldson and Buckler are revered by the descendants of those whom they so well and truly served. These leaders were in truth first, but it cannot be said that others less widely known did not and do not occupy as honorable and distinctive a position. Prominent in this connection is Dr. H. V. Tweedie, one of the representative physicians of the Monumental City. A man of intense and pure ambition and great energy, he is a good type of the alert, energetic and progressive professional man, to whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than a bar to success.

Hedley Vicars Tweedie was born January 18, 1866, in New Brunswick, Canada, the son of Robert and Susan (Hinton) Tweedie. He was educated in the sterling public schools of New Brunswick, graduating about the age of seventeen, and then spent some five years in the New England schools in Maine. Being gifted by nature with a powerful and retentive memory and a mind capable of deep research and severe mental service, he acquired in these years of serious study a sound, thorough basic education on which to found his professional studies. At the age of twenty-one, he entered Baltimore Medical College, taking the degree of M.D. in 1897. During the first three years of his professional career, he built up a substantial practice in Bangor, Maine. Having in these years gained an invaluable experience, he entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon, and during his three years' service was located in San Francisco and in various points in Alaska. In 1903, feeling the need of post-graduate study to perfect himself along certain advance lines, Dr. Tweedie came east again and took up work at Johns Hopkins Hospital. This was followed by a year's post-graduate work in the New York Eye and Ear Hospital.

In 1904 he settled in Baltimore and in six years has built up one of the most successful practices of any physician in this part of the State. For six years Dr. Tweedie has been assistant surgeon in the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, also serving in the same capacity at the Johns Hopkins Hospital Dispensary, the last year having received the appointment of assistant in ophthalmology and otology to the Johns Hopkins University. He is also an oculist for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He loves science for science's sake, and is an enthusiast in his efforts to cultivate and elevate the standard of his profession. In politics Dr. Tweedie is an independent Republican, taking the stand that the man is the only issue worth your time and pains. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Baltimore Medical Association, and is also a prominent Mason.

In 1905 Dr. Tweedie married Edith Downey Hutson. Three children have been born to them: Frances Jeanette, Robert Hedley and Charles Henry Tweedie.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, Dr. Tweedie's career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

GEORG WILHELM GAIL

To none of her adopted citizens does our country owe a greater debt of gratitude than to those natives of the Fatherland who brought to the up-

building of our commercial interests and the solution of our financial problems the intellectual vigor and executive ability characteristic of the finest type of their race. Chief among the German-American citizens of the recent past to whom Baltimore gratefully acknowledges her inestimable obligation was the late Georg Wilhelm Gail, founder of the firm of G. W. Gail & Ax, tobacco manufacturers of the Monumental City. For more than half a century Mr. Gail was among the foremost of our representative business men, exerting a strong and lasting influence upon our commercial interests and prosperity.

The Gail family appears to have originated in Dillenburg, Nassau, Germany, but cannot be traced further back than the seventeenth century, the parochial records having then been burned. There is a tradition, however, that they came to Dillenburg from the neighborhood of Braunfels.

Johann Conrad Gail, great-grandfather of Georg Wilhelm Gail, had some military charge in the "Oranisch Nassauische Kreis-Batallion", and in the later years was Schultheis (Mayor) of Dillenburg, as appears from documents still in existence.

Georg Christian Gail, his son, was a bookbinder by trade, but was also engaged in the grocery business.

Georg Philip Gail, son of Georg Christian Gail, had been apprenticed to a tobacco manufacturer on the Lower Rhine, and on returning home had started a small tobacco factory with his father. In 1812 the factory was seized by the French, as Dillenburg was at that time annexed to the Grand Duchy of Berg, in which the tobacco monopoly was introduced. Giessen, being in Hessian territory, and the Grand Duke of Hesse being an ally of Napoleon, tobacco manufacturing remained there a free occupation. In this emergency Mr. Gail displayed the business enterprise and fertility of resource afterward so largely inherited by his son, Georg Wilhelm. He succeeded in intercepting some cart-loads of raw tobacco which he then had on the road, and turned them in the direction of Giessen, where he at once established himself in business. He found good customers in the smugglers who carried the tobacco into the monopolized territory, and his business grew, especially after the formation of the German Zoll-Verein (Customs Union), and about 1840 he began to buy and import his raw tobacco direct from the United States, thus giving another notable proof of enterprising ability. Soon after moving to Giessen he married Susanna Busch, a native of that place, and they became the parents of a large family, one of their sons being Georg Wilhelm, mentioned below.

Georg Wilhelm, eighth child and youngest son of Georg Philip and Susanna (Busch) Gail, was born July 8, 1828, in Giessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and received his preliminary education in his native place. Later he was sent to Amsterdam, where he filled the position of a clerk, but the efforts of his father were directed toward fitting him for life in this country, intending to send him hither as the representative of the house. With this end in view he caused him to be instructed in English, and it was in order that he might acquire a better knowledge of leaf tobacco that he sent him to Amsterdam. After remaining there one year he returned home in the spring of 1846, and in the autumn of the same year was sent to Bremen for a few months to learn more about tobacco.

His departure for America had been fixed for the spring of 1847, but as he was still under nineteen years of age, it was decided that a brother-in-law of more mature age and business experience and his father's partner, should accompany him. At the last moment a disagreement arose between his father and brother-in-law and the latter refused to go. Mr. Gail's

father then decided to accompany him as far as Liverpool. At that time there was but one regular line between European and United States ports—the Cunard—sailing on the fourth and nineteenth of each month from Liverpool to Boston, stopping at Halifax. Upon reaching London and going to the steamship office, Mr. Gail's father, who spoke no English, told him to engage two passages instead of one, then, for the first time, announcing that he himself would accompany him. After spending some two weeks in London, Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool, they sailed from the last-named city, on April 19, as passengers on the side-wheel steamer "Caledonia", Captain Lott. They touched at Halifax, May 4, and on May 6 landed in Boston. The same day they left by rail for New York, where they stayed two days, witnessing the celebration of the victory of Buena Vista. They then spent one day in Philadelphia and reached Baltimore the evening of Saturday, May 10, putting up at the old Barnum's City Hotel.

The father returned to Europe in July, and the son was then left alone, to apply in a new land and under new conditions the lessons in which he had been so thoroughly drilled at home, and to enter upon the career for which they had been designed to fit him. He soon became well acquainted among the German residents of Baltimore, and hearing them frequently remark that the smoking tobacco manufactured in this country did not suit their taste, conceived the idea of starting a factory here himself. After securing his father's approval he returned to Germany in the autumn of 1849 and remained there during the ensuing winter, doing practical work in the factory, thus equipping himself more thoroughly for the great responsibility which he was about to assume. In the spring of 1850 he returned to Baltimore, and during the summer was followed by a young workman in his father's service, named Heinrich Deibel, whom he had selected as his future foreman. Young Deibel came by sailing vessel with his wife and child, bringing the necessary implements and materials for the new business. Mr. Deibel served Mr. Gail faithfully to the close of his life, his death occurring some ten years before that of his master. His son, George Deibel, now fills his father's old position.

Mr. Gail hired a house on the west corner of a private alley on the south side of Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover, which had been until then a dwelling, but suited his purpose for a small tobacco factory. His plan was to confine himself to German smoking tobacco, that being the only kind with which he was familiar, but as Baltimore was but a limited field for that article, it was his intention from the beginning to travel systematically in order to introduce his product in other centres of German population in the United States. He started on his first trip about the first of December, 1850, visiting Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, New York, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and returning by way of Wheeling and Cumberland. The result was sufficiently encouraging, and he wrote home for a traveling agent. His father selected Christian Ax, who later, having returned to Germany, married Mr. Gail's sister and became his partner. Mr. Ax arrived in the spring of 1851 and soon after went on the road, extending the field of operations to Chicago, Milwaukee and other towns. To Mr. Ax's assistance, advice and popularity as a salesman was due much of the firm's later success. The traveling expenses at first exceeded the profits, but this soon changed when they began to import German cigars, which they did in 1852. They were made in the home factory and soon made a reputation

for themselves, helping to bear the business expenses and thus insuring a profit. Prohibitive duties, enacted in 1861, destroyed this branch of the business, but by that time Mr. Gail had added to his product other kinds of smoking as well as snuff and fine-cut chewing tobacco and domestic cigars. The increased consumption of smoking tobacco during the war was another source of revenue, and under the firm name of G. W. Gail & Ax the business developed into huge proportions.

With the end of the war, in 1865, the most critical period of the business commenced and lasted until the introduction of the stamp system in 1868. Before this the internal revenue tax, enacted in 1862, was paid on oath, and though frauds by dishonest competitors were numerous and annoying, still, as long as the war lasted the demand was so great and the profits so good that they met with some measure of success despite unfair and fraudulent competition. But with the return of peace and disbandment of the armies and the reduction of the large government expenditures, the competition against fraudulent traders, who often sold tobacco for less than the tax which had to be paid, became more and more impossible, and the business of the firm in smoking tobacco alone had fallen from over two million four hundred thousand pounds in 1864 to only four hundred thousand pounds in 1867. With the introduction of the stamp system in 1868, which reduced the opportunities for fraud to a minimum, a new era dawned for the firm. They gradually regained ground, and by 1891, when they sold their interests to the American Tobacco Company, their annual output was five million pounds and upward. The first part of the present factory building on Barre street, forty by one hundred and eighty-three feet, was erected in 1853, and in 1858 a front extension of one hundred and four feet was added, and also the east wing. The front extension west of the original building and the large warehouse on the corner of Charles street, eighty by one hundred and eighty-three feet, were added in 1886, and the building on Lee street some years later.

Some years before the death of Mr. Ax, which occurred in 1887, Mr. Gail's son-in-law, Ernst Schmeisser, had been admitted to the firm, and upon the death of Mr. Ax his son, Christian Ax Jr., and Mr. Gail's son, George William Gail, became partners. The business is now a branch of the American Tobacco Company, and is managed by Messrs. Schmeisser and Gail, Mr. Ax having retired.

Notwithstanding his engrossing business interests Mr. Gail found opportunity for the social amenities of life, holding membership in the Germania Club of Baltimore, the German Society of Maryland, the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Country Club and the German Historical Society. He was also identified with a number of other social and patriotic organizations. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran church, of which he was a lifelong member, and in politics he was an Independent Democrat.

Mr. Gail married (first), September 12, 1854, Mary Sophia, born February 8, 1837, in Baltimore, daughter of F. W. Felgner, one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of this city. Their children were: Nanny, married Charles F. Meyer; Louise, became the wife of Ernst Schmeisser; Ella, married John Hinrichs; George William, a sketch of whom follows; Mary. The mother of these children died in March, 1891, and in October, 1892, Mr. Gail married (second), in Germany, Emma Landmann, of Giessen, by whom he had one son: George Philip, born January 28, 1894. One of the notable landmarks of Baltimore was the Gail residence in Eutaw place, which Mr. Gail began to build in 1874, having purchased

the ground in 1867 of his father-in-law, F. W. Felgner. The house was completed in 1875 and in September of that year was first occupied by Mr. Gail and his family, and for years it was the scene of domestic happiness and of genial and refined hospitality. In private life Mr. Gail was the embodiment of domestic and neighborly virtues. He never wrought an injury and never missed a chance to help; approachable and genial, his friends were almost numberless, both in the land of his adoption and in that of his birth.

Mr. Gail died at sea, October 5, 1905, while returning from a visit to Germany. His body was taken to Baltimore and interred in Greenmount Cemetery amid the sincere mourning of the entire community, all feeling that his death had removed from the city a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character and useful influence; a man belonging to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless help in a great measure to form the character and mould the society of the communities in which they live. The record of his daily life is filled with evidence of the fact that he was a man of great sagacity, quick perception, sound judgment and remarkable force and determination of character. At all times he stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record was in harmony with the history of an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

Many tributes were paid to his memory by the Baltimore press. Editorially *The Sun* said, in part:

Mr. George W. Gail was one of the pioneers in the tobacco manufacturing business in this city, a business which, under his sagacious management, became one of our greatest industries. Mr. Gail was a man of conspicuous civic virtues, and always lent his influence in politics to the policy which he considered right.

Editorially *The News* spoke as follows:

Mr. Gail was a man of most lovable personal traits, and a perfect example of that simplicity of life and manners which is one of the most attractive features of the German character. In the course of his very successful business career he amassed a large fortune, and he had the good sense to utilize it in the usual form of making himself the possessor of a spacious city house, surrounded by handsome and extensive grounds. In this house he lived a quiet and happy life, and in his goings about he preserved the pleasant and simple ways of the German Fatherland. He was a generous giver to charitable and educational purposes, and took an enlightened interest in matters of public concern. A thorough believer in civil service reform, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association throughout its existence, and he was scrupulously faithful in attendance at its meetings. With a vivid remembrance of the days when such of his compatriots as Carl Schurz, Frederick Kapp and Franz Sigel came to America as the home of free institutions, and with a personal acquaintance with many of these leaders, Mr. Gail was fully imbued with the spirit of honest liberalism, and was always to be counted on as a staunch upholder of good causes in politics. As an honest man of gentle and kindly spirit, and as a good and useful citizen, Mr. Gail will be sadly missed.

GEORGE WILLIAM GAIL

In the proud list of her citizens, known and honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity and fair dealing, Baltimore accords a high place to the late George William Gail, for many years one of her



G. W. Gair.



foremost business men, and one whose efforts for the improvement and welfare of the Monumental City, in many directions, have been of lasting effect.

George William Gail, son of Georg Wilhelm and Mary Sophia (Felgner) Gail, was born October 14, 1864, in Baltimore. Through both his parents he was of German descent, his father being a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and his mother a Baltimorean of German parentage. A sketch of his father, containing the Gail pedigree, precedes this.

Mr. Gail received a liberal education, attending the public and private schools of his native city, and also enjoyed the advantages of tutors at his own home. His health, not being very robust, it was thought advisable not to attempt a college or university course, and at the age of twenty he became a clerk in the wholesale tobacco house of Bendheim Brothers & Company, at that time of Baltimore. In February, 1885, he entered into the business which had been founded by his father, the famous firm of Gail & Ax, and speedily gave evidence of having inherited a large measure of the business ability for which not his father alone, but also his paternal grandfather had been so greatly distinguished. The excellent and progressive methods of young Mr. Gail tended largely to further the interests of the establishment, and in 1891, when the firm sold out to the American Tobacco Company, he became manager of the latter organization. This position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the business for a period of nine years, resigning at the end of that time in order that he might be free to devote his attentions to other important matters.

Chief among these was the fire department, in which, from earliest boyhood, Mr. Gail had shown an unusual amount of interest. The old home of the family was in Barre street, near Hanover, and just one block away stood the engine-house, occupied then, as now, by No. 2 Company. With the members of this company Mr. Gail made an early and abiding acquaintance, and so quickly did he grasp the details of the work, that from the position of "mascot" he rose in the estimation of the men to that of a really earnest pupil, and grizzly old fire-fighters took keen delight in coaching him. Meanwhile, the boy continued to attend every fire within running distance, and after the family moved to the mansion in Eutaw place, far from the scene of his boyish associations, his interest never flagged. He had a fire gong placed in his room and the alarms were sounded upon it. It was this gong which awakened him on the Sunday morning of the great fire of 1887, and he immediately went to the scene of the conflagration and personally directed the streams of water during the entire night, serving with his old company, to which he belonged as a volunteer. When the firm with which he was connected installed a fire-sprinkler system and fire escapes he gave it his closest personal supervision. The escape, which was the spiral tube type, was the first of the kind erected here. Upon the election of Mayor McLane, Mr. Gail was made president of the Fire Board, and filled that office for four years, until the commencement of the Mahool administration. While serving in this capacity he was instrumental in obtaining a general increase in the salary of the firemen, and when later he failed to secure the increase for the men who did not come under this ruling, he divided among them his own salary of four thousand dollars, for four years' service.

Mr. Gail was a director of the Third National Bank and of the Mount Washington Electric Light and Power Company, and was connected more or less directly with many of the city's leading financial institutions. Forceful, sagacious and ready of resource, he was recognized

as belonging to the inmost circle of those who are closest to the business concerns and financial interests which have most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city. He was a member of the Germania Club of Baltimore, the Maryland Bicycle Club, the Maryland Country Club, the Maryland Club, the Roland Park Country Club, and the Merchants' Club. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party.

Mr. Gail married, December 5, 1888, in Richmond, Virginia, Helen Christiana, a native of that city, daughter of Charles and Olga (von Bucholtz) Bauch, both natives of Germany, who settled in Richmond, and after the death of Mr. Bauch, in the spring of 1897, removed to Baltimore. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gail: Helen Mary, George William, Nanny Louise, Olga Elise. While of a social disposition, greatly enjoying the companionship of his friends, Mr. Gail's highest joy was in the home circle, where he was a beloved and loving husband and father, and his beautiful residence—"Rose Hill"—on Old Pimlico Road, was a scene of the truest domestic happiness.

The death of Mr. Gail occurred July 19, 1909, in Baltimore, when he had scarcely more than entered upon the prime of life, having not yet completed his forty-fifth year. The feeling of sorrow was deep and widespread. It was felt that Baltimore had lost an invaluable citizen, one who was always ready to give his attention to the needs of city affairs, and whose shrewd common sense and excellent judgment, combined with remarkable foresight, had given the impetus to a number of greatly-needed city improvements. His friends were to be found in all classes of society, but especially was he mourned by his devoted and grateful comrades of the fire department who felt that they had lost their best friend, the one most enthusiastic in behalf of their work and most appreciative of their services. It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city, at least during their lifetime. We cannot measure results by what they are doing, or proportion them according to the extent of their specific business. Their influence ramifies all through the commercial and industrial sphere, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them.

Among the many tributes offered to the character and work of Mr. Gail was the following editorial from *The American*:

Mr. George W. Gail, whose death the city mourns, was a citizen of the highest principles, and during the time he was in office a public servant whose delight it was to do his work with honesty and fidelity. As President of the Fire Board his only thought was the good of the service, and his act in turning over his salary to the men was but indicative of his interest in their welfare. When he was a candidate for reappointment he had the backing of a large number of influential men who knew and appreciated his zeal for more efficient fire protection.

Mr. Gail left the office with never a spot or blemish on his record, bearing the love of the men for whom he worked, and the admiration and respect of all irrespective of party affiliation. He was a successful business man and public-spirited at all times, and his death is one to be regretted.

P. BRYSON MILLIKIN

In high esteem among the merchants of Baltimore who have made her fame as a commercial city so widely spread throughout this country and abroad, stands P. Bryson Millikin, head of the firm of P. Bryson Millikin & Company, harness makers, who are doing an extensive and flourishing

manufacturing business at 209 South Charles street. Mr. Millikin is a hard worker and a hard thinker, and is proud of the fact that he has carved his fortunes for himself, backed by a sturdy and esteemed ancestry to whom he owes much of his inherited pluck and energy, and that independent spirit that has won and will always win so much for its possessor. He is a broadminded man who has thoroughly learned life's lessons, who knows that good and not evil dominates the race, and that opportunity is open to every individual; and has in the active affairs of life made good use of the chances which have come to him. His rare and distinctive business character impresses one as soon as he is met.

The first of Mr. Millikin's family to come to this country was Robert Millikin, who came to Philadelphia from Neutonards, near Belfast, in northern Ireland. His son, James H. Millikin, came to Baltimore from Philadelphia in 1830, and was in the business of manufacturing whips and umbrellas for fifty or sixty years. He was a most public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and prior to the Civil War was captain of the Baltimore City Guards, and also colonel of the Fifty-third Maryland Regiment. On April 19th, 1861, about the time of the breaking out of the war, he was appointed adjutant under General Trimble. He married Sarah Poole, of New York, by whom he had three sons, William H. Millikin, Robert Millikin, and P. Bryson Millikin, the subject of this writing, and four daughters: Jane, Annie and Sarah, and Mrs. Joseph W. Clarke. He died in 1891, after a long and honorable career in the manufacturing business and in the service of his country.

P. Bryson Millikin was born in Baltimore, November 27, 1851, passing his early years in his native city, where he attended the public schools until he was seventeen years of age, and acquiring a useful and substantial education. He was a bright pupil and had but little difficulty with his studies. Immediately upon finishing his course in the schools, he started in to work with the same diligence and attention that he had given to his books, entering his father's manufacturing business (James H. Millikin & Sons), where he remained until his father's death in 1891. His brother, William H. Millikin, continued the original business with him, under the same firm name, until 1900. At this date Mr. Millikin sold his interest in the firm to the United States Whip Company, which moved to Ohio, locating in Sydney, and conducting its business under the management of James H. Millikin, a son of Mr. Millikin's brother William.

Mr. Millikin then went into business as Startzman, Millikin & Company, in the manufacturing of harness; he soon discontinued this venture, however, going into business for himself in the year 1901, and founding the present firm of P. Bryson Millikin & Company, horse collar makers. The first location of the firm was on Light street, where it remained until the great fire of 1904, when it removed to Sharpe and Conway streets, continuing until the move was made to its present quarters, No. 209 South Charles street. From his first beginnings in business as clerk in his father's firm to the present time, when he stands at the head of one of the leading manufactories in this city, Mr. Millikin has shown an indomitable perseverance in whatever he has undertaken, a boldness of operation in his projects, and an unusual capacity for judging the motives and characters of those with whom he has had dealings. His self-reliance and good judgment have never failed him; and his accurate estimate of men has enabled him to fill the many branches of his manufactory with employees in whom he is seldom disappointed. He is always willing to listen to any suggestion which they may make for the betterment of the work in which they are engaged, and, indeed,

listens to advice from any quarter, which he carefully weighs, using such as meets with his mature and seasoned judgment. His clear and far-seeing mind enables him to grasp every detail of a project, however great the magnitude, and his systematic methods enable him to carry to completion the many plans with which his active brain is teeming.

On October 12, 1880, he was married to Mary Carter, by whom he had one son, B. Carter Milliken, born December 31, 1881, who is now connected with the educational department of the Board of Foreign Missions of New York City; on October 7, 1906, he married Louise Harriman, by whom he has two children, Helen Louise and John Harriman Millikin, the latter born on December 12, 1909.

An earnest and steady worker during his entire career, P. Bryson Millikin has indulged in no hobbies or sports, nor is he a member of clubs or fraternities of any sort. He is a strong member of the Presbyterian church, as is his whole family, attending the Brown Memorial Church, in which he is an elder, and where he has been superintendent of the Sunday School for the past seventeen years. He is a life member of the Maryland Bible Society, and on the board of directors of the Maryland Tract Society. A thorough business man and standing high in the esteem of the business world, he is on the executive board of the Security Storage and Trust Company; and his advice and suggestions in its management, as in all business matters that come under his influence, are sought and esteemed. A liberal, clear-headed merchant and manufacturer, of broad views and superior business methods, he has made his course a substantial success, and reflected honor upon his city while advancing her interests. A man of stainless character in every relation of life, his motives have never been questioned, and his actions have been invariably marked by a kindly consideration toward all with whom he has come in contact. He has ever been an honor to the community in which he resides, and an inspiration to his fellowmen.

SAMUEL KING DENNIS

Samuel King Dennis comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He is descended from John Dennis, the first of the family to immigrate from England, whose son, Dannock Dennis, located in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1665. John Dennis, a son of Dannock, and a direct ancestor of Samuel K. Dennis, was for many years one of the judges of the Provincial Court of Maryland, having been appointed in the year 1710. Littleton Dennis, a grandson of Judge John Dennis, was also an accomplished lawyer, and from 1801 to 1806 was a judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. John Dennis Jr., a great-grandson of Dannock Dennis, was also a member of Congress for two terms, from 1837 to 1841, and Littleton P. Dennis, a collateral relative, died while serving a term in that body in 1834.

John Upshur Dennis, grandfather of Samuel K. Dennis, was born, lived and died at "Beverly," a large plantation on the Pocomoke River, in Worcester county, Maryland. This land was acquired by patent from Cæcilius Calvert by Dannock Dennis in 1665, and has been the ancestral home of his descendants ever since. John Upshur Dennis was a large land holder in Somerset and Worcester counties, Maryland, and Accomack county, Virginia. One son, Dr. George Robertson Dennis, an uncle of Mr. Dennis, was a member of the Maryland Legislature, was twice a member of the State Senate from Somerset county, and in 1872 was elected United States Senator

for a term of six years. Another uncle of Mr. Dennis, James Upshur Dennis, was a prominent and successful lawyer, who likewise represented Somerset county in the House of Delegates and Senate of Maryland.

Samuel King Dennis, son of John Upshur Dennis, was for many years engaged in farming and the lumber business in Worcester county, Maryland. He was prominent and influential in his section, and died in 1892, beloved and lamented by all who knew him. He was three times elected to the Legislature of Maryland, and served one term as State Senator from Worcester county, from 1886 to 1890, being succeeded in the Senate by Hon. John Walter Smith. He, like his brothers, was a Democrat in politics. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church. He married Sally Handy Crisfield, the mother of Mr. Dennis; she is the daughter of the late John W. Crisfield and Mary Wilson Handy, both of Somerset county, Maryland. Mr. Crisfield was a lawyer of great prominence. He was a member of the Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh congresses of the United States, and was defeated by the aid of Federal troops at the polls for reelection to the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1862 by John A. J. Creswell. Mr. Crisfield's son, Henry Page, and an uncle of Mr. Dennis, was a member of the Fifty-second Congress of the United States, when he was appointed and afterwards elected judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, where he served from 1892 to 1908.

Samuel King Dennis Jr. was born at "Beverly," September 28, 1874, and was one of eight children. His father died when he was seventeen years old, and thereupon devolved on him the cares of his family and the management of over two thousand acres of land. This he did with great diligence and skill, and he still keeps up his active interest in farming.

Mr. Dennis was educated in the public schools of Worcester county, and at the Blairstown Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey. His father's illness and death prevented him from going to Princeton, after taking his entrance examination in 1891. He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1903. Mr. Dennis is studious, and he has to an unusual degree the mental ability to grasp all the details of a proposition and to apply them to whatever problem confronts him, and is possessed of a great fund of common sense. He is always fair, and always preëminently practical in his judgment. He has a large acquaintance and a wonderful fund of general information, the result of years of observation and study. He now stands in his chosen profession at the bar far in advance of many who have had superior advantages, and is regarded as being in the front ranks of the members of the Maryland bar as an accomplished trial lawyer.

Mr. Dennis is a Democrat, and was from 1900 to 1904 private secretary to Governor John Walter Smith. While secretary to Governor Smith, by extra application, he was able to perform efficiently all his official duties and at the same time study law at the University of Maryland, taking the three years' course in two years, and graduating high in the large class of 1903. He was elected to the Legislature of 1904 from Worcester county, and took an important part in the work of that session. He was a member of the committee on constitutional amendments and also of the judiciary committee, which committees passed upon and reported the so-called "Poe Disfranchising Amendment" to the Maryland Constitution. Mr. Dennis has taken part in many enterprises of a public character. He was secretary of the Maryland Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis in 1904; secretary of the Baltimore Jubilee Commission in 1905; treasurer of the Public Records Commission of Maryland. He has also done valuable work in the organization and management of the Maryland

State Tuberculosis Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. As a member of the board of managers and treasurer of this institution, he keeps in close touch with the work for humanity accomplished by this model sanatorium. Few men of his age have done more, and few have more varied activities and interests, most of them of an altruistic nature. His many qualities of head and heart have drawn around him, in private as well as in public, a large and influential circle of friends, whose best wishes he ever has in his undertakings.

Since he was a mere child he has always been fond of politics, and has done his utmost in behalf of his party's success, and has kept so well informed as to the shifting turns in party affairs that he is considered a reliable and accurate guide in party councils. Before he was old enough to vote himself, he was elected, after a hot primary fight, as a delegate to the county convention, and even earlier he exercised a potent influence in his local political affairs. He inherits and has a regard for the truth, and a sense of honor such as few men can boast. Added to these qualities of character, he is by nature happy, patient and kind; always grateful to the friends who have helped him, he is ever helpful to those of every walk of life who come in daily contact with him.

JAMES E. HOOPER

It is said of an eminent man of old that he had done things worthy to be written; that he had written things worthy to be read; and by his life has contributed to the welfare of the Republic and the happiness of mankind. He of whom this transcendent eulogy can be pronounced with even partial truth is entitled to the gratitude of the race. Nowhere within the broad confines of the Commonwealth of Maryland has there died a man over whom this might more truthfully have been spoken than James E. Hooper, a most worthy son of Maryland, and of whom, when he passed away, it could be said that he "sailed into the fiery sunset and left sweet music in Cathay." He was possessed of executive ability, keen discrimination and that energy which prompts an individual to accomplish whatever he undertakes. In years past, he gained a most enviable position in the regard of his social acquaintances and his business associates, who found him at all times true to every trust reposed in him and faithful to a high standard of manhood.

James E. Hooper, son of William E. Hooper, was born in 1841, and died at his summer home at Rehoboth, Delaware, July 5, 1908, after an illness of several years' duration. His education, which was an excellent one, was acquired in the private school of Rippert and Newell, at Calvert and Pleasant streets, on the present site of St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church. At the completion of his education he entered the large cotton mills which had been founded by his father, and acceding to the wish of the latter, commenced in a subordinate position, thus becoming practically and thoroughly acquainted with all the details of this industry, a knowledge which could have been obtained in no other manner with so much profit. These mills were later merged in the Cotton Duck Company, when that corporation was organized, and Mr. Hooper was appointed general manager, and subsequently became president of the company. He resigned from this office in 1904, being busy at the time with plans for the erection of the present mills at Woodberry, these being known



James H. Hooper



as the Hooperwood Mills. Mr. Hooper was president of this company, but during his last illness, his son, William E. Hooper, the vice-president and general manager, acted as president. All of the stock of this company is in the possession of the Hooper family, and the death of Mr. Hooper practically made no change in the methods of operation hitherto entertained. The plant was conducted under the style of The William E. Hooper & Sons Company, manufacturers of cotton duck. The executive ability of Mr. Hooper was of more than usual excellence, and his readiness to give a fair trial and, if practicable, introduction, to all improvements that came upon the market, added not a little to the prestige which the mills had gained. While progressive in his ideas, he was by no means rash, but gave careful thought to any new idea before advising its adoption. The relation existing between him and his employés was rather that to be found between friends than that between master and man, and while he looked upon them with a sincere and fatherly interest, they returned this feeling with one of true and warm affection. A touching instance of the truth of this state of affairs was afforded shortly before the death of Mr. Hooper when, feeling that he would never again be able to go to the mills, he requested the presence of his employés at his own home, and bore all the expenses of this trip. They came to the number of several hundred, were welcomed by Mr. Hooper in a large pavilion, and the meeting was a most affecting one. He shook the hand of each one, spoke a few words of greeting, and many were visibly affected by the thought that this was, in all probability, the last time they would see the man who had been their benefactor in so many instances, in days of sickness as well as of health.

While living in the Woodberry district in 1876, which was then in Baltimore county, Mr. Hooper accepted the Republican nomination for the Legislature in order that he might introduce and have passed the ten-hour law for the protection of child labor in mills. His efforts were successful and at the close of his term he declined all further offers of political office for many years. Unselfishness was one of the characteristics which prominently distinguished him. He was a member and trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a generous donator to its charities. He was president of the Kelso Home; one of the board of trustees of the Women's College (now Goucher College), a member of the Board of Park Commissioners; a member of Pickering Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Druid Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. In all the minor offices of life Mr. Hooper was a man of deep and broad sympathies, and in his charities avoided the gaze of the world. His natural insight into human nature was keen, and his sympathetic nature quick to respond where help or kindly office were needed. His powerful intellect, indomitable vigor and true nobility were combined with a modesty, geniality and gentleness that is most rarely found.

Mr. Hooper married (first) Mary McWilliams, a niece of Thomas M. Lanahan. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of the late Robert Poole, a sketch and portrait of whom appear elsewhere in this work. Children: Mrs. Robert R. Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut; Mrs. John R. Dorsey; William E. Hooper, present president and manager of the Hooper Mills; Robert P. Hooper, of Philadelphia; Lulie P. Hooper; Grace Hooper; James P. Hooper. Mrs. Hooper possesses in large measure fine qualities of tact and graciousness combined with a strong and vigorous intellect. Owing to her fine control of the household, the Hooper home enjoyed and still enjoys a reputation for open-handed hospitality which have made it the magnet which drew a large circle of friends. To this home and its inmates Mr.

Hooper was thoroughly devoted, finding there greater pleasures than existed for him in any other sphere. Before settling down to his business career Mr. Hooper had spent considerable time in travel, and as he was an excellent narrator, with a fund of intelligent and quiet humor, his reminiscences of his travels furnished many an hour's entertainment for his family and friends. His death was deeply and sincerely regretted in many classes of society, and considerable public expression was given to this feeling. The *Baltimore American* said of him editorially:

Toward the head of Baltimore's manufactures is found the production of cotton duck, which has spread the fame of the city world-wide. The death of James E. Hooper, a member of the family that has long had identification with this industry, removes one who not only ranked high in the business community, but was regarded by all who knew him as a kindly and benevolent man. The lovable qualities of Mr. Hooper were best known among his operatives, in whose well-being—the promotion of their religious and moral concerns—he took deep interest. Always active in good works, finding in money opportunity to widen influence, and yet ever alert for the business chance, Mr. Hooper combined the elements of wisdom and sagacity with charity and helpfulness.

The *Baltimore Sun*, under the heading, "A Good Type of the Good Citizen," paid him this tribute:

James E. Hooper was one of the most worthy citizens of Baltimore. Few men have contributed more liberally to the upbuilding of this city and the employment of its laboring population than he did. He was engaged in the manufacture of cotton duck, which has long been one of the chief industries of the city. This business Mr. Hooper understood thoroughly and made profitable. And, while he made it pay, he was generous and humane to his employes and regarded and treated them as his fellow workers. Such treatment by employers rarely fails to bring a response, and Mr. Hooper got that response in the affection and loyalty of his mill people. Like so many of the leading men in this and other cities, men upon whom the community relies, Mr. Hooper was a religious man, a church worker and a generous benefactor to charity. The loss of such a man causes grief among a wide circle of personal friends and general regret in the city.

ALEXANDER GORDON

Among the great Scottish houses, Douglas and Campbell leading, which disputed supremacy with the monarch and sometimes triumphed in the contest, we find that of Gordon. A representative of one of its many branches, coming into prominence in the seventeenth century, was raised to the peerage and from him have descended the Earls of Aberdeen, one of whom was Lord High Chancellor of Scotland and another, little more than fifty years ago, became Prime Minister of England. It is not, however, in the councils of statesmen alone that the Gordons have been distinguished. One of the favorite heroes of romance—immortalized in song by the genius of Scott—bore the name of Alexander Gordon, though known to the world chiefly as "Young Lochinvar," who came "out of the West" and bore away his bride, the "fair Ellen," from the hall where her kinsfolk had assembled to see her wedded to "a laggard in love and a dastard in war." We can almost see the triumphant Gordon bearing off his prize, and hear his exclamation. "They'll have fleet steeds that follow!" His own steed being the best "in all the wide Border," though

There was racing and chasing on Canobie lea,
— the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see.

This youthful hero of romance, while yet in his early prime, fell at Flodden, that fatal field, where the King of Scotland himself was slain, lying surrounded by the inanimate forms of his followers who had laid down their lives in his defense.

No one failed him; he is keeping
Royal state and semblance still;
Knight and noble lie around him
There on Flodden's fatal hill.

After the lapse of four centuries we find a representative of this ancient house in the person of another Alexander Gordon, one of Baltimore's most honored citizens. The branch of the family to which Mr. Gordon belongs traces its origin from Lord Kenmuir's family and the family of Sir Alexander and Lady Gordon of Greenlow, Scotland. On his mother's side Mr. Gordon comes of that sturdy North-of-Ireland stock which has given to our country so many of her best citizens both in the sphere of commerce and in that of the learned professions.

The first of the Gordon family to immigrate to America were Samuel and Basil Gordon, sons of Samuel Gordon, of Lochdougan, Scotland, and a nephew, Samuel Gordon, son of John Gordon, Laird of Lochdougan. All three of these immigrants married daughters of William Knox, of Culpeper county, Virginia, whose wife was Susannah Fitzhugh. Mr. Knox himself belonged to a branch of the family from which sprang John Knox, the renowned Scottish reformer. Basil Gordon was the father of Douglas Hamilton Gordon and the grandfather of Douglas Huntly Gordon and Basil Brown Gordon, all of whom became honored and useful citizens and left numerous descendants in Virginia and Maryland.

Samuel Gordon, brother of Basil Gordon, was the grandfather of Alexander Gordon, of Baltimore. He was born at Lochdougan, Scotland, and came to Virginia with his brother and nephew, as mentioned above, settling at Falmouth, where he engaged in the tobacco business, amassing a considerable fortune which he lost through the historic failure of the Bank of the United States during the administration of President Jackson. He married Susan F., daughter of William and Susannah (Fitzhugh) Knox, mentioned above, and their children were: Alexander B., see forward; John M., formerly president of the Union Bank of Baltimore; Samuel; Wellington; Basil; Mary, who became the wife of Dr. Wallace, of Fredericksburg, Virginia; and Agnes Campbell. Samuel Gordon, the father, was a man of high social position and a recognized leader in the commercial world.

Alexander B. Gordon, son of Samuel and Susan F. (Knox) Gordon, was a prominent lawyer of Baltimore and a member of the city council about 1858, serving two or four years. His law office was situated on the site now occupied by the office of the Baltimore *Evening News*. He was twice married, his first wife being Margaret McKim, and his second Elizabeth Harrison. The children of the first marriage were: Alexander, see forward; William McKim, deceased; Susan McKim, who married John S. Hayes, and is the mother of the following children: Alexander Gordon, Susan, Harold, Margaret McKim and Mary. The children of Mr. Gordon's second marriage were: Randolph Harrison, Margaret, Henningham, and Emily, who became the wife of Admiral Chalmers McLean.

Margaret McKim, the first wife of Alexander B. Gordon, belonged to a family which has for a long period been honorably and conspicuously associated with the history of Baltimore. John McKim, the earliest member of the family known to the present generation, was born in Londonderry,

Ireland, about 1670, and from him, by two marriages, descended the two branches of the family represented in this city about a hundred years ago by the brothers, John, Alexander and Robert McKim on the one side, and John McKim Jr. on the other.

Thomas McKim, son of John McKim, the first ancestor, and father of John, Alexander and Robert, was born in Londonderry, in 1710. He came to this country in 1734, settling first in Philadelphia, but about 1739 married and removed to Brandywine, Delaware, where all his children were born, and where he died in 1784. He was not a member of the legal profession, and the fact that, in the latter part of his life, he successively filled the offices of justice of the Court of General Sessions and judge of the County Court of Common Pleas, sufficiently attests the esteem which he enjoyed for integrity and ability in the community in which he lived.

His eldest son, John, was born in 1742, and when a young man came to Baltimore, establishing himself in mercantile business on the south side of Baltimore street, near Gay street, on property which is still owned by the family. After some years he married Margaret Duncan, of Philadelphia, and in 1777 removed to that city, where he engaged in business, but soon after the death of his wife, in 1784, he returned to Baltimore, bringing with him his two sons, Isaac and William D., father of Margaret, first wife of Alexander B. Gordon. He was a shipping and importing merchant, and in 1797 took his son Isaac into partnership under the firm name of John McKim & Son. In 1801 he retired with an ample fortune and in 1807 removed to a country house on the York turnpike road where he passed the remainder of his life. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Union Manufacturing Company, organized in 1808, one of the first cotton factories built in the United States and still in successful operation. He was also president of the Baltimore Water Company. Benevolence was a prominent trait in his character, and at a time when such endowments were far more rare than they have since become he had determined to establish in this city a free school for children of both sexes, regardless of religious denomination. His design was frustrated by death, but was fully carried out by his sons, and the school is now in operation under charge of trustees of the Society of Friends, in a granite building on East Baltimore street, erected by his son Isaac. Mr. McKim's methodical and precise habits are strikingly illustrated by the following well authenticated anecdote. The surplus hay of his small farm was sold regularly to his sons, and he called as regularly to collect the bills. On one occasion, his son Isaac not being provided with the necessary change, a clerk was sent out to procure it. Mr. McKim waited until his bill was settled and then handed to his son a deed conveying property to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. At the age of forty he left the Baptist church, in the faith of which he had been educated, and joined the Society of Friends, of which he was ever after a prominent and consistent member. Previous to this event he had sold a female slave who had been taken to Ohio, but the new views which he had adopted made him dissatisfied with the act and, anxious to repair the wrong which he thought he had done, he made the journey to Ohio on horseback to seek the woman and restore her to her former home, and succeeded in finding her. He died in 1819, and at the last carried out the repugnance to every kind of ostentation and display which had marked his whole life, by the strict injunctions which he then gave that no monument or mark of any kind should be placed over his grave.

William D. McKim, the youngest son of John McKim, was born in

1779, in Philadelphia, and was but six years old when brought by his father to Baltimore. When about twenty years of age he went to Europe, and on his return engaged in business. He had, however, but little taste for it, and left the management of it in a great degree to his partners. He was one of the originators of the Baltimore Gas Company, and gave freely, and with strict attention and fidelity, his services as director of various banks, insurance companies and other public institutions of the city. He married, in 1806, Susan Haslett, of Caroline county, whose ancestors also came from Londonderry. They had five sons and one daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Alexander B. Gordon, as mentioned above. Mr. McKim died in November, 1834, at the age of fifty-five.

Alexander Gordon, son of Alexander B. and Margaret (McKim) Gordon, was born February 17, 1844, in Baltimore, and received his preparatory education in various private schools of his native city. He afterward studied four years at the University of Maryland, but did not graduate. After leaving the University he read law for about one year in the office of J. Mason Campbell, and then, desiring to combine the enjoyments of travel with the advantages of study, he went to Germany and entered the University of Heidelberg, remaining one year.

After his return home, thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession, he nevertheless did not enter upon it, his circumstances being such as to render it unnecessary and the wide range of interests natural to a man of his culture and refinement enabling him to fill what might otherwise have been idle hours with pursuits combining both pleasure and profit. He is an extremely public-spirited man and has always given his influence to those interests which promote culture in lines of art, which work for the christianizing of the race, and which recognize the common brotherhood of man. There is about him nothing of aloofness or conscious superiority, but he finds his friends, who are almost numberless, among all classes and conditions. His sympathy is unfailing, as is also his readiness to extend material aid whenever circumstances render it necessary.

Mr. Gordon was formerly a member of various clubs, including the Maryland, but such is his preference for a retired life that he has relinquished all connection with them, notwithstanding the fact that his genial nature made his presence ever welcome. He and his family are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Gordon married, January 9, 1877, in Baltimore, Agnes, daughter of Christopher Hughes and Agnes Campbell (Gordon) Armistead, and granddaughter of the defender of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are the parents of a son and a daughter. The former, who bears the historic name of Alexander, was born in 1878, is engaged in business as a stock broker, and married Elizabeth Fischer. The daughter is Margaret McKim. One of the strongest and most beautiful traits in Mr. Gordon's character is his predominant family affections, which cause him to find his supreme happiness at his own hearthstone.

Mr. Gordon has been a traveler in many lands, but has ever returned, with renewed affection, to his home city and its endearing associations. He has visited the land of song and story which was the cradle of his ancient race, giving his allegiance alike to it and to the adopted home of his ancestors and his own native land. Recognizing, as the tenor of his whole life testifies, the honor and obligation conferred by high descent, he nevertheless feels that he can claim no prouder title than the one unanimously bestowed upon him by his friends and neighbors, the ideal American citizen.

JOHN J. WADE

Colonel John J. Wade, a brave Confederate veteran, and for many years a prominent attorney of Baltimore, was of mingled Scotch and English descent, his father's family having originated in Scotland, while the ancestry of his mother was English. Colonel Wade exhibited in his life and career a happy combination of the best qualities of both races modified by the environment and atmosphere of the New World.

David Wade, grandfather of John J. Wade, and the founder of the American branch of the family, came from Scotland at the close of the Revolutionary War, and after a short stay in Pennsylvania settled in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1784. His son, John, was the father of Colonel John J. Wade.

John Wade, son of David Wade, was born in Virginia, and married Susannah Trigg, also a native of the Old Dominion, and the descendant of ancestors who were among the earliest English settlers of Montgomery. Solomon David Trigg, grandfather of Colonel John J. Wade, was a soldier in the struggle for independence and it was possibly from him that his distinguished grandson inherited his military genius.

John J. Wade, son of John and Susannah (Trigg) Wade, was born September 12, 1824, in Montgomery county, Virginia. He graduated from Washington-Lee College in the class of 1847 and afterward, having selected the law as his profession, pursued his studies under the guidance of Alexander Eskridge, of Fincastle, Virginia. In 1849 he was licensed to practice and opened an office in Christiansburg, Virginia. He pursued his profession in his native county, serving several terms as State's Attorney of Montgomery and Giles counties, and achieving for himself an enviable reputation at the bar.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he responded promptly to the call to arms, and deserting the forum for the field organized a company of volunteers which later became part of the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment of Infantry. Colonel Wade, then captain, commanded the company and during his first year of service was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Later, for gallant conduct, he was promoted to the command of the regiment, serving with that rank until the close of the war, the colonel of the regiment being for nearly all that period on detached duty and acting as brigadier-general. The service of the Fifty-fourth was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, under Generals Bragg, Johnston and Hood. Its record was a brilliant one, made doubly so by the able management and personal valor of its colonel.

When peace once more reigned throughout the land Colonel Wade laid aside his sword and returned to Montgomery county, there to resume the practice of his profession. After ten years spent in gathering fresh laurels at the bar of his native State, he came, in 1875, to Baltimore, where he speedily became a leader among the legal fraternity of the city and the State. He was thoroughly identified with its social life and was prominent in religious work, and in the aid of all benevolent and charitable causes. He was an elder of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and assisted in organizing the Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church, afterward serving as one of its elders and also as a member of the board of trustees.

Colonel Wade married, September 13, 1849, Mary A., daughter of General A. A. Chapman, of Monroe county, Virginia (now West Virginia). General Chapman was a representative of a distinguished family of the



Isaac E. Emerson.

Old Dominion and for several years represented his district in Congress. Colonel and Mrs. Wade were the parents of six sons: 1. W. A., graduate of Virginia University and lawyer of Baltimore. 2. Dr. James T., of Nebraska. 3. George B., civil engineer, of Baltimore. 4. Walter I., engaged in mercantile business, Philadelphia. 5. Hubert B. Wade, civil engineer, of Delaware. 6. Dr. J. Percy, superintendent of the Spring Grove Asylum, born October 22, 1870; attended City College, then took a course in biology at Johns Hopkins University; graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, April, 1891, with degree of M. D.; resident physician at City Hospital for six months when he came to Maryland Hospital for Insane as assistant physician; appointed superintendent, 1896; member of American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, American Medical Association Psychological Society, Maryland Psychiatric Society and Medical Legal Society; also member of Maryland Country Club.

Colonel Wade was a devoted husband and an affectionate father and found in his home a source of the purest enjoyment, his loved and honored wife, the sharer of his joys and sorrows and the mother of his noble sons, presenting a perfect example of that combination of all the domestic virtues with rare grace and distinction of person and manner which has ever been characteristic of the high-class Virginia woman, and has made her a fitting mate for the heroes which the Old Dominion has for three centuries given to our country and to the world.

The death of Colonel Wade, which occurred November 24, 1897, was felt not only as a private and personal, but also as a public bereavement. His sterling qualities, his genial manners and the warmth and liberality of his sympathy had given him an enduring place in the hearts of people of all classes in Baltimore and the city of his adoption mourned for him as one of her best loved sons.

Virginia, the Mother of Presidents, and of a long line of illustrious patriots and statesmen, has also given to the world a hardy race of men, remarkable alike for their power of endurance and enterprise and their commanding intelligence, who have become leaders at the bar, in medicine, in the great branches of industry and on the battlefield. To this class of native Virginians, whose energy and individuality never fail, making them prominent in any community in which they may reside, to this noble and distinguished class of men belonged Colonel John J. Wade. He was loved and honored by all and at his death it was felt that there had passed away a true type of the old-time Southern chivalry.

CAPTAIN ISAAC EDWARD EMERSON

Captain Isaac Edward Emerson, president of the Emerson Drug Company and originator of Bromo-Seltzer, the proprietary medicine now famous the world over, is a man of unusual force and distinctive personality, whom the world has recognized as a dreamer, but a dreamer with power to transmute his visions to brilliant realities. He is a man whose "eye intent is on the visioned future bent," one who sees and grasps opportunities, and whose career has been marked by achievement in whatever direction he has turned his energies.

Captain Emerson was born at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, July 24, 1859. His father, Robert J. Emerson, was a southern planter who died January 6, 1902, while his mother, Cornelia Lewis Emerson, was a daughter

of Colonel Isaac Hudson, of Wake county, North Carolina. Captain Emerson was educated at the University of North Carolina, 1876-79, and after graduating as chemist was for one year assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the laboratory of that university.

In 1881 he became a resident of Baltimore and since that date has been identified with the business interests and development of the city. His first undertaking as a resident of Baltimore was to establish a manufactory and retail drug business, being the proprietor of three local drug stores from 1884 to 1889. It was during this period that he originated the formula of Bromo-Seltzer and, May 1, 1889, he withdrew from the retail drug trade and devoted himself exclusively to the manufacture of this specialty. The Emerson Drug Company was organized in 1891. The company purchased the trade mark and formula of Bromo-Seltzer from Captain Emerson, and he was elected president of the corporation, with a controlling interest in the stock. His energetic and progressive management of the affairs of the company has resulted in a business success which has been as rapid as it has been remarkable.

In conjunction with his commercial enterprises, Captain Emerson has identified himself with American and foreign yachting circles and with the naval interests of Maryland. In 1894 he organized the Maryland Naval Reserve, which body he commanded until 1901, when he resigned that office to make a cruise around the world in his auxiliary steam yacht "Margaret," upon which voyage he was accompanied by his daughter (from whose name the yacht derived its appellation), and a party of friends. During the years 1895-96-97 he attended the course of instruction at the Naval War College in Newport. When in 1898 war was declared with Spain, Captain Emerson's command of twenty-seven commissioned officers and four hundred and forty-nine petty officers and seamen was mustered into the service of the United States navy. With the exception of the three ranking officers, the full complement, officers and men, of the United States ship "Dixie" was supplied from the Maryland Naval Reserve. The complement of officers and men for the United States ships "Ajax" and "Monitor" and the gunboat "Apache" were also of Captain Emerson's command, with additional assignments to the "Katahdin" and "Lancaster," and May 25, 1898, Captain Emerson was commissioned lieutenant in the United States navy and assistant to the chief of the Auxiliary Naval Force, and placed in command of the Fifth Light House District, with headquarters on the United States ship "Dale." He was assembling a fleet of eight swift yachts and gunboats for patrol service from Cape Hatteras to a point two hundred miles north, which the chief of the force had committed to him, when the Spanish fleet was destroyed off Santiago, July 3, and hostilities came to an end.

On April 19, 1900, Captain Emerson had been elected captain of the Maryland Naval Brigade, which office he held until he resigned, April 28, 1901, to start upon the cruise around the world before mentioned. The voyagers visited London and Paris, continued their cruise through the North Sea to the Elbe, then through Kiel Canal to St. Petersburg and back to Gibraltar, through the Mediterranean from Piræus to Alexandria, through the Suez Canal and Red Sea, across the Indian Ocean to Bombay, India, thence to Colombo, through the Straits Settlement to Singapore, from which point the yacht was returned to American waters, and its owner and his guests continued their journey through China and Japan *via* Honolulu to San Francisco, California. One year and two weeks was occupied in the journey, and the distance traveled was 44,500 miles.

In addition to his seagoing yacht, Captain Emerson possesses the most beautiful house yacht in Maryland waters. It is indeed one of the most complete and luxurious boats of this kind in the world, and like the ocean craft, is also named "Margaret." The house yacht is one hundred and sixteen feet long, with beam of twenty-one feet, and has powerful double engines that have enabled it to travel both inland and by coast from Maryland to the Miami River, Florida. Its crew consists of captain and ten men, and it is furnished in the most artistic and luxurious fashion. It has a charming library and music room which opens upon the deck, but its most interesting feature in relation to its owner is "the arsenal," a handsome gun case with plate glass doors, in which rifle and other ammunition are stored. Captain Emerson is an expert field and trap shot, and a burnished punch bowl with cut glasses set in metal, which adorns the chimneypiece above an open fireplace in the house yacht, is a tribute to his skill as a marksman from one of the several sportsmen's clubs to which he belongs. He has won many trophies in trap contests, and is an enthusiast over all kinds of outdoor sports.

He is almost as enthusiastic an automobilist as a yachtsman, and in one of his several cars has toured through the Maritime Alps, the Riviera, Switzerland, Spain, and other portions of the continent. He is a man whose appreciation of nature and understanding of art enable him to enjoy to the fullest extent all that travel offers to the cultured mind, and he possesses pronounced musical and literary tastes, together with a keen eye for the artistic and beautiful. During one of his automobile tours upon the continent he visited many charming old chateaus in the south of France and villas in Italy for suggestive ideas for the arrangement of a formal Italian garden which is now one of the most distinctive and picturesque features about Baltimore. It adorns Captain Emerson's residence, 2500 Eutaw Place, near the leading entrance to Druid Hill Park. In this, as in everything he undertakes, the owner has carried out harmonious grouping and picturesque arrangement of foliage and statuary to the minutest detail. Fountain and pergola, sun dial and marble seats, formal shrubbery and sweet-scented flowers, all conduce to the complete illusion of an Old-World picture. The residence, from which the garden is entered, is one of the handsomest homes in Baltimore, and has been the scene of many elaborate and beautiful social entertainments.

In his cosmopolitan wanderings, Captain Emerson has collected many rare and beautiful articles that now adorn this house. His Venetian apartment is hung with exquisite tapestries and furniture brought from Venice. Perhaps the rarest of many beautiful articles imported is a tea set which Captain Emerson purchased as a gift for his only daughter Margaret. This is an historic Sevres tea set service made for Napoleon I., the paintings on which were executed by the artist Guillon, and which represent scenes from Napoleon's most famous battles. The service contains thirty-seven pieces. The color harmony is green and gold. No two pieces are adorned with the same picture, but all are encircled with the laurel of victory and bear the imperial initial. The central platter shows Napoleon at the head of his veterans, while on every other piece "the Little Corporal" is the chief figure of some dashing and brilliant group. The green and gold of the service affords a striking background for the vivid uniforms of the armies of Europe depicted in the scenes. The service, not a piece of which is missing, was purchased by Captain Emerson from a French nobleman, and has changed hands but twice, it is said, since the death of the first Consul.

From Burma, India, was brought a huge punch bowl of solid silver, the decorations of which represent all the beasts of Kipling's "Jungle Tales," with that marvelous fidelity to nature which is the despair of Western artisans. From India also were brought ivory carvings so fine as to seem like frost work, while from one of the temples of Japan, Captain Emerson brought a magnificent lamp that is now one of the most striking ornaments of the great hall of the Eutaw place residence.

In addition to his Baltimore residence Captain Emerson also owns a magnificent estate, "Arcadia," located in South Carolina. It is a Colonial plantation and the residence is situated on the eastern bank of Waccamaw River, five miles above Georgetown, South Carolina. The place was originally known as "Prospect Hill," settled in 1735, and the last of the Colonial houses that once made Waccamaw Neck famous. The house is a three-story frame building that rises above a brick pavement. To left and right stone steps lead up to a marble paved portico with Doric columns supporting a second portico from which is obtained a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding country. From the roof can be seen the stormy Atlantic Ocean dashing against reefs and sand bars. In the original plan of the house there was a drawing room to the right and a dining room to the left of the wide entrance hall. Its present owner has restored the house without making material changes in its Colonial design except to substitute a billiard hall and sun parlor on the left which overlooks a tropical forest of magnolia and live oak trees. A large dining room and ball room have been added and electric lights, lavatories, baths, etc., now conduce to twentieth century comfort. In addition to the original estate, "Prospect Hill," Captain Emerson has purchased the estates of "Oak Hill" on the east and "Clifton," "Rose Hill" and "Forlorn Hope" on the south, making a total of ten thousand acres. The Marquis de la Fayette is said to have spent his first night in America beneath this roof as the guest of Mr. Benjamin Huger, while Theodosia Burr Alston, wife of Governor Joseph Alston and daughter of Aaron Burr, lived at "The Oaks," only twelve miles distant.

The basement of the house boasts an ancient Dutch oven. The original design of the grounds, but little altered by the present owner, was a semi-circle, cleft by a broad avenue, leading to the house, which widened in the center to an open court. Just before reaching the mansion the avenue terminated in a succession of brick terraces that lead up to a spreading parterre immediately in front of the portico. A marble peristyle marked the entrance to this parterre where the ladies of the manor welcomed their guests. Into the main avenue from either side walks lead into different parts of the grounds and these in turn were intersected by other walks making almost a forest maze. Close to the house are magnolias that are among the handsomest specimens on the continent and as a background for these are live oak trees having a limb-spread of more than a hundred feet. An acre of gardenias grow in tropical luxuriance flooding the air with fragrance. "The Street," or main quarters for the colored servants in anti-bellum days, is about a quarter of a mile from the dwelling. Unusual opportunities for sport are found upon the estate. Game and fish are there in abundance and for amusement a gymnasium, golf links and bowling alley have been added. There are fine and extensive stables filled with blooded horses and every possible facility is afforded for pleasure and recreation on the grounds.

In front of "Arcadia" stretches for thirty miles up the river a chain of picturesque islands, the largest of which, Sandy Island, is said to harbor more turkeys than any equal area of territory on the continent. Deer, also,

are found on these islands, where they take refuge from hunters on the Neck.

Captain Emerson has been closely identified with the commercial development of Baltimore and has made this city the centre of his large business interests. During the latter part of the year 1909 the Emerson Drug Company, to meet the growing demand for space necessitated by their increased business, purchased three lots west of and adjoining their present establishment on Lombard street, giving them a total frontage of one hundred and thirty-two feet on Lombard street and a frontage of one hundred and seventy-two feet on Eutaw street. They erected on this plot a five-story-and-basement building and on the corner of Eutaw and Lombard streets a fire-proof tower thirty-four by thirty-four feet will rise to the height of three hundred feet above the grade line. Surmounting this tower there will be a blue bottle representing the firm's Bromo-Seltzer bottle twenty feet in diameter and fifty feet high. Invisibly supported above this bottle will be a crown studded with vari-colored electric lights. The bottle will be made to revolve at night by an electric motor, displaying, through stenciled letters the name Bromo-Seltzer intensified by strong reflectors within, which will become a beacon visible for many miles down Chesapeake Bay to vessels approaching the city. There will be a clock dial twenty-seven feet in diameter, two hundred feet above the pavement on each of the four sides of the tower.

Captain Emerson erected upon the former site of the old Baltimore & Ohio Building, at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, a \$1,000,000 hotel. The hotel is fifteen stories high with a roof garden, fitted with the latest improvements and conveniences and as nearly fire-proof as possible. The first three stories are of granite or marble while the remaining twelve are of white semi-glazed bricks and white terra-cotta. The exterior window frames are of metal and the corridors of marble or tile. The flooring of all the rooms is of fire-resisting materials. The main carriage entrance is on Calvert street, protected by a glass and iron Marquise, which extends to the curb. Baltimore street also has an entrance. Extending through the first floor, with alcoves on each side for offices, is a corridor or lobby twenty-one feet wide with a men's writing room at the end.

On the Baltimore street side, extending through two stories, is the principal dining room, which has large windows and flower balconies opening on Baltimore and Calvert streets. A balcony for musicians is at the end of this room. On the opposite side, opening on Calvert street and Bank Lane, is a restaurant, while on the left of the main entrance is the ladies' reception room. The café is on the west end of the Baltimore street front and opposite the café is a broker's office with entrance from the lobby and Bank Lane. On the mezzanine floor are the ladies' parlor and writing rooms, connected with a ladies' hair dressing and manicuring parlor. A promenade connects the ladies' parlor with a palm room in which there is a marble fountain. The walls of the palm room are of marble and the room covered with a glass and iron roof.

The hotel has two hundred and seventy-five rooms, each communicating with a private bath. None of the rooms face on an inclosed court. There are eleven private parlors. The rooms are arranged singly or in suites and each equipped with a local and long-distance 'phone. The fourteenth floor is devoted to the display and sale of merchandise. The offices open on the corridor and are partitioned with glass and metal. A public stenographer's office is on this floor. The roof is covered and divided into two dining rooms, waiting and toilet rooms and a service kitchen connected with the

main kitchen by elevators. In the basement is the grill room, with entrance from Baltimore street and from the vestibule on Calvert street. Connecting with this room is the bar. The hotel is equipped with power plant, refrigerating, filtering and pumping plants, laundry, vacuum cleaning apparatus and a room where garbage will be frozen. The plans of the hotel were drawn by Architect Joseph Evans Sperry, and W. H. Parker was its builder.

An interesting feature of this model hotel is a permanent exhibition of pictures and descriptive matter presenting the history of this famous corner and the buildings that formerly occupied it. Special prominence is given to pictures and data relating to the celebrated old Museum, an amusement house that occupied the northwest corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets from 1830 until the latter part of 1873 and which in its heyday was known in every part of the United States. The Museum was erected in 1829 by John Clark, a prominent lottery broker, and the upper stories were rented to the Peales, who had been conducting a famous museum on Holiday street, in 1814. Among the noted actors and actresses who appeared at the Museum were: Jefferson, Owens, John Sleeper Clarke, James E. Murdoch, the Booths, father and son; the elder Drew, Brougham, Mrs. Gilbert, Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Fanny Davenport and others.

While many of our countrymen owe their success in affairs to intense concentration upon one line of effort, and while, indeed, concentration is a quality of the highest value, yet among the real leaders of American enterprise there often appears a man so endowed by nature with a genius for organization and management as to be able to carry on with ease and success a variety of momentous undertakings. Captain Emerson is one of these specially favored men, and his hand is felt in the affairs of the Monumental City. He is president of the Citro Chemical Works of America, located at Maywood, New Jersey, and was for five years a director of the Drovers' and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore. While an alert and enterprising man, and one who is wielding a wide influence, he does not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of outside interests and has just appreciation for the social amenities of life, being a member of the New York, Atlantic and Larchmont Yacht clubs, the Royal Yacht Club of Belgium, the Société Nautique de Nice, and commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club.

Physically Captain Emerson betrays his Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and his manner possesses the genial courtesy of the cosmopolitan. He is noted for a serenity of temperament which few things have power to disturb, and in business possesses unusual executive ability and the gift of concentrating his energies. His decisions are thoughtful and deliberate, but when once made are final. He is ever approachable and genial, and has the happy faculty of winning friends wherever he goes.

It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city, at least during their lifetime. We cannot measure results by what they are doing, or proportionate them according to the extent of their specific business. Their influence ramifies all through the commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them.

Captain Emerson married a daughter of Colonel W. F. Askew, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and has one daughter, Margaret, who has been his inseparable companion in his extended travels about the world.

OAKLEY PHILPOTTS HAINES

Oakley Philpotts Haines, a descendant of two of the old families of the State of Virginia, was a man of unusual capacity and forcible character. While he was retiring in his habits and had no disposition to push himself forward, he filled any position to which he was elevated with dignity, tact and capable administration of the affairs with which it was connected.

Hiram Haines, his father, was of English descent, the American ancestor of the family having settled in Virginia in 1660. He was for many years the editor of the Petersburg *Constellation*, which was the principal Democratic paper in the Atlantic States south of Richmond, Virginia, and his death occurred in 1841, at an early age. He married Mary Ann Currie Philpotts, whose American ancestor came from England and settled in Virginia in 1680.

Oakley Philpotts Haines was born in Petersburg, Virginia, December 29, 1837, died in Baltimore, Maryland, March 5, 1909. His education, which was a most excellent and thorough one, was acquired at the Petersburg Classical Institute, the preparatory school of Charles Campbell, whose history of Virginia is a well known and widely read book, and the Presbyterian High School of Rockridge county, Virginia. Mr. Haines was but four years of age at the time of the death of his father, but the intellectual ability of his mother and the inherited talent of his father, were well united in him. In 1855 he obtained a position as reporter for the Petersburg *Express*, and in 1860, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed to a reportorial position on the staff of the Virginia State (Secession) Convention. He was one of the reporters of the Confederate Senate in 1862, and subsequently an official reporter of the Confederate House of Representatives. When the sessions of these bodies became secret ones, the services of reporters were necessarily dispensed with. Mr. Haines then became chief reporter for *The Enquirer* in the field about Richmond, and in the course of this service he was frequently in the van of the army, was in the midst of the activities connected with the struggle at Fair Oaks, was in the Dahlgren raid, in the battle of the Crater, and in numerous other engagements in that section of the country. In 1869 Mr. Haines removed to Baltimore, where he formed a connection the following year with *The Sun*, as a member of the editorial staff, and in 1881 was advanced to the position of managing editor. He immediately made some radical improvements and changes in the conduct of the paper, which raised the standard immensely, and gathered about him some of the most noted newspaper contributors of the day. Among these may be mentioned: Major Thomas W. Hall, distinguished as an authority upon international law; Hon. Pere L. Wickes, subsequently one of the judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore; Judge William M. Merrick, whose aid was invaluable in restoring the status of the State of Maryland, which had become impaired by misrule caused by the Civil War; Hon. William L. Wilson, later a member of the Cabinet of President Cleveland; John C. Rose, later United States District Attorney for the State of Maryland; James W. Clarke, a distinguished writer of editorials in Boston and New York; and Hon. Z. B. Vance, United States Senator from North Carolina. While these brilliant writers all aided in revolutionizing the affairs of the paper, it was Mr. Haines who was the leading spirit, and the power which fused all these elements.

Mr. Haines married, in 1866, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of William R. and Mary J. Hopkins, who were of English Colonial descent. Children:

1. Dr. William Oakley Haines, married Kate Miller, of Canada; now residing in Washington. 2. Currie Willis, at time of his death, December 26, 1908, belonged to legal staff of Fidelity & Deposit Company of Baltimore; married Eleanor Kean and had children: Oakley G. and Currie Willis. 3. Carroll E., single, employed in government office, Washington, D. C., but lives in Baltimore, Maryland.

In the life of Mr. Haines we find the elements of greatness in the profitable use he made of his talents and opportunities. His thoughts were ever fixed upon problems for the elevation of his community and humanity in general, and the first step to be taken in order to carry out these plans consisted, according to his idea, in the fulfilment of one's duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relations to his State and country. Honorable and fearless in his conduct, he was one of the most eminent of the citizens of Baltimore and his life remains as an inspiration. From the many tributes called forth by his death, we quote the following, an editorial which appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*:

It is with profound sorrow we announce to-day the death of Oakley Philpotts Haines, managing editor of *The Sun* from 1881 to 1906. For several years prior to his retirement from active service his health had been impaired, but his natural tenacity and love of his profession were too strong to allow him to think of giving up work. Mr. Haines was a newspaper statesman. In addition to this, he was endowed with the rare faculty of understanding human nature and of making *The Sun's* policies understood by those from whose intelligence, common sense and clear judgment he attracted sympathy and support. His intensity of purpose was remarkable, and in later years on more than one occasion after a severe political campaign his health would show the effect of the strain when the mental tension was over. His loyalty to *The Sun* was unswerving. *The Sun's* interests were his interests. He had but one purpose to serve, and that was *The Sun*. His fund of knowledge seemed unlimited, and whether the simplest commonplace subject or one of deepest thought, he was thoroughly familiar with it in all its details.

In newspaper work three fundamental principles are requisite—honesty of purpose, common sense and intellectual strength—and these, together with his foresight and knowledge of political history, economic problems and clearness of mental vision, made him take his place among the ablest newspaper men of his day.

Mr. Haines served three generations of the Abell family with fidelity and devotion that could not have been greater had he been one of them. Nor could their interests have been served with more constant consciousness of personal trust.

In no business does loyalty count for as much as in the publishing of a newspaper, and in announcing the death of Mr. Haines we do so not merely as that of a faithful editorial associate, but of a loyal, true and sincere friend.

WILLIAM H. O'CONNELL

William H. O'Connell is recognized as one of the most prominent and accomplished financiers of the city of Baltimore, enjoying the enviable record of the unusual period of forty-six years' continuous service with one banking house—the Citizens' National Bank, of which he is now president.

Mr. O'Connell was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, July 29, 1843, son of William and Wealthy Ann (Karner) O'Connell. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States when twelve years of age, settling in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where in his mature years he was a successful lumber dealer. After his son became engaged with the Citizens' National Bank in Baltimore, Maryland, William O'Connell removed to that city and engaged in the carriage manufacturing business. He died in 1898. His wife's father was a major in the War of



A. Whitney

1812, and family tradition asserts that some of her ancestors also served in the Revolutionary War.

William H. O'Connell received his early education in the public schools of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, leaving school at the age of twelve years, and was then with his father in a sawmill. At the age of fifteen he went to Toledo, Ohio, remaining there a short time and then going to Wabash, Indiana, where he had charge of the grain elevators of the Wabash railroad at Wabash, Peru and Logansport, Indiana. For two years afterward he conducted business as a grain merchant at Chenoa, Illinois. At the age of nineteen years he came to Baltimore, and took employment under his uncle, a carriage manufacturer in Gay street, but relinquished this after a year to begin his connection with the Citizens' National Bank in the humble position of runner. His reliability and intelligent effort commended him to the bank officials, and in a short time he was advanced to the position of individual bookkeeper, and a year later was promoted to the post of paying teller, which responsible place he occupied for a period of twenty-five years. In 1891 he became cashier; was chosen vice-president in 1907, and in 1908 was elected to the position of president, which he occupies at the present time. His rise is an eloquent tribute to the character of one who, from his very youth, was actuated by those sterling principles of integrity, industry, and entire devotion to the trusts committed to him. During this long period of forty-six years he has risen steadily from the lowest position to the headship of one of the most important financial institutions in Maryland, and at no time in his career has he experienced the slightest misunderstanding or unpleasantness with superior or inferior. His rise has been due to no adventitious circumstances, but altogether to his own effort and laudable ambition. With his family, he attends the First English Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the New England Society, and in politics is a Democrat. He is very fond of walking, in which he finds his principal recreation.

Mr. O'Connell married Caroline S. Brown, daughter of Richard P. Brown, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a descendant of the Penfields and Bushnells, both prominent families in Massachusetts and Connecticut. A Penfield was United States Minister to Egypt, and his son married a very wealthy member of the Wightman family of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of William H. and Caroline S. (Brown) O'Connell: 1. Mary, married Kerner F. Brown and has four children. 2. Caroline, married H. Milton Luzius, and has one child. 3. Edith, married Clarence H. Clarke, of Chicago, Illinois.

JOSEPH CUSHING WHITNEY

More than half a century ago the arrival of a little steamer in the port of Baltimore marked one of the important incidents in the history of the Monumental City, making it one of the great ports for coastwise traffic and aiding it in becoming one of the greatest commercial centres in the country. To-day Baltimore numbers among her foremost citizens Joseph C. Whitney, president of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, the organization which sent that little steamer as the herald of a long line of noble vessels which were to constitute the greatest independent coastwise line in the United States.

Mr. Whitney is descended from the Whitneys of Whitney, a knightly

family of considerable distinction, the history of which is traced through the following generations:

The name Whitney signified a place long before it was used as a personal name. The parish of Whitney is situated in the western part of Herefordshire, in the beautiful valley of the Wye, not far from a mountain torrent subject to frequent floods. It is thought that the name was suggested by this torrent, being composed of two Anglo-Saxon words signifying "white" and "water," hence, "white water." The name occurs in Domesday Book, showing Whitney to have been one of nine tracts of land granted by William the Conqueror to Sir Turstin, known as "Turstin the Fleming," and Turstin de Wigmore, the son of Rolf. Sir Turstin married Agnes, daughter of Alured de Merleberge, one of the great barons of the realm, who settled on her, with other lands, the estate of Penscombe. Sir Turstin and his wife had two sons, Eustace and Turstin, the elder of whom, in accordance with the law of primogeniture, succeeded to the estates. The son or grandson of Eustace, some time between 1100 or 1200, engaged in border wars, built a stronghold at Whitney, and made that his home, taking the name of the place for a surname, according to an old custom, and prefixing de, de Whitney. The first mention of a de Whitney, Robert de Wytteneye, occurs in the Testa de Nevil, 1242. There are numerous records of his son, Sir Eustace de Wytteneye, and thenceforward we find authentic accounts of each head of the family. As sheriffs, as knights of the shire in parliament and as justices of the peace, the family can be traced in Herefordshire from the twelfth century, when the name originated, to 1799.

The descendants of Turstin the Fleming through Thomas Whitney, mentioned below, display the following arms: Azure, a cross chequy or, and gules. Crest: A bull's head couped sable, armed or, the points gules. Motto: *Magnanimitè crucem sustine.*

Thomas Whitney, on May 10, 1583, obtained from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster a license to marry Mary, daughter of John Bray. In this document he is described as "Thomas Whitney, of Lambeth Marsh, gentleman," and the marriage took place May 12, at St. Margaret's church. The name Lambeth Marsh is still applied to a place near the Surrey end of Westminster bridge. In 1611 Thomas Whitney was appointed executor of the will of his father-in-law, John Bray, and in April, 1637, he died. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Margaret, Thomas, Henry, Arnwaye, John, mentioned below; Nowell, Francis, Mary, Robert.

(II) John Whitney, son of Thomas and Mary (Bray) Whitney, was born in 1589, and was baptized in St. Margaret's Parish Church, July 20, 1592, under the shadow of the famous Abbey. He was educated at Westminster School, now St. Peter's College, and on February 22, 1607, was apprenticed by his father to William Pring, of Old Bailey. March 13, 1614, he became a member of the Merchant Tailors' Company, the most famous and prosperous of the great trade guilds, numbering among those associated with it the Prince of Wales and members of the nobility. Soon after his admission John Whitney married Elinor ———, born in 1599, and lived at Islesworth-on-the-Thames, later moving to Bowe Lane. In April, 1634, he and his wife, with their sons, were registered as passengers on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," Roger Cooper, master, and they appear to have arrived in June, of the same year, in Massachusetts. They settled in Watertown, where John Whitney purchased a homestead of sixteen acres and made his permanent home. Before 1642 the town granted him nine other lots, making in all one hundred and ninety-eight acres, and he also

made several purchases of land and aided all his sons in their settlements. March 3, 1636, he was made a freeman, and June 1, 1641, was appointed by the General Court constable of Watertown. He served as selectman from 1638 to 1655, inclusive, and in the latter year held the office of town clerk. His wife died May 11, 1659, and on September 29, of the same year, he married Judith Clement, whom he also survived, his death occurring June 1, 1673. His children, all by his first wife, were: Mary, John, mentioned below; Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas, Jonathan, Joshua, Caleb, Benjamin.

(III) John Whitney, son of John and Eleanor Whitney, was born in 1621, in London, England, and was fourteen years old when the family emigrated. He passed his life, thereafter, in Watertown, and married, in 1642, Ruth Reynolds. He died October 12, 1692.

(IV) Nathaniel Whitney, son of John and Ruth (Reynolds) Whitney, was born February 1, 1646, and removed to Weston, Massachusetts, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married, March 12, 1673, Sarah Hagar, and died January 7, 1732, having nearly completed his eighty-sixth year.

(V) William Whitney, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hagar) Whitney, was born May 6, 1683, and always lived at Weston. He married, May 17, 1706, Martha Pierce, and died January 24, 1720, while still a young man, being less than thirty-seven years old.

(VI) Samuel Whitney, son of William and Martha (Pierce) Whitney, was born May 23, 1719, and at some period of his life removed from Weston to Westminister, Massachusetts. He bore the title of lieutenant, but whether it was gained in service in the French and Indian war or in the Revolutionary army does not appear. He married, October 20, 1741, Abigail Fletcher, and died in Westminister, January 1, 1782.

(VII) Silas Whitney, son of Samuel and Abigail (Fletcher) Whitney, was born October 20, 1752, in Westminister, and as a young man settled in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, which was thenceforth his home until the close of his life. The records designate him as captain, and he probably served with that rank in the Continental army. He married Sarah Withington, January 27, 1774, and his death occurred November 14, 1798.

(VIII) Silas Whitney, son of Silas and Sarah (Withington) Whitney, was born October 1, 1779, and passed his entire life at Ashburnham. As he also was called captain it would seem that he must have served in the War of 1812. He married, December 31, 1801, Hannah Cushing, and died September 4, 1846.

(IX) Joseph Cushing Whitney, son of Silas and Hannah (Cushing) Whitney, was born January 23, 1818, at Ashburnham, but came at the age of twelve or fourteen to Baltimore, where he was for some time employed by his uncle, Joseph Cushing, first president of the Baltimore Savings Bank. Afterward he went into business for himself, opening a stationery and book store on North Howard street, which he conducted successfully for nearly forty years. During the latter part of his life he was in the service of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company. His brother, the late Milton Whitney, was at one time State's Attorney for Baltimore City. Joseph Cushing Whitney married Florence E. Weston, and three children were born to them: Joseph Cushing, mentioned below; and two daughters, Maria Louise, who became the wife of B. T. Stokes, of Baltimore, and Florence W. Whitney, living in Baltimore. Mr. Whitney died March 3, 1886, at his home in Baltimore, having been for half a century one of the most esteemed business men of the Monumental City.

(X) Joseph Cushing Whitney, son of Joseph Cushing and Florence

E. (Weston) Whitney, was born May 14, 1857, in Baltimore, and attended different private schools in his native city until reaching the age of thirteen, when he became a page in the Peabody Library, remaining there for two years. He then spent another two years as clerk in a wholesale house on Comas street, and at the end of that time entered the service of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, beginning as agent's office boy. He was successively promoted to be delivery clerk on the wharf, collector and freight solicitor, remaining in the last-named position until 1889, when he became traffic manager. In March, 1902, he was made vice-president, and on October 18, 1906, was elected president of the company, succeeding Michael Jenkins, who was made chairman of the board of directors.

Under Mr. Whitney's able management the company has continued to prosper and expand and offers the shipping and traveling public a means of transportation excelled by no other line. The company was chartered in April, 1852, and it is worthy of note that the little steamer which arrived in Baltimore on New Year's Day, 1855, bore the name of Joseph Whitney. That steamer and one other were the only vessels the company then had in operation, and they plied only between Boston and Baltimore. To-day the several lines of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company extend from the rock-bound coast of New England to the shores of the Sunny South, and while much may be said of those who, in the early days, had the foresight, energy and ability to establish and foster the organization, and whose efforts were crowned with success, there is one to whom the prosperity of later years is due to a degree which it is difficult to estimate. Joseph C. Whitney, president, to-day, of this great line of coastwise steamers. To the solution of the many and perplexing problems constantly presented to him as chief executive, he brings the intellectual vigor and promptness of action of the true man of business, always clear-headed and prepared for any possible emergency.

Great as are Mr. Whitney's business responsibilities, he does not allow himself to be absorbed by them, but is prominently identified with a number of social organizations, being one of the governors of the Maryland Club and a member of the Baltimore Country Club, the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, the Baltimore Club, the Merchants' Club, the Green Spring Valley Fox Hunting Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club, the Oglethorpe Club of Savannah, Georgia, the Hope Club of Providence, the Seminole Club of Jacksonville, and the Virginia Club of Norfolk, Virginia. He is a Republican in politics, and his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Whitney married, January 24, 1882, at Christ Church, Baltimore, Caroline Lee, daughter of William Albana Clark, of Howard county. The only child of this marriage was a son, J. Clark, who died May 28, 1909, leaving unfulfilled the fond anticipations and bright hopes of his parents, anticipations and hopes which were well founded, for he was a lad of great promise, but bequeathing to them the rich legacy of priceless recollections. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are both extremely popular for their many genial social qualities, and their home is a center of gracious and refined hospitality. Mr. Whitney is fond of outdoor life, and when residing at his delightful country seat situated in the beautiful Green Spring Valley loves to be surrounded by his friends and at the same time to indulge his rural tastes. He is a devoted son of Baltimore, and has thus far spent his whole life in his native city, where all his interests, business, social and domestic, are centered. He never wearies of endeavoring to benefit in any way possible

him the beloved place of his birth, and no cause which tends to promote her welfare or further her best interests appeals to him in vain. He is a transplanted scion of New England stock firmly rooted in the genial soil of Maryland.

Mr. Whitney is one of those men whose lives are object lessons to the youth of our land. Always ambitious and eager to improve every opportunity, he began at the bottom of the ladder and slowly but surely worked his way upward. One important factor in his success was the genial, obliging disposition which won friends for him under all conditions and which now renders him one of the most popular men, personally, in the Monumental City. The great organization of which he is the head is constantly advancing under his able leadership and all its undertakings rest on the sure foundation of unimpeachable honor and incorruptible integrity. The contemplation of such a career as his comment seems superfluous and almost becomes idle, if not impertinent. It is seldom that we meet a man of whom it can be truthfully declared that the record of his deeds constitutes a eulogy. Occasionally, however, such a man appears, a few such men, perhaps, in a lifetime. We all know them when we see them, they are easily recognized, and one of the foremost of them is Joseph C. Whitney, President of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company.

JAMES RAWLINGS BREWER

James Rawlings Brewer, born in Annapolis, Maryland, December 28, 1840, is a son of James B. and Eliza A. (Rawlings) Brewer, and a grandson of Mr. Rawlings, a member of the firm of Sheppard & Rawlings during the War of 1812.

His early educational advantages were all that the capital of the State afforded and, when he was but fourteen years of age, he commenced to write exceedingly creditable articles, both political and poetic, for the press, and deservedly earned the commendation of the editor in whose paper they appeared. Three years later Mr. Brewer decided to acquire a practical knowledge of the art of printing and combine this with his school and college requirements. This he did with such an amount of success that a year later he was offered and accepted the editorship of the *Maryland Republican*, which at that time expressed the views of Anne Arundel county and the nearby section of the country. The ability with which he discharged the duties of this charge was a harbinger of the success which awaited him in later life in this field. The early loss of his father threw the responsibility of caring for his widowed mother and his sisters upon him, and in order to increase his opportunities for turning his ability to account, he made home for them and himself in Baltimore in 1862. In that city he became associated with the *Southern Herald*, then published by Beach & Young, and the Southern cause having his full sympathies, he was not chary in the strong expression of his views in that journal. The military authorities took umbrage at this free expression of opinion and in a few weeks the publication of the paper was discontinued. A few weeks later he joined forces with the *Evening Transcript*, pursued the same policy, and this paper was suppressed by General Lew Wallace, in May, 1864. Shortly afterward, in association with Joshua M. Bosley, he established the *Evening Post*, a success from its initial number, but also suppressed by the Federal authorities, September 30, 1864.

Mr. Brewer now recognized the futility of trying to establish an independent journal in Baltimore during the continuance of the war, but as an inactive life was a matter of abhorrence to him, he accepted the difficult position of president of the Democratic City Convention. Later in the same year, the Third Legislative District of Baltimore City nominated him for the State Senate on what was known as the McClellan ticket. At this time he was not yet twenty-five years of age, and his extreme popularity would have made this an election with a large majority, had it not been that seventy-five per cent. of the citizens of Maryland had been disfranchised. By this time, his name, efforts, and the results he had achieved, were known far and wide, and Manton Marble, editor and proprietor of the *New York World*, offered him a responsible position in the editorial department of that well known journal. This he accepted and discharged his duties with his usual ability until early in 1865, when the impaired health of his mother and the desire to be near her occasioned his return to Baltimore. The editorship of the *Sunday Telegram* having been offered him, he accepted this, and conducted this publication in a masterly manner for some years, at the same time writing several serial stories which added greatly to the popularity of the paper.

During this time he had not neglected political matters. In addition to his presidency of the Democratic City Convention, he was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and was one of the organizers of the Anti-Registry Convention. The latter body appointed him a committee of one, empowering him to appoint assistants, to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of 1866, to modify the Registry Law. Many thousands of the best citizens of Baltimore signed this memorial. The first Democratic City Convention, after the fusion of the Democratic and Conservative parties, was called by Mr. Brewer early in 1867, and he was elected chairman of the Executive Committee. The duty of this committee was to prepare an address and resolutions to the people of Baltimore, and Mr. Brewer was charged to write the address. The Third Legislative District of Baltimore to the Constitutional Convention of that year nominated Mr. Brewer as a delegate-at-large, and his election was almost a unanimous one. A few months later a large majority elected him as clerk of the Baltimore Circuit Court, an office he filled for a number of years, being re-elected in November, 1873. He was unanimously chosen a member-at-large and chairman of the Executive Committee in 1870, and his masterly management of this contest, one of the striking points of which was the enfranchisement of the negroes, was a matter of universal comment. In 1871 Mr. Brewer was again closely identified with the management of a notable canvass. While occupying the editor's chair in connection with the *Sunday Telegram*, Mr. Brewer was the originator of the movement in favor of running the City Passenger Railway cars on Sunday, and it was greatly due to his individual efforts that the measure received a large majority when put to the popular vote. The deposing of the police in 1866 was also the result of successful effort on his part. He became the editor and part proprietor of the *Baltimore Daily News*, February 9, 1874, a publication which, under his able management, has an enormous influence on all matters of public import. The poetic talent displayed by Mr. Brewer in his early youth was never neglected by him amid the bustle and excitement of business and political affairs, and when the Wilkey monument in Baltimore was dedicated some years ago, Mr. Brewer was requested by the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to write two odes, which were read and sung on that occasion, and at the time of the Poe memorial celebration in Balti-

more, a poem written by Mr. Brewer was recited. Distinguished poets and many others well known in the literary world, throughout the United States, sent complimentary letters to Mr. Brewer on this latter occasion. Although Mr. Brewer is a master of biting sarcasm and satire on fitting occasion, he is never needlessly so, and when he has employed this method of writing it has rarely failed of the desired effect it was intended to produce. His vocabulary is a remarkably extensive one, the proper terms being applied with a degree of force and aptness little short of marvelous. Yet, when occasion demands, his language is as soft and soothing as the gentle purling of a little brook.

Mr. Brewer is tall of stature, of fine presence, dark, penetrating eyes, with a head and face expressing the intellect which he has given such evidence of possessing. Born to be a leader, he possesses an ardent temperament, and his conversation is brimming with wit and humor. His family life is of the happiest nature, as could not well be otherwise with a man as devoted to his loved ones as Mr. Brewer. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders, and for the past eleven years he has been unanimously elected deputy grand master of Masons of Maryland.

JOHN STAIGE DAVIS

In making a selection of men whose sketches make up the biographical portion of this work, great care has been exercised to select none but those who have in some measure left "footprints on the sands of time," or whose lives and labors have aided materially in establishing the high professional record now possessed by the city of Baltimore. Men whose efforts and deeds are matters of public interest, and whose memory will live long after they shall have been laid in the dust. Worthy to hold an important position in this class is Dr. John Staige Davis, who is connected in a professional capacity with a number of the public institutions of Baltimore, and who is regarded as an authority in medical practice. He is descended from old Colonial families, many members of which have been distinguished in various directions, and one of his great-great-great-grandmothers was a sister of President Thomas Jefferson.

(I) John Staige Davis, grandfather of Dr. Davis, was a Professor of Anatomy and Medicine at the University of Virginia. He married Lucy Landon Blackford, a direct descendant of the famous Washington family, as follows: Lawrence Washington married ——— Watts; Mildred Gregory Washington, his daughter, was the aunt and godmother of George Washington, and married Henry Willis; their son, Lewis Willis, married Mary Champe; their daughter, Mildred Willis, married Landon Carter; their daughter, Lucy Landon Carter, married John Minor; their daughter, Mary Berkley Minor, married William M. Blackford; their daughter was the Lucy Landon (Blackford) Davis, mentioned above.

(II) Colonel William Blackford Davis, United States Army, son of Professor John Staige and Lucy Landon (Blackford) Davis, was born at the University of Virginia, during his father's incumbency there as professor, August 5, 1848, and is now stationed in the Philippines. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him at the University of Virginia in 1870, and he entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon. He remained in the navy until his resignation therefrom in 1876, when he accepted a commission in the United States Army and now holds the rank

of colonel of Medical Corps. He married Kentie Howland, of Portsmouth, Virginia, daughter of William Howland, whose ancestors came from New Bedford.

(III) Dr. John Staige Davis, son of Colonel William Blackford and Kentie (Howland) Davis, was born at Portsmouth, Virginia, January 15, 1872, and has amply proven that he has inherited the intellectual and professional ability which as characterized generations of his family. His preparatory training was received at St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., which he attended from 1889 to 1892, then matriculated at Yale University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then took up the study of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1899. He was resident house officer at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for one year, where his youthful enthusiasm was so tempered and controlled by excellent common sense that he quickly proved himself a man to be trusted and admired. From 1900 to 1903 he was resident surgeon at the Union Protestant Infirmary, then commenced his private practice in general surgery, at the same time officiating as assistant surgeon at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in the out patient department and as teacher in surgery at Johns Hopkins University.

He has devoted his life to a noble profession, and the record of his daily life is filled with evidences of the beneficial effect of this resolution. In addition to the duties mentioned above, Dr. Davis is visiting surgeon at the Union Protestant Infirmary, the Church Home and Infirmary, and the Hospital for Crippled Children. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, the Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Association, and the Maryland, Baltimore Country and Johns Hopkins clubs. He has been a prolific writer on medical and surgical subjects, and his articles have appeared in the standard professional publications. Although he supports the principles of the Independent Democratic party, he has never aspired to hold public office, and contents himself with the privilege of voting in common with his fellow citizens. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. Davis married, October 26, 1907, Kathleen Gordon, daughter of William G. Bowdoin, a sketch of whom and the family ancestry appear elsewhere in this work. They have one child, Kathleen Staige Davis. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and is a woman of much social prominence by virtue of her natural charm of manner and her brilliant and witty conversation. She and Dr. Davis move in the highest circles of Baltimore and are the center of a large circle of friends.

Dr. Davis is a man of dignified presence, in the full command of his mental and physical powers, at the very prime of life, and judging from what he has accomplished in the past there is every reason to predict for him still greater success in the future. While his professional duties make a great demand upon his time, he does not permit them to prevent him from participation in all social pleasures, and his genial disposition and cordiality make him welcome wherever he goes. He is a fearless and tireless worker and makes himself a perfect master of any subject he handles. Cautious in the acceptance of new theories, he is, nevertheless, most progressive in his practice and ready to give each new idea full and careful thought and consideration. As a true citizen he is interested in all that affects the welfare of the community, and is in sympathy with all that is useful and good. A very marked characteristic is his intense fondness for the home circle, where his benign influence is felt by every member.



John A. Whitbridge

JOHN A. WHITRIDGE

The ancestors of the Whitridge family in America came of good old English stock, and in this country can readily be traced to the early Puritan colonists in some branches. The name has become famous through the brilliant military or professional careers achieved by various of its members.

(I) William Whitridge, the first American of the name of which we have record, sailed for this country from Beninden, Kent county, England. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was probably the ancestor of all those who bear the name in this country. He brought with him his wife, Mary, and his son, Thomas.

(II) Thomas Whitridge, son of William and Mary Whitridge, was born in England in 1712, died March, 1795. In 1735 we find him a mill owner at Rochester, Massachusetts, and engaged in agriculture. About this time he was married to Hannah Haskell. Four children were born to them: Mary, March 12, 1737; Thomas, 1741; Johanna, 1744; William, see forward.

(III) Dr. William Whitridge, second son and youngest child of Thomas and Hannaah (Haskell) Whitridge, was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, February 13, 1748, died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, April 5, 1831, recognized as a distinguished physician and scientist, learned in medicine, chemistry, languages and philosophy. At a very early age he displayed an unusually strong desire for the pursuit of knowledge and an extraordinary aptness in its acquisition. His parents, wisely cultivating this bent, educated him for the medical profession. As there was no course of medical lectures at that time, of which he could avail himself, the celebrated Dr. Perry, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, became his preceptor. Many valuable discoveries were being made, about this time, in the field of chemistry, and Dr. Whitridge pursued this branch of science with avidity and with fruitful results. His intellectual attainments in science and philosophy were recognized throughout the colonies, and in 1791 Yale conferred an honorary degree of A. M. upon him. This was followed by the honorary degree of M. D., conferred by Harvard University in 1823. His insatiable desire for learning in all directions induced him to master the Hebrew language, when he was over sixty years of age, in order that he might satisfy himself by personal investigation concerning some points in the Hebrew Scriptures. Dr. Whitridge's laboratory, where he conducted his researches, and his scientific instruments are still in existence at the old homestead at Tiverton, Rhode Island. This old homestead has been in the possession of the Whitridge family since 1780, and at the present time is owned by Mr. Morris Whitridge, of Baltimore.

Dr. Whitridge married Mary Cushing, member of the well-known family of Massachusetts of that name and niece of Judge Cushing, for many years associate judge of the United States Supreme Court (see Cushing). Twelve children were born to them: 1. Polly, born October 22, 1781, died January 31, 1784. 2. Nancy, February 21, 1783. 3. William Cushing, November 25, 1784, settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he practiced his profession of medicine until his death; he married, September 20, 1813, Olivia Cushing, of South Berwick, Maine. Among their children was Horatio L. Whitridge, a prominent and highly esteemed merchant of Baltimore. 4. Polly, December 18, 1785; married, January 12, 1804, Samuel West, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. 5. Joshua Barker, September 27, 1787, died March 31, 1788. 6. Joshua Barker, born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 14, 1789; died at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1865. He

was a surgeon in the United States Army from December, 1812, until June, 1815; engaged in medical practice in Charleston from 1816 until 1846, then retired to his plantation on the Island of Wadmalow. He was elected to many offices of honor in his profession, and degrees were conferred upon him by a number of colleges. He married (first) Sarah Bailey MacLeod, of Charleston, South Carolina, who died in 1845; (second) Caroline, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Stoddard) Hammond, of Boston, Massachusetts. 7. Elizabeth, March 15, 1791, married, April 22, 1824, Samuel Lord, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. 8. John, see forward. 9. Ruth, January 15, 1795, married, May 20, 1820, Charles Cushing, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; died April 12, 1846. 10. Deborah, January 28, 1797, died November 15, 1821. 11. Lucy, August 27, 1799, married, July 4, 1825, John W. Shaw, of Newport, Rhode Island. 12. Thomas, January 2, 1802, died at his home adjoining Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Maryland, October 27, 1883. He started in the shipping business in 1826, in a warehouse on the waterfront next to that of Thomas Pierce, the oldest merchant in the Rio trade. For many years these two merchants imported more coffee to the United States than any other men in the country. The Baltimore clippers were famous ships in their day, and a number of them were the property of Thomas Whitridge, among them being the "Gray Eagle", the "Annie Bowen", and the "Mary Whitridge", and the barks "Yamoyden", "Aquidneck", "Mondamin" and "Henrietta". The two last named were burned by the Confederate cruiser "Alabama" during the Civil war. Mr. Whitridge was the owner of a number of large warehouses, and from 1836 until his death was a director of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank. At his death he left what was in those days regarded as a very large fortune.

(IV) Dr. John Whitridge, fourth son and eighth child of Dr. William and Mary (Cushing) Whitridge, was born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 23, 1793, died at Tiverton, July 24, 1878. A student of Union College, Schenectady, New York, he was graduated from that institution about 1812, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Later he entered Harvard College, obtaining his degree of Doctor of Medicine from there in 1819. He located in Baltimore, in the year 1820, and until 1873, a period of more than half a century, he was actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. During this time, although a number of positions of trust and emolument were offered him, he consistently refused them all, allowing nothing to interfere with what he considered his professional duty. For many years he served as a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. His political affiliations were with the Whig party, although he never took any active part in political matters, and during the Civil war he gave his earnest support to the cause of the Union. December 22, 1830, he married Catherine Cocks, born in New York, September 23, 1801, died in Baltimore, March 20, 1895, daughter of Robert and Mary (Lee) Cocks, of New York; granddaughter of William and Alice (Quinn) Lee; also granddaughter of Robert and Catherine (Ogden) Cocks, of New York. Although born Cocks, she afterwards took the name of Catherine Cocks Morris, from an uncle by whom she was adopted. Dr. John and Catherine (Cocks or Morris) Whitridge had six children: John A., whose sketch follows; Rosamond M.; Mary Cushing, who married Dr. Philip C. Williams; Annie; William, born in 1840, died February 6, 1910; Alice L., who married Major Douglas H. Thomas, who has been for many years president of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore.

John A. Whitridge, son of Dr. John and Catherine (Cocks) Whitridge, was born in Baltimore, October 31, 1835, died at the home of his daughter,

Mrs. William S. Blackford, Eccleston Station, Green Spring Valley, Maryland, May 24, 1907. His education was acquired under the auspices of private tutors and at a college in Oxford, Maryland. When he entered upon his business career he was for a time in the office of his uncle, Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore, in his time one of the most prominent shipping merchants south of Philadelphia. After a time, and prior to the Civil war, Mr. Whitridge formed a partnership with George Gildersleeve, in the banking and brokerage business, under the firm name of Gildersleeve & Whitridge. This venture met with success from its very inception, and in the course of a few years was considered one of the leading financial firms of Baltimore. Just after the war Mr. Whitridge retired from Gildersleeve & Whitridge, and went in the banking and brokerage business for himself. For almost half a century Mr. Whitridge was connected with the most important financial affairs of the city, for which he was eminently fitted by reason of his thorough business qualifications and well-known executive ability. These qualities caused his services to be in constant demand on boards of directors of various organizations, and in other official capacities. He was one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange of Baltimore, served three terms as president of that body, and for many years was a member of its Board of Governors. As one of the largest stockholders of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, he was elected to the presidency upon the death of Enoch Pratt, and when the institution was merged with the National Mechanics' Bank, the large holdings of Mr. Whitridge made him a most influential member of this, and he served in the office of director until shortly before his death, when he resigned from office. In 1889 he was one of the incorporators of the Baltimore Trust Company, was elected as its first president, and until his death was always exceptionally proud of the honor conferred by this office, and took the greatest interest in the affairs of the institution. As a director of the Providence Savings Bank, his counsel was highly valued. He was one of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and a member of its executive committee. Governor Lloyd Lowndes, during his administration, appointed Mr. Whitridge a trustee of the Spring Grove Insane Asylum, and he served as president of the Greenmount Cemetery Company until the time of his death. As a member of the board of directors of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Baltimore and of the Maryland Life Insurance Company, he rendered efficient service. His strict probity in all his business relations was so well and thoroughly understood throughout the city, that it met with that warm return of personal regard and financial success which it so richly deserved. As a friend he was reliable and consistent, and his home life was almost an ideal one, his devotion to his family being well known.

Mr. Whitridge married, 1861, Ellen, born in Baltimore in 1831, died in 1891, daughter of Andrew Frisbie and Susan Beasly (Ward) Henderson. Mr. Henderson settled in Baltimore many years ago, was one of the organizers of the Old Bay Line of Steamships, and its first president, and a man of prominence in the business world of his day. He lost his life when the steamship "Medora" blew up at her wharf. Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge had children: 1. Ellen W., born in 1863, married Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore. 2. Morris, born in 1865, is a member of the Sewerage Commission; he married Susan W. Mackenzie, of Baltimore, and has two children: Ellen and Julia. 3. Thomas, born in 1867, died in 1895; married Bessie, sister of Samuel M. Shoemaker. 4. William, born in 1869. 5. Andrew Henderson, born in 1871, was graduated from Harvard University in 1894, and from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1898, with the de-

gree of Doctor of Medicine. He is now in the active practice of his profession in the city of Baltimore. He married Madeline L. Gary, youngest daughter of former Postmaster-General James A. Gary. 6. Julia, born in 1876, married William S. Blackford, of Baltimore. 7. John, married Edith Jackson.

Mr. Whitridge was a man of immense force of character and a cultured scholar. He was very fond of the society of young people, and possessed those qualities in demand in the social world which endeared him to all those with whom he was brought in contact. He was distinctively American in his ambition to promote public progress in every manner which lay in his power and was ever ready to take an active share in any measure which would advance the public welfare.

(The Cushing Line).

(I) Peter Cushing was of Hingham, England, and died in 1615. His wife died in 1641.

(II) Matthew Cushing, son of Peter Cushing, was born in Hingham, England, March 2, 1589, died in Scituate, Massachusetts, September, 1660. He immigrated in 1638. He married Nazareth Pitcher, born in 1586, died in 1681.

(III) Hon. John Cushing, son of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, was born in 1627, died March 31, 1708. He married Sarah Hawkes, born in 1640, died in 1678.

(IV) Hon. John Cushing, son of Hon. John and Sarah (Hawkes) Cushing, was born April 28, 1660, died January 19, 1738. He married Deborah Loring, born March 15, 1668, died June 9, 1713, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Jacob) Loring, the former born in 1629, died in 1679, the latter born in 1639; granddaughter of Thomas and Jane (Newton) Loring, both natives of England, who emigrated in 1634; also granddaughter of Nicholas and Mary Jacob, the former of whom died in 1657, the latter died in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1681.

(V) Hon. John Cushing, son of Hon. John and Deborah (Loring) Cushing, was born July 17, 1695, died March 19, 1778. He served as judge for many years. He married, April 1, 1717, Elizabeth, who died March 13, 1726, daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Sarah (Thaxter) Holmes, the former born in 1664, died in 1710, the latter born in 1671; granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clapp) Holmes; also granddaughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Jacob) Thaxter, the former born in England in 1626, died in Massachusetts in 1687; great-granddaughter of Captain Roger and Joan Clapp, the former born in 1609, died in 1690; also great-granddaughter of Nicholas and Mary Jacob, the former died in 1657, the latter died in 1681. One of the sons of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Holmes) Cushing was Judge William Cushing, chief justice of Massachusetts, and for many years associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was appointed by President Washington and was the immediate predecessor of Judge Story. In 1796 he was nominated chief justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Jay. He was confirmed by the Senate but refused to accept the post.

(VI) Colonel John Cushing, son of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Holmes) Cushing, was born August 16, 1722, and served as a colonel in the Revolutionary Army. He married Deborah Barker, of Scituate, Massachusetts, who was a sister of General Joshua Barker.

(VII) Mary, daughter of Colonel John and Deborah (Barker) Cush-

ing, married Dr. William Whitridge. She was born July 21, 1759, and died March 17, 1856 (see Whitridge).

MORRIS WHITRIDGE

Every community has its leading citizens in whom are focussed the respectability, the dignity, the uplift of the place; and among those who are thoroughly representative of Baltimore's—and consequently of Maryland's—twentieth century life, must be mentioned Morris Whitridge. If not typically American, he is at least of the type that America alone produces, and can be pointed out as a very fair example of the present-day Southern business man of affairs.

Due to the wise and careful direction of his father, Morris Whitridge received a particularly thorough education; first in the public and private schools of Baltimore, and later in Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, which he entered in 1882 to be fitted for Harvard. From Harvard University he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. His father's career apparently influenced his decision to enter into commercial life, and the next few years following his graduation, he devoted to gaining, as clerk in various Baltimore commercial houses, some very useful and practical business experience. For three years following 1893, he was identified with the firm of Whitridge, Frick & Company, which business he was chiefly instrumental in establishing. This firm being dissolved, in 1897 the now well-known house of Whitridge, White & Company was formed. With characteristic business acumen and progressiveness, the management of this firm have developed, in thirteen years' time, what is generally recognized as one of the best-known importing houses in this section, and what is rapidly growing to be one of the substantial and important business enterprises of Baltimore. They have built up an extensive shipping trade with the East Indies and are principally engaged in the importation of jute goods. Mr. Whitridge is also one of the principal stockholders in The John C. Grafflin Company, in the management of which corporation he holds the position of vice-president. He is likewise connected with a number of Baltimore's most important financial institutions and is a director of The National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, the Hopkins Place Savings Bank, The Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore, and The Maryland Life Insurance Company. His business ability was fittingly recognized by his appointment, in 1905, to the Sewerage Commission of Baltimore, the duties of which he discharges with characteristic dignity and success. He is a member of the Baltimore Club, of the Baltimore Country Club, the Harvard Club of New York, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he would probably be classed as an Independent Republican in State politics, but a regular Republican in National politics.

In 1898 Mr. Whitridge was married to Susan Wilson Mackenzie, daughter of Dr. James S. Mackenzie, whose family numbers among its members several very distinguished physicians. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge: Ellen Mackenzie and Julia. The Whitridges are Episcopalians, Mr. Whitridge being, at the present writing, a vestryman in Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Whitridge is a well-equipped man of prodigious energy, of attractive personality and of the hardy virtues, a man at home in all parts of our country and with real persons of every grade of life. He takes a vivid

interest in the trend of American life, both in its public and private aspects, and in all that relates to the upbuilding of his native city his efforts and influence have been freely and powerfully extended. His most striking characteristic is his perfectly frank, open and simple straightforwardness in thought, speech and action. Like the true-born American, he has no patience with those who try to make things appear other than they actually are. He speaks always from conviction and with the resultant force. There are really thousands of men like Morris Whitridge in our country, men who are helping to exploit our natural resources, to the European the most distinctively typical of our heterogenous population. What Mr. Whitridge is and what he is doing are characteristic of the Marylander whose influence on our every-day life is seen and felt by all classes of society.

THOMAS HENRY GAITHER

An honorable and distinguished ancestry may be considered as something worthy of mentioning even in our republican government, where all are held responsible for their own acts and are judged by their own merits. Thomas Henry Gaither, we are sure, never boasted of his ancestors and but few of his intimate friends even are aware that in his veins there flows blood as noble and good "as all the blood of all the Howards". The family is of English extraction, and John Gaither, the immigrant ancestor, came to this country with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland. On his maternal side Mr. Gaither is of Scotch descent, the family having settled in this country, in Connecticut, in the early colonial days.

(I) Daniel Gaither, grandfather of Thomas Henry Gaither, was an extensive farmer of Montgomery county, Maryland. One of his brothers, Henry Gaither, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, serving as a captain in the Maryland line, and as a lieutenant in the Third Regiment Infantry, United States army; he was one of the five lieutenant-colonels appointed when the United States army was first organized.

(II) George Riggs Gaither, son of Daniel Gaither, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, April 15, 1797, died September 18, 1875. He was a pupil in the district schools of his native county until he had attained the age of sixteen years, and then entered upon his business career, which proved an eminently successful one. His first position was as a clerk in the dry goods store of his uncle, Romulus Riggs, in Georgetown, D. C., and in 1820 he purchased the interests of his uncle in this enterprise, and conducted it on his own account until 1825. He then removed to Baltimore and established himself in the wholesale dry goods business in that city, near Sharpe street, and was thus engaged until 1840, when he retired from business activities, having accumulated an immense fortune by his business acumen and straightforward and honorable business methods. During this interval the firm name was changed a number of times, being in succession: George R. Gaither; Gaither, Matthews & Oulds, and George R. Gaither & Company. His financial transactions were on a scale to compare favorably with his transactions in the mercantile world, and his contributions toward the improvement of Baltimore by means of the erection of many warehouses and private residences, were colossal for that time. The family home was located in Cathedral street. His country seat, at which he resided for many years, was known as "Oakland" and was formerly the property and residence of Charles Sterrit Ridgely; it is located in Howard

county, Maryland. He was a man who never acted upon impulse instead of judgment, and his policies, socially as well as in business matters, were not formed by hasty conclusions. He married Hannah Smith, born in Washington, D. C., in 1800, died June 20, 1873; daughter of Abram Bradley, granddaughter of Abram Bradley, and descended from the Bradleys who were among the earliest settlers of the State of Connecticut. Abram Bradley Jr., was one of the early officers of the United States government, being first assistant postmaster-general under President John Adams, and had full charge of the removal of the general postoffice to Washington, D. C., when it was decided to remove the department to that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither had ten children, among them being: 1. George Riggs Jr., born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 21, 1831. He was the recipient of an excellent education, and was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he entered the Confederate army. He was in command of Company K, First Virginia Cavalry, with the rank of colonel, served during the entire war and participated in all of the most important engagements. He was made a prisoner once, exchanged, and returned to his command. At the close of the war Colonel Gaither returned to Maryland, and made his home in Baltimore, where he was engaged in the cotton business until 1879. He has served as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, and as commanding colonel of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, Veteran Corps. He married, August 7, 1851, Rebecca Hanson, daughter of Colonel Charles S. W. and Mary Pue (Ridgely) Dorsey, who are both descended from the old and prominent families of Maryland. They have had children: Mary Ridgely; Henrietta; George Riggs, the third; Charles Dorsey; Abram Bradley; John Dorsey; Thomas Henry; Ridgely and Rebecca Dorsey. 2. Thomas Henry, see forward. 3. Hannah B., who erected to the memory of her father the magnificent Church of the Holy Comforter, at the corner of Pratt and Chester streets, Baltimore. 4. A. Bradley. 5. Henrietta, who married John Stewart.

George Riggs Gaither Sr., although very young when the War of 1812 broke out, was true to the patriotic ideas always entertained by his family, and served in Peter's Artillery during that famous contest. He was in four engagements, including the battle of Bladensburg, from which his company retreated after the battle was lost, bringing off its guns and caissons, it being one of the very few in that particular struggle which maintained good order when it retired from the field.

(III) Thomas Henry Gaither, youngest son of George Riggs and Hannah Smith (Bradley) Gaither, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 15, 1835. His elementary education was acquired in a private boarding school in Montgomery county, Maryland, and he then matriculated at the Baltimore City College, from which he was graduated with honor. Country life appealed to him more than that of the city, and he accordingly has always been identified with agricultural matters, partly as a farmer, partly as a commission merchant. In business transactions he exhibits the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful merchant as to the successful general, but tempered with a courtesy that wins the esteem of all who come in contact with him. In private life his amiable and generous disposition have endeared him to a host of friends. His military career consists of service in the company commanded by his brother, mentioned above, and about 1882 he served as a commissioner of Howard county, Maryland. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church, holding pews in the Brown Memorial Church, the Emmanuel Church, and St. John's Church of Howard county. Their contributions to

these institutions are liberal ones, and they are foremost in all matters which tend to elevate and advance the community, either in a religious or secular manner.

Mr. Gaither married in Howard county, Maryland, September 29, 1857, Sophia B., born in Annapolis, Maryland, September 19, 1840, daughter of Commodore Isaac and Sarah B. F. (Bland) Mayo, granddaughter of Chancellor Bland, of Maryland, and sister of Frederick, Henrietta, Samuel G. Annie, John and William Johns Mayo. Commodore Isaac Mayo, United States Navy, served with distinction in the War of 1812, and died in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither have had two children: 1. Georgiana Mayo, who married Laurence Balliere, and has children: Thomas H. Gaither and Laurence M. 2. Thomas H. Jr., who has not married.

The home life of this family is almost ideal in its refined and intellectual surroundings, and is a magnet to attract numberless friends who are loud in their praises of the gracious hospitality and winning personality of the mistress of it. Mrs. Gaither is rarely gifted as a hostess, and while lavish in her hospitality, there is an air of refined simplicity and harmony which seems the acme of comfort, and she is a most charming helpmeet to her worthy husband, who is ever approachable and genial, and has the happy faculty of winning friends wherever he goes. He is frank in declaring his principles, is sincere in maintaining them, and his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

ISAAC FORESTER NICHOLSON

Isaac Forester Nicholson, for many years one of Baltimore's leading captains of finance, but now for some time withdrawn from the activities of the arena of business, traces his descent from Christopher Nicholson, of the Nicholsons of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a family originally found in Cumberland, England, but having branches in Scotland and Ireland. The Nicholsons of Berwick-upon-Tweed and the Nicholsons of Newcastle-upon-Tyne bear the same arms and claim a common origin. The arms were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas, son of William Nicholson, of Lancashire, an examiner in chancery, and are: Azure, two bars ermine; on a chief argent, three suns proper. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet gules, a lion's head ermine. Motto: *Per castra ad astra*. While not without pride in the achievements and honors of his ancestors in the mother country, it is with feelings of greater veneration that Mr. Nicholson reverts to the thought of the grandfather and father who planted the race on this side of the sea, and carved out the future of those to come after them.

Christopher Nicholson, grandfather of Isaac Forester Nicholson, and founder of the American branch of the Nicholson family, was a native of the county of Westmoreland, England, and in 1804 came to this country as a tutor. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Lee) Nicholson, were also natives of Westmoreland, but appear not to have immigrated either at the time of their son's departure from his native land or afterward. Christopher Nicholson served in the battle of North Point. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His wife was Mary Johns, and they were the parents of the following children: Johns J.; Isaac Lee, see forward; Mary Johns; Gustavus; and Columbus Johns.

Isaac Lee Nicholson, son of Christopher and Mary (Johns) Nichol-

son, was born in 1808, and during the whole of his business career was engaged in banking. He first embarked in this calling in 1832, in Baltimore, his office being situated in Baltimore street between Frederick and Harrison streets. He there carried on for thirty-five years a flourishing business, and in 1867 moved to the corner of North and Baltimore streets. The firm was at first that of Isaac L. Nicholson & Brother, then became Isaac L. Nicholson & Company, and at the time of removal to Baltimore and North streets was finally changed to Nicholson & Company. Mr. Nicholson during his lifetime held a commanding position as one of the leading bankers of Baltimore and transmitted to his heirs the conduct of a house long and honorably distinguished in the financial world.

Mr. Nicholson married Caroline, daughter of George and Margaretta Cooke, and eight children were born to them, one of the sons being Isaac Forester, mentioned below.

Isaac Forester Nicholson, son of Isaac Lee and Caroline (Cooke) Nicholson, was born October 19, 1836, in Baltimore City, and received his preparatory education in the private schools of his native place. He afterward entered Newton University, but was obliged by the state of his health to leave without graduating. He early gave evidence of having inherited his father's inclination and ability for finance, engaging in private banking at the age of sixteen, and in 1857 becoming a member of the firm of Nicholson & Company. From that time until January 1, 1885, when he retired from active business, Mr. Nicholson occupied a place in the front ranks of the financiers of his native city and was a power in the banking world. He retained until 1902 his membership in the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

Although devoted for so large a portion of his life to his chosen calling, Mr. Nicholson's interests have a wide range, including everything relative to the welfare of his home city. Monetary aid, in all cases in which it would further public progress or forward benevolent enterprise, is never withheld by him, and he also identifies himself personally with some of the causes to which his help is extended. He has recently given \$5,000 to the fund for the Gilman Memorial Hall to be erected at Homewood, the new site of the Johns Hopkins University. He is a director in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company and in the Mercantile Library, and was one of the founders of the Country School for Boys. He is eminently public-spirited, strengthening by his membership and influence the Civil Service Reform Association and the Baltimore Reform League. His interest in all that concerns the past as well as the present and future of his native State is testified to by the fact that he holds membership in the Maryland Historical Society, and during his earlier life his spirit of public service led him to identify himself with the Old Maryland Guard, holding the rank of corporal in Company G. He is a man of strongly marked social tastes, and is a member of the University Club. Since 1854, the year of the building of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Nicholson has been one of its most regular attendants.

Mr. Nicholson combines with his commanding ability and staunchness of principle a capacity for friendship which has endeared him to all with whom he has been in any way associated, whether in business or in official or social life. Of great decision of character, frank and genial in manner, he is one of those men upon whom the community looks as an example both in private life and in his relations as a citizen to his State and his country.

Mr. Nicholson married, October 3, 1871, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, Rosa, daughter of Archibald and Anna Kearsley

(Mines) Robinson, of that place. Mrs. Nicholson is a native of Shepherds-town, where she was born December 23, 1843.

IRVING MILLER

Masterful men always forge ahead. In tribal conditions they become chiefs. In war they are generals. In politics they are statesmen and party leaders. In the ranks of journalism they control public opinion, and in its modern development own great and profitable newspapers. In business they rise from nothing to be mill and mine owners, merchants, contractors, millionaires. In the professions they command the large incomes and are honored of men. It is to one of these that this sketch refers, Dr. Irving Miller. A man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character, Dr. Miller commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. It is unnecessary to say that as a physician he is held in the highest estimation by his fellow citizens. The record of his daily life is filled with evidences of this fact. In all professions, but more especially the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unrelenting toil, inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence, we may safely say Dr. Miller has risen, and in this statement we feel confident we will be sustained by the universal opinion of his professional brethren, the best standard of judgment in such cases.

Dr. Miller was born in Kent county, Maryland, March 5, 1858. His grandfather, William Miller, was a native of the same county, a farmer by occupation. He was of Scotch descent, and belonged to a family whose ancestral connection with America dates from Colonial days. He married Elizabeth Eliason and to them were born four children: Elijah Eliason, Emily Frances, William Thomas and Hannah Miller. William T. Miller, the father of Dr. Irving Miller, was born in Kent county, in 1822, and has followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life, and is now the owner and occupant of "Clover Dell Farm," near Galena, Maryland. He married Elizabeth Aldridge, born in 1832, a native of Cecil county, and a daughter of John Aldridge, who was born in England and came to America while this country was still in the possession of Great Britain. He valiantly aided in the struggle to throw off the yoke of British tyranny, and for many years was a prominent farmer of Elk Neck, Cecil county, Maryland.

Dr. Miller spent his early life on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the public and high schools of Galena, Maryland, later attending Randolph Macon College. In 1875 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1877 with the degree of M.D. For a time he served in the hospital and then took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins Hospital. For some years he was engaged in general practice, but his attention is now given to gynecological surgery, and in this branch of the profession he has few peers. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Knights Templar degree and also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically Dr. Miller does not ally himself with any particular party, but irrespective of partisan ties and party platforms, he reserves the right to cast his vote for the man he deems best fitted to serve the interests of the Commonwealth.



Irving Miller.



On November 8, 1882, Dr. Miller married Bessie Knotts, daughter of William H. and Alverda (Stone) Knotts. Mrs. Miller is a descendant of Governor Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They have one daughter, Bessie Irving Miller, born November 4, 1884. Miss Miller is a graduate of the Girls' Latin School, and of Goucher College, where she took the degree of A.B. in 1907. She then took a post-graduate course in mathematics at Chicago University, and is now attending Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Miller is a man whose character embodies that mysterious and magnetic charm, which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations to differentiate its possessor from the commonplace. He is noted for his aptitude in grappling with details, and for his accurate and keen perceptions and decisions. His social position is of the highest, and only equaled by his professional standing. Affable and genial in his nature, he is ever a welcome guest in our highest circles, where he is respected and honored for his sterling character, professional skill, candid sincerity and attractive manner. He has devoted his life to his profession and he has been deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards. To attain the success which he has reached he has never resorted to extraneous means or influences, or any of the arts by which popularity is sometimes purchased at the expense of science and truth. There is nothing of hauteur in Dr. Miller; he does not stand aloof from his fellowmen with any feeling of superiority but meets all on the common plane of universal brotherhood, and finds his friends, who are almost numberless, among the young and old, rich and poor. The term friendship is to him no mere idle word, but is a recognition of the good in others and a genuine delight in their companionship, because of his unfeigned interest in them. By his brethren of the medical fraternity he is highly esteemed, and frequently consulted in the most difficult cases, relying upon his sound judgment, as well as medical knowledge. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in professional ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having. The influence of a human life can never be estimated, but such men as Dr. Miller create and maintain the honor of Baltimore.

JAMES A. SMYSER

In this age of industry, it is but just and fitting that a more than usual amount of interest should attach to all matters connected with enterprises which so materially aid in upholding the prosperity of the country. Among these industries there are none of more importance than those connected with the manufacture of iron products, and the vast undertakings which have grown up in the course of the past century amply attest their benefit to the country at large. It is, however, also worthy of note, that while some of these enterprises have attained a degree of success which is nothing short of marvellous, others have sprung up like mushrooms, and their lives have been of comparatively as short duration. The fundamental truth at the root of this matter is that the one sort was founded upon qualities as substantial as the metal with which they were concerned, while the others had no solid business traits to uphold them in the universal competition. A

notable example of the first mentioned class is the firm of E. G. Smyser's Sons, which has now been in existence for almost three-quarters of a century, and bids fair to continue prosperously for an indefinite number of years. The business manager of the Baltimore branch of this concern is James A. Smyser, who has amply demonstrated the success which may be achieved in the business world, and of whom a detailed sketch will be found hereinafter. A history of the ancestors of Mr. Smyser will be found of considerable interest.

(I) Martin Smyser, great-great-grandfather of James A. Smyser, was a farmer in Rugelbach, parish of Lustenau, near Dunkelsbühl, Germany, and a respected member of the Lutheran church. He married Anna Barbara ———, who was born about 1682. They had children: Margarete, born about 1712; Matthias, see forward; George, born about 1721.

(II) Matthias Smyser, son of Martin and Anna Barbara Smyser, was born in Rugelbach, Germany, February 17, 1715, died near York, Pennsylvania, 1778. He immigrated to this country in company with his mother, sister and brother, sailing from Rotterdam in the ship "Brittania", Michael Franklin, master, and arrived at Philadelphia, September 21, 1731. He settled, first, in the neighborhood of Kreutzcreek, York county, where he followed his trade of weaving for some time. Later he became the owner of a large tract of land in the neighborhood of what is now known as Springforge. That section of the country was very sparsely settled in those early days, and in order to obtain closer neighbors, it is said, Matthias Smyser presented farms to several families under the condition that they improve and live upon them. It is a matter of record that he purchased a farm from Mr. Henthorn, May 3, 1745; this was located about three miles west of the town of York, and there he spent the remainder of his life. The name of his wife has not been preserved. It is known, however, that he left six daughters and sons: 1. Michael, was a prosperous farmer and tavern keeper. His farm consisted of two hundred acres and was kept well cultivated. He was a leader among the Revolutionary patriots, and marched to the battlefield as captain of a company in Colonel M. Swope's regiment. He was elected a member of the State Legislature for York county in 1778. He had children: Peter, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Michael and Susan. 2. Jacob, was also prosperous as a farmer. He served as a justice of the peace for a number of years, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1789, and died at the age of fifty-one years. He had children: Henry, Jacob, Martin, John, Catherine, Daniel, Peter and Adam. 3. Matthias, see forward.

(III) Matthias (2) Smyser, son of Matthias (1) Smyser, inherited the paternal homestead, and on it lived a quiet and useful life, greatly respected by his neighbors. He possessed a well earned reputation for strict integrity, and was noted for the success which attended his methods of farm cultivation. In April, 1839, he made a journey to the Old World, mainly to visit the home of his ancestors, and obtained a considerable amount of family history. He died in 1867 at the age of eighty-four years. The name of his wife is not on record. Children: Catherine, Polly, George, Jacob, Matthias, Philip, see forward; Henry.

(IV) Philip Smyser, son of Matthias (2) Smyser, married ——— Hoyer, and at that time rode from York, Pennsylvania, to New York, in a gig, as it was long before the days of railroad travel.

(V) Edward George Smyser, son of Philip and ——— (Hoyer) Smyser, was for a number of years engaged as a merchant in York, Pennsylvania. He then engaged in the iron business, which he gradually enlarged



Yours very truly,
William L. Williams

until he founded the firm of E. G. Smyser, Iron Works, in York, Pennsylvania. For many years he was the sole manager, until 1877, when a branch of the business was opened in Baltimore, the conduct of this was entrusted to his son, James A., and the name of the firm changed to E. G. Smyser & Sons. His two other sons, Henry M. and George P., were also admitted to the firm. He died not long after this change was effected. Mr. Smyser married (first) Jane, who died in 1863, daughter of Michael Doudel, who was a general in the Pennsylvania militia. He married (second) Elizabeth Lochman.

(VI) James A. Smyser, son of Edward George and Jane (Doudel) Smyser, was born in York, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1849. He was educated in the public schools, and then attended the York County Academy until he was sixteen years of age. At present he is possessed of a most liberal education, which was mainly acquired by dint of arduous study in his spare moments while continuing his active work. He became an apprentice in the shop of his father in 1867, serving in this capacity for a period of four years. He was then transferred to the office, where he remained until April, 1871. During these years he had displayed an unusual amount of executive ability and sound judgment in planning and carrying out to a successful issue contracts of importance, and the conduct of a Baltimore branch was entrusted to him by his father, as above stated. This office was opened at the corner of Charles and Fayette streets, April 10, 1877, where it remained until 1880; they then removed to No. 4 Light street, where they were successfully engaged until the destructive fire of 1904, when the office was removed to its present location, No. 214 Clay street. The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Smyser have always been in demand in boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept a number of such trusts. At the present time he is president of the Builders' Exchange, president of the Columbia Paper Bag Company, vice-president of the Lauer & Harper Company and a director in the First National Bank of Baltimore. His fraternal affiliations are with Concordia Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and the Baltimore Yacht Club, of which he was the treasurer for eight years. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Smyser married, February 20, 1890, Mary E. Townsend. As a business man, Mr. Smyser has achieved distinction which entitles him to be classed among the representative men of the community, and there is a quiet and deliberate perseverance in his methods which is certain to result in success. By his individual efforts he has become one of the leaders in the commercial industry of this city and he enjoys the respect and confidence of the business world. Socially his reputation is equally enviable, and the courtesy and affability he shows to his patrons are just as much in evidence when talking with the lowest of his employees. It is this heartfelt sympathy which he gives to the plans of others which has gained for him friends and well wishers in all classes of society.

ROBERT LANCASTER WILLIAMS

The financial strength of a city in its various stages of development are largely judged by the character of its banking institutions. They are the important centers of gravity of the commercial world, and they are the

index of the healthy condition of the city in every particular. It is self-evident that wise, efficient men, of irreproachable character, should be at the head of all financial institutions, if the financial welfare is to be kept at a normal point, and it is of one of these men that the present sketch is written.

Robert Lancaster Williams, member of the widely known firm of Middendorf, Williams & Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, and of the equally well known firm of John L. Williams & Sons, of Richmond, Virginia, although hardly past early manhood, is possessed of an amount of practical experience in the financial and commercial world that many men of twice his age never have the power or opportunity of acquiring. His paternal ancestry is Scotch-Irish, while his grandmother, Sianna, was a daughter of William Dandridge, of New Kent, Virginia, and a granddaughter of Judge Bartholomew Dandridge, who was the brother of Martha, wife of George Washington. His maternal ancestors are among the best known families of Virginia, the Skeltons and the Randolphs; Edmund Randolph, maternal great-great-grandfather of Mr. Williams, was the first Attorney-General of the United States, and served as Secretary of State under President Washington. Augustine Herman, born in Prague, Bohemia, in 1620, was another noted ancestor. He was a cultured man, had studied as a surveyor, and was imbued with the spirit of adventure. In 1660 he came to Maryland, obtained a tract of land there which was known as "Bohemia Manor" and made it his permanent home. Twenty thousand acres of land were granted him in what is now Cecil county, Maryland, and Newcastle county, Delaware, as a reward for his services in making a map of the colony. Much of interest about Augustine Herman and his descendants may be found in the sketch of the ancient families of "Bohemia Manor" by the Rev. Charles Payson Mallery.

John Langbourne Williams, father of Robert L. Williams, was one of the prominent citizens of the state of Virginia. He was the founder of the banking house of John L. Williams & Sons, of Richmond, Virginia, and this has been so closely connected with Middendorf, Williams & Company for many years that a history of the one must of necessity include a history of the other. Later Mr. Williams admitted his sons to partnership in the firm he had organized, and it is on an excellent footing at the present time. Mr. Williams married Maria Ward Skelton.

Robert Lancaster Williams, son of John Langbourne and Maria Ward (Skelton) Williams, was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 29, 1869. For some years he attended the private schools of his native city, among them being the famous one of John P. McGuire, now deceased, under whose able tuition many of the famous men of the past half century received their early training. The demands of his father's business had greatly increased at about the time when young Williams left this school, and as his natural aptitude amply fitted him to enter directly upon a business career, without the intermediate preparation of a college course, he was admitted to a responsible position in this financial undertaking, when the greater number of his classmates were still occupied with their studies. So efficient and trustworthy were the services he rendered that, on his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, and then, and then only, did he take the time necessary for a course in economics in the University of Pennsylvania. Sixteen years afterward, in 1906, he became a partner in the firm of Middendorf, Williams & Company, of Baltimore. These firms, as stated above, were closely connected in all their transactions throughout the Southern States. Railway enterprises were a specialty of both firms, and Mr. Wil-



M. W. S.

liams has held offices as president, director or controlling factor in many street railway companies throughout the United States. Richmond, Virginia, was the first city in the Union to have electrically operated street cars, and the Richmond Traction Company was organized and constructed by this firm. The water power of the James River next appeared to them as a remarkable waste of useful power, and their management of this greatly enlarged the commercial standing of Richmond and assisted in increasing its manufacturing ability. The street railway system in Petersburg, Virginia, was built by them; they reorganized and reconstructed the street railway systems of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, and reorganized and extended the street railway systems in Lexington, Kentucky; Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee; and Macon and Augusta, Georgia. One of the most important undertakings of the firms was the reorganization in 1893 of the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railway, extending from Montgomery, Alabama, to Lyons, Georgia, and the result of this was the formation of about three thousand miles known as the Seaboard Air Line Railway System. Owing to the panic of 1903 and subsequent condition of affairs of the company, it was necessary to place this railway in the hands of receivers, January 1, 1908, and S. Davies Warfield, Robert Lancaster Williams and Edward C. Duncan were placed in these responsible offices, which were continued in force until November 4, 1909. During this interval the three receivers worked with such success and such remarkable foresight and executive ability, that at the end of that period the net earnings of the company had been more than doubled, and the company placed in a most satisfactory condition in every particular, and on an especially fine paying basis.

Mr. Williams married, December 14, 1899, Rebekah Gustavia, daughter of Charles Watkins, formerly of Milton, North Carolina, and granddaughter of Gustavus Ober, a pioneer manufacturer of the State of Maryland. Mr. Williams and his wife are members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and his social affiliations are with the Delta Psi fraternity; the Maryland, Merchants' and Germania clubs of Baltimore; the Elkridge Club of Baltimore County; the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club; the Bachelors' Cotillon of Baltimore; and the old Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Virginia. The indomitable perseverance of Mr. Williams in any undertaking in which he once embarks is a matter worthy of comment. He finds that pleasure in overcoming any difficulties which may crop up unexpectedly that a mathematician finds in the solution of a difficult problem. He has the highest regard for the opinion of others, but as he gives deep and deliberate thought to any task he undertakes, he generally is guided by the result which has come to him from his own mental consideration. His mind is clear and farseeing, and he is ambitious to grapple with any project that is presented to him, however great its scope.

WILLIAM KEYSER

High up on the honor roll of Baltimore must always stand the name of William Keyser, who for more than half a century was identified with the leading manufacturing and financial interests of the city, and who represented the highest ideals of citizenship. Commercial integrity meant much to him, but intellectual enlightenment, civic righteousness, and the things of the spirit, meant much more. His influence for good was felt either directly or indirectly by all his fellow citizens, and his life has left a lasting impress upon the city.

Mr. Keyser, who was of German and English ancestry, combined in his character the strong and sterling qualities of the two great nationalities from which he sprang. The original home of the Keyzers was Raab, a town on the Danube, in Hungary, where they are known to have resided early in the sixteenth century. One of them, a priest, becoming a convert to the doctrines of Luther and Zwingli, was tried for heresy and burned at the stake at Scharding, Bavaria, in June, 1527, and the family, to escape persecution, fled to Crefeld, on the Rhine, afterward removing to Amsterdam, where for four generations they were merchants and manufacturers.

(I) Dirck Keyser, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1635, in Amsterdam, where he engaged with apparent success in the manufacture of silk, living on the Printz Graght (or Canal), opposite Ree street, and was probably led to emigrate from religious motives, being a Mennonite (a sect closely resembling the Society of Friends), which the family had joined at the time of the Reformation. His maternal grandfather, Tobias van den Wyngaert, was one of the leading Mennonites in Holland, and in 1632 a signer of the third Mennonite Confession. Dirck Keyser married, in 1668, Elizabeth ter Himpel, who bore him two sons and a daughter. It was after the death of his wife that he resolved to emigrate, and in 1688, accompanied by his three children, he joined a party which settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia, where a tract of land had been purchased from William Penn and divided into fifty-five lots of fifty acres each, one of which, No. 22, was assigned to him by lot and became his home. The stone house erected by him on this site is still standing. He subsequently acquired much land in the neighborhood, and during the remainder of his life was one of the leading men in the village of Germantown, his death occurring in 1714.

(II) Pieter Dirck, son of Dirck and Elizabeth (ter Himpel) Keyser, was born in 1676, in Amsterdam, and died, in Germantown, in 1724. He married, in 1700, Margaret Souplis, of New York.

(III) Dirck, son of Pieter Dirck and Margaret (Souplis) Keyser, was born in 1701, and died in 1756. He married, in 1725, Alice de Neuss.

(IV) Michael, son of Dirck and Alice (de Neuss) Keyser, was born in 1745, and died in 1825. He married, in 1767, Catherine Knorr.

(V) Samuel, son of Michael and Catherine (Knorr) Keyser, was born in 1778, and died in 1839. He married, in 1804, Mary Stouffer.

(VI) Samuel Stouffer, son of Samuel and Mary (Stouffer) Keyser, was born in 1805, and died in 1871. He married, in 1834, Elizabeth Wyman, whose genealogy is appended. Mr. Keyser resided in Baltimore, where he was engaged in the business of importing iron.

(VII) William, son of Samuel Stouffer and Elizabeth (Wyman) Keyser, was born November 23, 1835, in Baltimore, and was educated in the best private schools of his native city, and at St. Timothy's, Catonsville, then a prominent boys' school. He also spent a year with his grandparents at Lowell, Massachusetts. When only five years old, his father, who had always been an active, robust man, became an invalid, in consequence, it was thought, of violent remedies given him a few years before during an attack of cholera, then frequently prevalent in Baltimore. The father being thus prevented from taking an active part in business, the son left school in April, 1852, and entered the office of his father's firm, Samuel S. Keyser & Company, iron and steel merchants, their place of business being situated on the southeast corner of Pratt and South streets. The business consisted largely of importing iron and steel in sailing vessels from Europe, acting as agents for the small mills and furnaces in the United States, and selling to

foundries, machinists and the railroads in the South and West. Owing to the disability of its head, the business had very much run down, but it soon became evident that it had passed into the hands of one who would more than retrieve its losses. The first few years of Mr. Keyser's connection with the business were spent chiefly in travel through the South, securing new trade and increasing the business connections. The railroads, then just extending into the adjacent territories, became large customers, especially as they then built in their own shops their cars, engines and equipment. Mr. Keyser was thus early brought into close relations with many of the leading business men and financiers of that period, among them Horace Abbott, John W. Garrett and Johns Hopkins, who remained his steadfast friends throughout their lives. Much of the iron handled was made at small forges and furnaces situated in the rural districts, and as their owners had little or no capital, the financing and overseeing of these enterprises formed a large part of the business. On this basis much trade was carried on with the Columbia Mills in Pennsylvania, the Catoctin Furnaces in Frederick county, and numerous other concerns tributary to Baltimore. In 1858 Mr. Keyser's younger brother, H. Irvine Keyser, was admitted to the firm, and his father retired, the style of the firm being changed to Keyser, Troxell & Company, and the place of business moved to Calvert and German streets, or, as it was then called, Lovely Lane. The old site was improved by a large three-story warehouse, one of the most extensive of that day, and leased. This was destroyed in the fire of 1904, and the lot was absorbed by the city in the widening of Pratt street and the new docks.

Mr. Keyser, even as a young man, was distinguished by maturity of judgment, and this caused him to be chosen as one of the receivers of the Laurel Cotton Mill, a position which he filled so successfully that the mill recovered its financial standing. About the same time he was associated with Horace Abbott, owner of a large iron mill at Canton, in completing the sloop-of-war "Dakota" for the United States government, and satisfactorily finished the building of the vessel. By the time Mr. Keyser reached the age of thirty years he had large experience in business affairs. In 1865 he was one of the incorporators of the Abbott Iron Company, and for several years served as chairman of its executive committee, during which time it operated a large rolling mill in Canton, employing one thousand men and turning out large quantities of iron rails, boiler and armor plates. In 1869 he was asked by John W. Garrett and Johns Hopkins, the then owners, to take the presidency and reorganize the old Baltimore Copper Company, which he did, organizing the special partnership of Pope, Cole & Company, of which Garrett, Hopkins and himself were the special partners, and which firm did a large and successful smelting and manufacturing business. He was early in his career a director in the Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal Company, and later a city director in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, also a city director in the Western Maryland Railroad. He was connected, about this time, with the first regular line of steamships from Baltimore to Liverpool, which line, however, proved a failure, but fifteen years later he was largely instrumental in bringing the present Johnston Line to establish its Baltimore service. In 1870 the firm of Keyser, Troxell & Company was changed to Keyser Brothers & Company, and a new warehouse, fronting on German street and just east of Calvert, was erected.

Mr. Keyser's frequent intercourse with John W. Garrett, then president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, led Mr. Garrett to offer him the second vice-presidency of that road. This he at first declined, but in 1870 he was elected president of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, better known

as the Parkersburg Branch, and becoming interested in the work, he in 1871 accepted the position of second vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, the position which he refused in 1870, and held this position during the next ten years. Throughout this period he spent much time on the road in charge of the construction of the Chicago extension, and acting as president of several of the subsidiary lines. During the great railroad strike of 1877 he personally conducted the negotiations with the strikers, being continuously on the line of the road, and losing thirty pounds in weight in three weeks. His friendly personal relations with the men gave him much influence with them. The town of Keyser, West Virginia, was named after him, and, with several of his friends, he founded the town of Garrett, Keyser township, Indiana.

In 1880 his health began to fail, and in July, 1881, after a trip to Europe, he retired from his office and returned to the iron business, with which he had maintained a nominal connection. The growth of the country, and the wealth of the railroads and producers of iron and steel, had greatly restricted the possibilities of the middlemen, and the business of Keyser Brothers & Company was wound up. The warehouse at German and Calvert streets was changed into office buildings, the Keyser Building on German street being one of the first office buildings in Baltimore to have a passenger elevator.

In 1883 the firm of Pope, Cole & Company, in which he was a special partner, became financially involved through outside operations of the general partners, and Mr. Keyser took charge of the copper business, organizing the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Company, of which he became the first president, an office which he continued to hold until his death. He also accepted the presidency of the Old Dominion Copper Company, operating a large mine and smelter in Arizona, and for the next fifteen years took an active part in the copper business of the country, establishing close relations with the Anaconda Copper Company of Montana, and making frequent trips to the West as well as to Europe, in extending the business. The product of the great Anaconda Mine in Montana was for many years refined and sold by the Baltimore company, and copper ores from all parts of the world were smelted at the constantly increasing plant at Canton. In 1889 Mr. Keyser represented the Anaconda Company in its negotiations with the Secretan Copper Syndicate in Paris, being there at the time of its dramatic failure. He was also first president of the South Baltimore Car Works at Curtis Bay, building them and operating them successfully for two years.

In 1892 Mr. Keyser organized the Baltimore Electric Refining Company at Canton, one of the largest electrolytic refineries of copper in the world, and for many years its product was esteemed as the best in the market, most of its output going to Europe. This company was subsequently combined with the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Company. Mr. Keyser was also a director in the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railroad, and for several years again a director in the Baltimore & Ohio, also in the Western Maryland Railroad, for some time serving as chairman of the finance committee. He was a director in the National Mechanics' Bank, the National Union Bank of Maryland, and other corporations.

To his associates, Mr. Keyser showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their business relations most enjoyable. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his ripe experience caused him to be much sought as an astute and capable adviser, and in the financial world, in which he was a power, he exerted a wholesome and elevating

influence. His conservatism made him a factor of safety in business interests, and he often took occasion to warn his friends of various dangerous speculations. He gradually withdrew from active business, devoting his time after 1895 chiefly to his investments and his large real estate interests, his nearly fifty years of strenuous activity having told upon his general health.

While active in business affairs, Mr. Keyser had found time to take part in many civic matters. In his early life he was a member of the Franklin Literary Society, a director in the Maryland Institute, the Mercantile Library and other institutions. Shortly after the close of the Civil war he was appointed one of the trustees of the McDonough Fund, and was deeply interested in the school maintained by that fund, taking an active part in its organization. He was also connected with the Enoch Pratt Library, and the Hannah More Academy at Reisterstown, to which latter institution he devoted much time, giving largely to it during his later years.

In 1898 Mr. Keyser's cousin, William Wyman, consulted him about giving the sixty acres owned by him at Homewood to the Johns Hopkins University for its future home. Mr. Keyser became much interested, and, as the land owned by Mr. Wyman was insufficient in extent, he purchased the adjoining sixty acres for \$225,000 and gave them also to the University. This was the beginning of the Homewood movement to which Mr. Keyser for the ensuing five years gave much time and energy, being largely instrumental in bringing about the present development of Homewood and the adjacent Wyman Park.

After the great fire of February 7, 1904, Mr. Keyser was appointed by the mayor chairman of the Emergency Committee, and was indefatigable in his efforts for the restoration of the city. Though a heavy loser, he was always optimistic, immediately planned to rebuild the structures which he had owned, and began the crusade for widening the streets in the Burnt District while the fire was still burning, the first land acquired by the city in the street widening plan being donated by him. It is not too much to say that his cheerful and dauntless courage during this trying period was an inspiration to many, causing them to take heart, and helping to make the New Baltimore spring phoenix-like from the ashes of the Old.

In politics Mr. Keyser was an independent Democrat, and, while never a candidate for office, he took for years an active and aggressive part in local affairs, being a frequent and forceful writer and an occasional speaker. He had a high idea of the duties of citizenship, and stood unflinchingly against corruption and narrow partisanship. In 1882 he was one of the Committee of Five in charge of the New Judge movement, making the opening address at the Concordia Opera House. This was one of the first successful attempts after the Civil war to break the Democratic Ring. In 1883, in an attempt at reform within the party, he served as chairman of the Democratic City Committee. In 1885 he took an active part in the organization of the Reform League, of which he was president at the time of his death. In 1894 he became chairman of its executive committee, and directed the earnest struggle made by the League for the success of the Republican State and city tickets, waging a long and relentless fight against the Democratic organization. During the sessions of the State legislature he frequently visited Annapolis to aid good measures, and in opposition to those detrimental to the public welfare. He had exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, displaying a broad grasp of affairs. In 1898 he was one of the leaders of the New Charter Union, and he also served as vice-president of the Maryland Civil Service Association. He was ever

ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coopération in vain, but, such was his horror of ostentation, that the number of his benefactions will probably never be known. He was a life-long member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was always active in church work, holding various offices and serving as deputy to the annual conventions of the diocese of Maryland and to the General Convention of the Church. In 1887 he built the stone church near Reisterstown, as a memorial to his mother and presented it to the parish of All Saints' Church.

Mr. Keyser was always a great reader and student, learning both French and German after he was thirty years old, and reading them for recreation to the day of his death. He was very fond of travel, both in this country and abroad, making many voyages to Europe, and going as far east as Egypt and Palestine. He was also devoted to yachting, and made frequent cruises on his own vessel, the "Kaleda," in Chesapeake Bay and along the coast as far as Maine, taking with him his family and friends. He was always fond of country life, and in 1885 bought a farm near Reisterstown, Baltimore county. This place, which he named Brentwood, was beautifully situated on a hill above the upper Patapsco river, commanding charming views, and here he spent his summers, passing the winters in Baltimore.

Mr. Keyser married, November 10, 1858, Mary H., daughter of Robert J. Brent, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and a member of an old Maryland family, becoming by this union the father of three children—R. Brent and William Keyser, and Mathilde Lawrence, who became the wife of William M. Manly, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Keyser, a true home-maker and a charming hostess, was a woman whose mental endowments well fitted her to be the trusted confidante and sympathetic counsellor of her distinguished husband, who was a man of domestic tastes, and one to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred. Mr. Keyser was a delightful host and a fascinating conversationalist, having accumulated a rich store of information, and kept in close touch with the events of the day and with prominent men of all professions and callings. He was of commanding presence, six feet in height, of distinguished bearing, and with manners invariably courteous and dignified. He possessed, moreover, a genial personality which never failed to attract those with whom he was thrown, and the host of his friends included representatives of all classes and conditions. During his early years he numbered among his close associates many men much older than he, and in his later years, many much younger.

Long years of hard work had told heavily upon Mr. Keyser's health, but he was apparently unusually well when, on the afternoon of June 3, 1904, while walking on the lawn at Brentwood, he was stricken by apoplexy and died instantly. His life was full of goodness, a solid, simple, true, unassuming, strong and serviceable life, and it is impossible to contemplate the variety, extent and importance of his work and undertakings and the deep impress of his personality upon the enterprises with which he was identified and upon those with whom he was associated, without admiration.

The trustees of Johns Hopkins University, in taking action upon the death of Mr. Keyser, spoke of him as a "man whose whole public life was an inspiring example of good citizenship and civic duty. His public service in a private station offers a practical example of the fulfillment of the ideals which the University endeavored to inculcate." The faculty of the same institution adopted resolutions speaking of Mr. Keyser as a "man of eminent sagacity," who led a "life of high example and rare beneficence. In busi-



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ness, in politics, in the cause of religion, the cause of humanity, it was always the same large nature, the same unshaken will, the same calm foresight, the same energetic utterance, the same commanding presence that made for all that was righteous, all that was generous. It is an honor to Baltimore that such a man should have unfolded so freely in this community."

The New Baltimore, strong and beautiful, with her face set toward a glorious future, is reared on the deep and enduring foundations laid by the stalwart men of the Old Baltimore. Large as was the share of William Keyser in this work, its full extent will probably never be known, but there are not wanting those who fancy they discern, behind the progress of the present, the stately shade of this old-time merchant, rejoicing in the prosperity of the fair city to which he gave the allegiance of a lifetime.

(The Wyman Line).

The branch of the Wyman family from which William Keyser was descended were living at Brook End, parish of West Mill, Hertfordshire, England, early in the seventeenth century, and were part of a family who had made the neighborhood their home from a remote period.

(I) Francis Wyman, founder of the Baltimore branch of the family, was born in 1617, and about 1640 came with his brother John to Massachusetts, the two being among the first settlers of Woburn, near Boston. They took an active part in the development of that region, were large land owners, and fought in the Indian wars, Francis, junior, a son, being killed in a fight with King Philip's men in 1676. Francis Wyman, the immigrant, married, in 1650, Abigail Reed, and died in 1699. His house stood near the small park now known as Wyman's Green, and his tomb may still be seen in the graveyard at Woburn.

(II) William, son of Francis and Abigail (Reed) Wyman, was born in 1656, and married Prudence Putnam.

(III) Joshua, son of William and Prudence (Putnam) Wyman, was born in 1692, and married Mary Pollard.

(IV) William, son of Joshua and Mary (Pollard) Wyman, was born in 1739, and died in 1820. He was of Roxbury, and married Mary Griggs. At the battle of Bunker Hill, William Wyman served as a captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel Patterson.

(V) William, son of William and Mary (Griggs) Wyman, was born in 1782, and died in 1864. He was of Lowell, and in 1806 married Ruth Davis.

(VI) Elizabeth, daughter of William and Ruth (Davis) Wyman, was born in 1812, and died in 1886. She married, in 1834, Samuel Stouffer Keyser, and became the mother of William Keyser, as mentioned above.

ASA BIRD GARDINER JR.

The instances are not numerous in which the man of birth is also the man of business; seldom do we find the distinctive traits of an old and illustrious line combined with the typical attributes of the modern, progressive man of affairs. That this rare union of qualities exists in the personality of Asa Bird Gardiner, treasurer and manager of the celebrated Gardiner Dairy Company of Baltimore, his fellow citizens can testify.

On his father's side Mr. Gardiner is a representative of an old New

England family, and through his mother is descended from the Maryland branch of an English family of extremely ancient origin. The race of the Gardiners is traced from the reign of Henry I., and comes of Anglo-Saxon stock. The name first appears in history in 1128, when Sir Osborn Gardiner, Knight, then head of the family, was Lord of the Manor of Orell, on Douglas river, Wigan Parish, West Derby Hundred, County Palatine of Lancaster, England.

The arms of the family are as follows: Arms: Or, on a chevron gules between three griffins' heads, raised, azure, two lions counter-passant of the field, or. Crest: On a wreath, a Saracen's head, couped at the shoulders, full faced proper; on the head a cap turned up gules and azure, and bearded sable. Motto: *Praesto pro patria*. These arms were borne by the family as early as 1150, if not earlier, when every knight chose his own arms. The Herald's College, after its establishment in 1484, reign of Richard III, reorganized these arms in several grants of arms to cadet branches of the family. The crest, assumed late in the thirteenth century, and indicative of service in the third and seventh crusades, was in like manner subsequently officially recognized, and is a rare distinction in heraldry.

George Gardiner, Gentleman, founder of the American branch of the family, was sixteenth in descent from Sir Osborn Gardiner. George Gardiner was of London, England, and married, March 28, 1630, at Saint James' Church, Clerkenwell, London, Sarah, youngest daughter of Paris Slaughter, Lord of the ancient family Manor of Upper Slaughter, in the Hundred of Slaughter, Gloucestershire, England. George Gardiner was of the Church of England, and in April, 1637, embarked with his wife, three children and three servants, in the "Fellowship," arriving in Boston June 29 of the same year. From Boston he proceeded to Providence Plantations, and early in 1638 went to Pocasset, Rhode Island, removing thence to Newport, Rhode Island. He was a member of the General Court or Convention held March 12, 1640, to establish a government for the colony, was elected, October 28, 1662, commissioner to the Provincial Legislature of Rhode Island, and on March 13, 1664, was elected ensign. He was a large landed proprietor in Newport, and in the "Kings Province," now Washington county, Rhode Island. Beside the three sons—George, Nicholas and Benoni—brought by George Gardiner to this country, he was the father of other children, born in Rhode Island. His sons were principal contributors to the erection of Trinity Church, Newport, in 1690, and to the building of the Narragansett Church in Kings Province, in 1698.

Among the descendants of George Gardiner, the immigrant, was Hon. John Gardiner, his grandson, born in Newport, in 1695, who was chief justice of Rhode Island for several years, and its deputy governor until his decease.

A great-grandson, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, born in 1707, in Kingstown, Rhode Island, was one of the purchasers of the Kennebec Purchase, Maine, and it was in his honor that the city of Gardiner, in that State, received its name. Dr. Sylvester Gardiner's eldest son, Hon. John Gardiner (Glasgow University, 1755), studied law at the Inner Temple, London, under Sir Charles Pratt (afterward Lord Chancellor Camden) and, although politically a Whig, became attorney general for the Island of Saint Christofer, West Indies, in 1768, serving under George III., and, after the Island was captured, under Louis XVI., until 1783, when he returned to New England. Dr. Sylvester Gardiner's eldest daughter married Colonel the Right Hon. Arthur Brown, of the British Army, member of Parliament for County Mayo, and second son of the Marquis of Sligo.

Hon. Sylvester Gardiner, another great-grandson of George Gardiner, and nearly related to Asa Bird Gardiner, of Baltimore, was born in 1714, in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, and in May, 1787, was elected by the Rhode Island General Assembly to serve as a delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

Still another descendant of George Gardiner, another great-grandson, was Hon. John Gardiner, born in 1747, in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and elected in 1788 by the Rhode Island General Assembly to serve as a delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

Many of the descendants of George Gardiner were representatives in the General Assembly of Rhode Island. Othaniel Gardiner, great-great-great-grandfather of Asa Bird Gardiner, of Baltimore, born in 1743, in Exeter, Rhode Island, died in December, 1777, while serving as first lieutenant in the Continental Army. His son George was the father of a son, also named George, who married Christena Van Rosenburgh.

Asa, son of George and Christena (Van Rosenburgh) Gardiner, and grandfather of Asa Bird Gardiner of Baltimore, was born in Troy, New York, married Rebecca Willard Bentley, and died in 1861.

Asa Bird, son of Asa and Rebecca Willard (Bentley) Gardiner, was born September 30, 1839, in the City of New York, and in 1859 graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of A. B., receiving in 1862 that of A.M. In 1860 the New York University conferred upon him the degree of B.L., and in 1864 he received from Dartmouth College an honorary degree of A.M. In 1869 he was made A.M. by Columbia University, in 1875 he received from the New York University the degree of LL.D., and, in 1896, from Hobart College, that of L.H.D. In November, 1860, he was admitted to the New York Bar.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Gardiner enlisted in the Union army, and on May 27, 1861, was appointed first lieutenant, Thirty-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. May 31, 1862, he was made captain, Twenty-second New York State Volunteer Infantry, and February 11, 1865, first lieutenant and adjutant, United States Veteran Reserve Corps. May 13, 1865, he was breveted Captain of Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the war," and was honorably mustered out of volunteer service, August 13, 1865. July 20, 1866, he was made second lieutenant, Ninth United States Infantry, and February 14, 1868, first lieutenant. April 3, 1869, he was transferred to First Artillery; August 13, 1873, he was made major and judge advocate, United States Army. On September 23, 1872, Congress awarded him a Medal of Honor for distinguished services in the Gettysburg campaign, in which he was wounded. December 8, 1888, he was retired for disability in line of duty. From 1871 to 1873 he was judge advocate of the Military Division of the South, and of the Division of the Atlantic from 1878 to 1887. From 1874 to 1878 he was Professor of Law (lieutenant-colonel) in the United States Military Academy; in 1887-88, Acting Assistant Secretary of War, and from 1897 to 1900, District Attorney, New York county. He was counsel for Generals Grant and Sheridan in the General G. K. Warren Court of Inquiry.

Colonel Gardiner's military record was a brilliant one. In 1861 he served with his regiment in Virginia, and in July and August of that year was on regimental recruiting service in New York City, subsequently resigning and resuming the practice of law. In response to a subsequent proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for troops, he raised a company of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers, and served with it in the Eighth Army Corps in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley from May to

September, 1862. June 18, 1863, he returned to the service as captain of the same regiment, in the Army of the Susquehanna, and in the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, in Pennsylvania and Maryland, to close of campaign at Williamsport, Maryland. He participated in the skirmish at Fairfax Court House; in the battles of Blackburn Ford and Bull Run; in the skirmish at Winchester, Virginia, August 30, 1862, and in the combat at Sporting Hill, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1863. He was present at the defense of Carlisle against the Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, July 1-2, 1863, in which he was wounded, and at the fight before Hagerstown, Maryland. From January to April, 1866, he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, North Carolina, having been appointed to fill a vacancy.

Colonel Gardiner is commandant of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of New York; trustee of the American College of Musicians; sachem of the Tammany Society, and a member of the New England and New York Genealogical and Biographical Societies, and the United States Military Service Institute. He is president of the Military Society of the War of 1812, and since 1884 has been secretary-general of the Society of the Cincinnati. Since 1889 he has been president of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of Rhode Island, the New York, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Chicago and other historical societies, and the Sons of the Revolution, and also holds membership in the Union, Metropolitan, West Point, Manhattan and Church clubs, and in the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. In 1892 and 1910 he was New York City deputy to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and since 1885 has been deputy to the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Long Island. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Permanent Convention of Archives, and of the General Common Duty of the Church to the Foreign-born Population. Colonel Gardiner is the author of the following works: "The Writ of Habeas Corpus as Affecting the Army and Navy," 1874; "Practice and Proceedings of Courts Martial," 1878; "The Rhode Island Continental Line of the Revolution," 1885; and "The Order of the Cincinnati in France," 1905.

Colonel Gardiner married, October 18, 1865, Mary, daughter of George and Caroline (Millemon) Austen, of Baltimore county. The history and arms of the Austen family are appended to this sketch. Colonel and Mrs. Gardiner were the parents of the following children: Asa Bird, mentioned below; George A., deceased; Norman Bentley; and Philip Parkhurst. By a second marriage, Colonel Gardiner has had two sons: John Doane, and William, now of Brooklyn, New York.

Asa Bird, son of Asa Bird and Mary (Austen) Gardiner, and ninth in descent from George Gardiner, the immigrant, through his sons George, Nicholas and Benoni, was born July 31, 1866, at Glencoe, Baltimore county, Maryland. He received his preparatory education at Columbia Grammar School, New York City, and then matriculated at Columbia University, graduating in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately thereafter he entered upon his business career in the office of Green & Bateman, bankers and brokers, of Wall street, New York, and in 1889 became a member of the firm of McCulloch & Company, importers, Front street, in the same city. In 1891 he was one of the organizers of the firm of Gardiner & Delafield, engaging in the same line of business in the same street. In 1894 Mr. Gardiner was recalled to Maryland to enter the particular field of activity with which his name has ever since been associated. The cause of his return was the death of his uncle, Edward Austen, by which event he became manager of the Filston property, a farm of over two thousand acres

at Glencoe, Maryland. Mr. Gardiner entered with enthusiasm upon the work of caring for the estate, and it was not long before Filston Farm became the pride of the county and of the State as a model milk producing center. Its fair fields, dotted with herds of the finest Jersey, presented a beautiful spectacle to the eye of the lover of nature, while to the utilitarian they appealed from a business point of view. Mr. Gardiner is one of those men who seem to find the happiness of life in the success of their work. A number of able articles on milk producing and kindred topics have come from the pen of Mr. Gardiner, and he is also the author of a number of laws passed by the General Assembly of Maryland to improve farming conditions. He is a recognized authority on the subject of milk production, and his ideas are the result of many years' experience.

Despite his close attention to business, Mr. Gardiner has always held that every citizen should interest himself keenly in public affairs, and in all matters affecting the welfare and growth of Baltimore city and county, Mr. Gardiner has faithfully coöperated. He is secretary of the Farmers' League of Maryland, director of the State Dairymen's Association, manager of the Maryland State Fair, and member of the Senior Gunpowder Agriculture Club; belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Automobile Club of Maryland, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Columbia University, and the Axe and Coffin of the same institution. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Gardiner married, January 6, 1897, in Brooklyn, New York, Mary Norcom, born at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, daughter of Howard Campbell, attorney-at-law, of New York City.

(The Austen Line).

The original home of the Austen family was in the county of Kent, England, and it is the tombs and memorials of this very ancient Anglo-Saxon race which principally occupy the walls and graveyard of Saint Martin's Church, Canterbury, the oldest church edifice in England, where services were held by St. Augustine. A tablet to Sir John Austen is placed in the church.

The Herald's Visitation to the county of Kent in 1619 gave the Austens the following arms: Arms: Or, a chevron gules between three lions, gambes erect and erased sable. Crest: On a mural coronet or, a buck passant, argent, attired gold.

John Austen, the American progenitor of the family, was of Filston Manor, near Bessels Green, Cheapstead, county Kent, England. When the entailment of the manor expired, he sold the estate, and on March 16, 1795, embarked at Gravesend for Baltimore. On arriving he proceeded to Harford county, where he purchased, for \$60,000 an estate at Deer Creek. He married, in England, Martha Colgate, and among his children were the following: John, who, under the law of primogeniture, inherited the estate; Edward; Colgate; George, mentioned below; and Esther.

George, son of John and Martha (Colgate) Austen, was one of Maryland's prominent citizens in the early part of the nineteenth century, settling in Baltimore, and afterward removing to an estate at Glencoe, Baltimore county. This estate, which he named Filston Manor, in memory of the old home in England, is now managed by his grandson, Asa Bird Gardiner, by whom it has been rendered both profitable and celebrated. George Austen married Caroline, daughter of George and Rosanna (Coleman) Millemon. George Millemon was one of Baltimore's leading citizens, living, in 1805, at the corner of St. Paul (now Saratoga) and Calvert streets. He was by

profession an architect, and left many buildings to perpetuate his memory in the city, among them the old court house, the Maryland University Hospital, and the Belvedere Bridge. In his younger days he served in the Continental army, and in 1811 was one of the signers of a protest formulated at a meeting of the prominent citizens of Baltimore, which protest was sent to the President of the United States to be forwarded to the King of England.

Mary, daughter of George and Caroline (Millemon) Austen, married Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, and became the mother of Asa Bird Gardiner, junior, as mentioned above.

WILLIAM D. BOWIE

John Bowie Sr., the first of his name in the annals of Maryland, was born 1688, died 1759. He emigrated from Scotland, according to family tradition, about the year 1705-06, at the invitation of his maternal uncle, John Smith, who, preceding him many years, had settled on the Patuxent river, a few miles north of the present village of Nottingham. He married, in December, 1707, Mary, daughter of James Mulliken. Children: John, born in 1708, died 1753; Eleanor, 1709; James, 1714; Allen, 1719; William (see forward); Thomas, 1723; Mary, 1726.

(II) Captain William Bowie, son of John and Mary (Mulliken) Bowie, was born in 1721, at the home of his parents, "Brookridge," a few miles from Nottingham, Prince George county, Maryland. His father bought and deeded to him a large tract of land about two miles from Nottingham when he reached the age of twenty-one years, called "Brooke's Reserve," which in after years was known as "Mattaponi." Here he erected a large brick house in the old Colonial style, and it is at this date, as sound and as well preserved as it was a century and a half ago. Many grand entertainments have its old walls witnessed, while the hospitality and ready welcome extended by its owners to hosts of guests, have endeared "Mattaponi" to five generations. It is probable that William Bowie commanded one of the militia organizations maintained by the Province, though no record of his commission has been discovered. In 1753 he was appointed tobacco inspector for Nottingham, and later a justice of the peace, a member of St. Paul's vestry, and in 1767 warden of the parish. In 1770, it being rumored that ships were en route from Great Britain, loaded with European goods, and might soon be expected to reach the Patuxent, the inhabitants of Prince George county thought it necessary to support "The Association" by prohibiting the landing of these cargoes, and called a meeting for April 10, 1770, at Upper Marlborough, selecting representatives to keep an eye upon events, and to provide guards at points on the Patuxent river where ships were likely to touch. Only the most resolute and responsible citizens were delegated by the people for this purpose, and the ones for "Patuxent" (or Nottingham) were William Bowie and his brother, Allen Bowie. William Bowie was a delegate sent from Prince George county, to a convention held at Annapolis, June 22, 1774, which passed strong resolutions in favor of upholding the rights of the Province, if necessary by force of arms, against Great Britain. In November of the same year, a meeting of freeholders was held at Upper Marlborough where a committee was appointed which was instructed to see that the resolutions of the "Association of the American Continental Congress" were enforced within Prince George county. Among the men selected for this committee were William

Bowie and his brother, Allen Bowie, as well as Walter and Robert Bowie, sons of William. The latter was also placed on a committee of correspondence, and it was further "resolved that Captain William Bowie and Walter Bowie (with others) are selected as delegates of this county to attend a convention to be held at Annapolis and are authorized to vote in the convention for delegates to attend a congress which will assemble at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of May next." In June, 1775, these representatives met at Annapolis, and on July 26, 1775, this convention issued the celebrated "Declaration of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland," the name of the Bowies being affixed to this memorable document, which antedated by one year the general "Declaration of Independence," and is now framed and hanging in the State House at Annapolis. What further part William Bowie took during the Revolution is not shown, as the records for the county during the succeeding few years are very meagre, but it is safe to presume a man as active as he had been, and who had shown such fearless patriotism, was not idle. He was too old for the army, but he doubtless continued to take part in the councils of his people, and to aid them as advisor. The land records and his will show Captain William Bowie a man of wealth for his day, owning tracts of land in various parts of the country, much stock of all kinds, and many negroes.

Captain William Bowie married, in 1745, Margaret Sprigg, born April 20, 1726, daughter of Osborne Sprigg and his first wife, Elizabeth Sprigg. Osborne Sprigg was the grandson of Thomas Sprigg, the emigrant, who died in 1704, and who was the first owner of the fine estate in Prince George county known as "Northampton." Children: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1746. 2. Walter, see forward. 3. Governor Robert, March, 1750, died 1818; married Priscilla Mackall. 4. William Sprigg, 1751, died 1809; married Elizabeth Brookes. 5. Osborn Sprigg. 6. Ann, 1760. 7. Margaret Sprigg, 1765.

(III) Walter Bowie, son of Captain William and Margaret (Sprigg) Bowie, was born at "Mattaponi," near Nottingham, Prince George county, Maryland, in 1748, died November 9, 1810. He was probably educated by the Rev. John Eversfield, and by the Rev. Mr. Craddock, at the latter's school, near Baltimore. His father bought him a large farm near Collington, then known as "Darnell's Grove," later, as "Locust Grove," and now, "Willow Grove." On this estate he built his residence, which is still standing and is owned by one of his descendants. At one time he was interested in a large commercial business, conducted at Queen Anne, shipping tobacco to Europe, importing merchandise from points as far as India, as is seen by an advertisement in the *Annapolis Gazette* of 1774. He became exceedingly wealthy, and the county records show him possessed of enormous plantations and large numbers of negroes, his land extending for many miles along either side of the public road. He was a raiser of blooded stock, and his racers carried his colors on the tracks of Annapolis, Baltimore, Bladensburg and Nottingham. His horse, "Little Davy," won fifty guineas at Annapolis in 1784, and on October 12, 1790, his famous flyer, "Republican President," won a purse of twenty guineas and the day following, one of fifty guineas. Walter Bowie's career was an exceptionally brilliant one; possessing a faculty for directing public opinion, he held an influence over the people for a longer time than is often seen. Intellectual, wealthy and ambitious, he early became a prominent figure in the field of politics, and at the commencement of the struggle for independence stepped to the front with those other stern patriots who determined to risk both life and property in defense of their rights. In March, 1774, he, with his brother Robert, later governor, and their uncle, Allen Bowie, were selected as members of

the committee appointed to carry into execution throughout Prince George county, the resolutions of the Continental Congress. On January 16, 1775, at another meeting of Freeholders, he and his father, Captain William Bowie, were chosen as two of the delegates to represent their county at the first Provincial Convention, called to assemble at Annapolis, the following June. When the Assembly convened, Walter Bowie was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence, and on July 16, 1775, the convention issued the celebrated "Declaration of the Association of Freemen," and Walter Bowie, his father, and many other distinguished men affixed their names to that famous paper. In January, 1776, he was elected second lieutenant of a company of militia, raised in his county for the defense of the Province. A short time later he was commissioned major of militia, and was referred to in public papers as "Major Bowie" until after the war ended, though it is not shown what part he took in the active campaigns beyond the borders of the State. In November, 1776, he was one of four delegates elected to represent Prince George county at the first constitutional convention, and assisted in framing the first Constitution of the "State of Maryland." In November, 1780, he was elected to the State Legislature. The elections for members of that body were annual, and Walter Bowie was returned to the House in 1781-82-83-84, when his brother, Robert, and his first cousin, Fielder Bowie, were elected two of his associates. These three Bowies continued to be elected in 1785-86-87-88-89-90, when Robert and Fielder dropped out for a while, but Walter continued to hold his seat in the House until 1801, when he was sent to the State Senate. In 1786 he was one of "the electors for the United States Senator." In 1791 he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1794 the governor commissioned him colonel of militia. In 1802 he resigned from the State Senate and was elected a representative to the Ninth United States Congress, to fill the unexpired term of William Richard Sprigg. In 1793, at a County Convention held in Upper Marlborough, Colonel Thomas Contee presiding, resolutions were passed "urging Mr. Walter Bowie to stand for reelection as the Republican candidate for Congress from this district." He was elected, served until March, 1805, and then refused to accept a third nomination. After a long and continuous career of thirty-five years, his death occurred, and he was buried at "Locust Grove."

Walter Bowie married, May 16, 1771, Mary, born November, 1747, died May 16, 1812, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Townley) Brookes, who were married in 1745 by the Rev. John Eversfield. Benjamin Brookes lived near Marlborough, and is buried at the church in that village. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowie: 1. Margaret, born March 22, 1772. 2. William, see forward. 3. Daniel, March 7, 1779, died 1843. 4. Elizabeth, April 11, 1781, died August 17, 1810. 5. Walter, 1785, died 1879. 6. Juliet Matilda, 1788.

(IV) William Bowie, son of Walter and Mary (Brookes) Bowie, was born at "Locust Grove," Prince George county, Maryland, January 29, 1776. He inherited a large property from his father and administered the latter's estate. He is described as a man of sound judgment and business capacity. He was the only one of his direct line who did not actively engage in politics, though he evidently took an interest in them, as is shown by the governor appointing him a justice of the peace in 1808-10, also a member of the Levy Court, in 1820. At a convention held in Marlborough, in 1825, Dr. Joseph Kent, then governor, presiding, William Bowie was selected as a delegate to represent his county at a State Convention to convene in Baltimore, for the purpose of considering plans for chartering the Chesapeake

and Ohio canal. He was always a Democrat, and an attendant of the Episcopal church. On December 14, 1802, he married (first) Kitty Beans Duckett, born December 4, 1783, the only child of Baruch and Mary (Beans) Duckett. Children: 1. William Duckett, see forward. 2. Mary Margaret, October 23, 1806, died June 2, 1809. 3. Eliza Duckett, October 19, 1809, died April 20, 1846. 4. Walter Baruch, September 8, 1811, died October 11, 1832. 5. Kitty, January 11, 1816. 6. Robert, December 23, 1817, died September 13, 1818. Mrs. Bowie died August 11, 1819. Mr. Bowie married (second), March 27, 1822, Anne Duckett Mullikin, born March 23, 1788, daughter of Belt Mullikin and Mary (Duckett) Mullikin, and granddaughter of James and Charity (Belt) Mullikin. Mr. Bowie died September 10, 1826. His widow some years later became the wife of Dr. Charles G. Worthington, of Howard county, and died January 23, 1871. She is buried at "Fairview" where are also interred her husband, her parents, and the parents of Mr. Bowie's first wife, monuments marking the graves of each one. One child was born of the second marriage: Richard Duckett, born January 27, 1823, died October 1, 1832. Baruch Duckett, father of Kitty Beans (Duckett) Bowie, was born in 1745, son of Richard Jr. and Elizabeth (Williams) Duckett. Richard Duckett Jr. was born in 1705, and was the son of Richard Sr. and Charity (Jacobs) Duckett. Baruch Duckett served as second lieutenant in Captain Basil Waring's company during the Revolutionary war. He was a very large land owner, and lived at "Fairview," which he devised to his son-in-law, William Bowie, during life, and at his death to the latter's children. Mr. Duckett died suddenly at "Fairview," October 2, 1810. His will was witnessed by his brother, Isaac Duckett, his nephew, Basil Duckett, and Thomas Contee Bowie. It provided that his son-in-law and the latter's children should have "Fairview" as long as they did not cut down certain trees standing near the house, "but if the said Bowie, or any of his children, should fell the trees, then the property shall go to my brother, Isaac Duckett." Another valuable plantation with its stock and negroes was left to his grandson, William D. Bowie.

(V) William Duckett Bowie, eldest child of William and Kitty Beans (Duckett) Bowie, was born at "Fairview," Prince George county, Maryland, October 7, 1803. His grandfather, Baruch Duckett, devised him a valuable estate near Collington, where he settled after leaving college, but by the death of his two brothers, and by purchasing the interests of his sisters, he came into the possession of "Fairview," which he then made his home. He was his father's executor, and by the will of his uncle, Daniel Bowie, inherited all of the latter's land, which, with his own property, made him one of the wealthiest planters in Prince George county. A tall, handsome man, with bright, dark eyes and strong features, endowed with a clear, vigorous and well-balanced mind, he was yet more highly esteemed for the sound principles which added greater luster to his character. So generally was his worth appreciated, that he might have occupied some of the highest official positions, had his ambition been for public life. Although ever interested in political matters, and a forcible speaker, his tastes led him mostly to the retired paths of his well-regulated plantations, and the comforts of domestic life, though on several occasions he was induced to allow his name to be brought before the people. In 1830, he and his uncle, Walter Bowie Jr., were appointed by the governor, members of the Levy Court. In 1831, he was a delegate to the Congressional Convention. In 1838 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Legislature, but defeated by his cousin, General Thomas F. Bowie, the Whig candidate. Again the following year he was

defeated by General Bowie, but in 1840 he overcame the large Whig vote and was elected to the House of Delegates, in which he served two terms. He was then pitted against that old veteran Whig leader, Robert W. Bowie, of "Mattaponi," who was considered by his party to be almost invincible, but was triumphantly elected to the State Senate, and reelected at the expiration of his term. He was among the first to recognize the benefits to be derived by his community if a railroad should be built through southern Maryland, and to his efforts, jointly with those of his son Oden, and their relatives, Robert, Walter and Thomas F. Bowie, is due the construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. When that company was organized he was elected one of its directors, and was regularly reelected by the stockholders for a number of years. The governor appointed him a colonel of militia, and later commissioned him general of the state troops, but until the day of his death he was known as "Colonel" William D. Bowie.

William Duckett Bowie married (first), February 8, 1825, at "Bellefield," Eliza Mary, daughter of Benjamin Sr. and Rachel Sophia (West) Oden. She died in 1849 and he married (second), January 7, 1854, Mary Oden, his first wife's half-sister, daughter of Benjamin Sr. and Harriet Black (West) Oden, the latter a sister of the first Mrs. Oden. Children of first wife: Oden, see forward; Catherine, born 1828, died November 8, 1883; William Duckett Jr., November, 1830, died February 2, 1888; Christiana Sophia, 1835; Walter Baruch, August 26, 1836, died February 17, 1837. Children of second wife: Harriet Oden, Mary, Eliza and Laura. Shortly after his second marriage Colonel Bowie conveyed "Fairview" to his eldest son, Oden Bowie, and removed to "Bellefield," near Croom, in Nottingham district, the lovely old Colonial home of his second wife, and it was here that he spent the remainder of his years, leaving it for no length of time until the winter before his death, which he spent in Baltimore. He was an enthusiastic breeder of stock, and his Southdown sheep and Hereford cattle were famous throughout the state. His wife died in Baltimore, in March, 1873, and is buried at St. Thomas' Church, Croom. Colonel Bowie died at "Bellefield," July 18, 1873, and is interred at "Fairview." Benjamin Oden Sr., father of both of Colonel Bowie's wives, was a very large landowner. When a young man he had charge of some of the mercantile interests of Stephen West, accumulated much property, and married two of Mr. West's daughters. He then bought "Bellefield," which had originally been the property of Patrick Sim, ancestor of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, and which was then known as "Sim's Delight." Mr. Oden was married at "The Woodyard," the famous old home of the Wests, January 27, 1791, by Rev. William Duke, who also officiated at his second wedding, August 22, 1813, when he married the younger sister. He was born in 1762, died in 1829. The West family is an old one in Maryland, tracing their lineage back for centuries to an English peer, Lord De La Ware. The first of the name to emigrate was Stephen West, son of Sir John West, of Houghton, Buckinghamshire, England, who settled in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and married Martha Hall, about 1720. Their son, Stephen West Jr., married Hannah, daughter of Captain Williams, of Wales, and his wife, Christiana Black, of Scotland. Captain Williams bought from his wife's brother, a Mr. Black, of London, "The Woodyard," which was a large estate on which Henry Darnall, brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore, had built an enormous brick house. He was land commissioner under the lord proprietor, and named his plantation "The Delight of the Darnalls." At his death it passed to Mr. Black, of London, a relative and a large creditor of Henry Darnall, from whom it was conveyed to his niece, Hannah Williams.

who married Stephen West Jr., and thus became "West property." The house was probably the largest in southern Maryland, surrounded by a park and English shrubbery, but was destroyed by fire shortly after the Civil war.

(VI) Governor Oden Bowie, son of William Duckett and Eliza Mary (Oden) Bowie, was born in Prince George county, Maryland, December 10, 1826, died December 4, 1894. He was educated by a private tutor at home until nine years of age, when, upon the death of his mother, he was sent to the preparatory department of St. John's College, Annapolis, at that time under the charge of the distinguished Professor Elwell. He remained at St. John's three years, and at twelve years of age attended St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where in July, 1845, he graduated as valedictorian of his class. Shortly afterward he began the study of law, but on the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he enlisted as a private in the Baltimore and Washington Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William H. Watson, and was promoted to a lieutenancy at the battle of Monterey, where he was highly complimented for gallantry by General Taylor. President Polk subsequently appointed Lieutenant Bowie senior captain of the only voltigeur regiment (one of the ten new United States regiments then raised by act of Congress) ever in the United States service. Captain Bowie's health, however, proved unequal to the rigor of military life, and he was compelled to return home before the end of the war. Upon his return from Mexico, he devoted himself to farming, and in spite of his active business and political career managed to find time for agricultural pursuits. He had several of the finest stock farms in the county, breeding largely thoroughbred horses, Devon cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep.

His business life involved many important and responsible trusts. In 1860 he was made president of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company, and at once proceeded to push that enterprise with his customary energy, having several sections of the road under contract in 1861, when the work was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. On the return of peace the construction of the road was recommended, and was soon completed under Mr. Bowie's intelligent management. In 1873 he was elected president of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company. When he assumed the presidency of this corporation its stock was selling at \$14, with a par value of \$25, no dividends had been declared for two years, the company owed the city a debt of over \$100,000 for arrearages of park tax, and the road stock was in a wretched condition. Later, stockholders received regular dividends, and the equipment of the road was of the best character. In 1870 he was elected president of the Maryland Jockey Club, then organized, and through his exertions the course at Pimlico was bought and established. In order to connect the city and course more closely, the Arlington & Pimlico Railroad Company was organized in January, 1881, with Hon. John Merryman as president. Mr. Merryman was ill when elected, and was confined to his house all winter, but during his sickness the road was built through the energetic efforts of Mr. Bowie, and the first train ran over it May 14, 1881.

In politics Mr. Bowie was always a Democrat, and his political career commenced in Prince George county in 1847, when he was nominated for the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket, and although not of age on Election Day, was beaten by only ten votes in that strong Whig county. At the following election, in 1849, he was elected to the House, the only Democrat from the county, his three colleagues being Whigs. After this he withdrew entirely from active politics until 1861, when he was nominated

as the "peace candidate" for the Senate, but the polls were seized by the military, and the Democrats were not allowed to vote. In 1864 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, but was beaten by the soldier vote in the field. Mr. Bowie was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee throughout the war, and was one of the principal negotiators with Governor Swann in regaining control of the state for the Democrats. He was a delegate to the Chicago State Democratic Convention which nominated McClellan for the presidency in 1864, was then appointed the member of the Democratic State Committee from Maryland, and it was through his exertions and influence that the Democratic State Convention of 1868 was held in Baltimore. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, where he became chairman on the committee on federal relations and executive nominations, member of the committee on internal improvements, and other important standing committees. This was a very important legislative session, and Mr. Bowie rendered valuable and efficient service in the consideration and determination of the many great public questions of the hour. It was at this session that an effort was made to annul the charter of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and the life of the road was only saved by the energy and ability of Mr. Bowie. In 1867 he was elected governor by a majority of nearly forty-two thousand votes, leading largely the remainder of the Democratic state ticket. Governor Bowie's administration was of a most successful character, and was marked by many practical and important achievements. Among them may be mentioned the settlement of the oyster difficulties with Virginia, the collection of the arrearages of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the repayment by the United States of large sums of money advanced by the state, and the obtaining of large quantities of arms and artillery from the Federal government. Not the least of the practical results of his administration was the wonderful change produced in the condition of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, which was metamorphosed from a financial wreck into an interest-paying enterprise. Since his retirement from the executive chair, he took no part in active politics. Governor Bowie joined the Masonic order in 1870, and was a Master Mason. He was a member of the Episcopal church.

Governor Bowie married, December 3, 1851, Alice, daughter of Charles H. and Rosalie Eugenia (Calvert) Carter, of "Goodwood," Prince George county, Maryland, the latter of whom was a daughter of George Calvert, of Riverdale, a descendant of the early proprietors of Maryland. Children: 1. Alice, born in 1852, died September 17, 1898; married, 1877, Owen W. Roberts. 2. William Duckett, see forward. 3. Owen Jr., 1856, died 1904; was a stock broker in New York City. 4. Annette Carter, married, in 1884, Eugene Roberts. 5. Mary Oden, married, in 1890, Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore. 6. Carter Lee, born in 1872. 7. Washington Booth, born in 1874; married Mary Williams, of Washington, D. C.

(VII) William Duckett Bowie, son of Governor Oden and Alice (Carter) Bowie, was born July 26, 1854, at Willow Brooke. He received his education at St. John's College, from which institution he graduated in 1874. He then entered the large drygoods house of William Devries & Company in Baltimore, but later returned to Prince George county and assumed charge of his father's interests there. In 1892 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1894-96 was a member of the Senate from Prince George county, Maryland. During the term of Governor Smith, he was appointed by the governor as general inspector of No. 5 Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore, in which capacity he served for four years, after which

he retired from active business pursuits. Mr. Bowie enjoys the rather unique distinction of being the fourth member of his family, in direct descent, who has served as state senator, the same position having been held by his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. Mr. Bowie is a staunch Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baltimore Country Club. He and his wife have traveled extensively abroad as well as in this country.

Mr. Bowie married, in 1890, Mary Lee Bennett, of West Virginia, daughter of Jonathan McCauley Bennett, one of the most prominent men of his state, also a large landowner.

COLONEL WASHINGTON BOWIE

Colonel Washington Bowie, at the present time chief clerk to the liquor license commissioners, and who has filled numerous positions of public trust and responsibility, is a descendant of many of the prominent old families of Colonial days, including the Lees, Halls, Buchanans, Pottingers, Hollydays and Cramphins. The history of the family is an interesting one, many of its members having served with distinction in defense of the rights of their country.

(II) John Bowie Jr., son of John (q. v.) and Mary (Mulliken) Bowie, was born in 1708, died in February, 1753. He was engaged in the cultivation of his large estate. He married Elizabeth Pottinger, born in 1717, died in 1775. She was the daughter of Robert and Ann (Evans) Pottinger, the former born February 25, 1694, died in 1738, the latter died in 1768; granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Hall) Evans, the former of whom died in 1703, the latter in 1743; great-granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hall, of Calvert county, Maryland. Richard Hall was Burgess of Calvert county, 1666-70 and 1674-75, and died in 1688.

(III) Colonel Allen Bowie, son of John and Elizabeth (Pottinger) Bowie, was born in 1736, and died May 28, 1803. In 1774 he was a delegate to Annapolis to protest against the Stamp Act. He was at first captain of the company he organized at his own expense during the Revolutionary war, and was later promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1777 he was appointed one of the first justices of the peace of Montgomery county, Maryland. He married Ruth Cramphin, who died August 14, 1812. She was the daughter of Thomas and his first wife, Mary (Jackson) Cramphin.

(IV) Washington Bowie, son of Colonel Allen and Ruth (Cramphin) Bowie, was born August 12, 1776, died in 1825. He was named for General Washington, who was his godfather. Early in life he entered the mercantile house of William Deakin, of Georgetown, D. C., and in 1799 established the firm of Bowie & Kurtz, which became widely known not alone in America, but in foreign countries as well. He was referred to as a "merchant prince," but, sustaining reverses caused by the French, on account of his three vessels, he surrendered his large possessions to his creditors and retired to private life without a blemish on his character, and beloved by all who knew him. He married Margaret Crabb Johns, who died July 22, 1840. She was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hollyday) Johns; granddaughter of Dr. Leonard and — (Brady) Hollyday; great-granddaughter of Colonel Leonard and Sarah (Smith) Hollyday; and great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Thomas and Mary (Trueman) Hollyday. Children: 1. Thomas John, see forward. 2. Mary, born in 1802; married George Mason Chichestie. 3. Margaret Dallas, born in

1803, died in 1851. 4. Washington, born in 1805, died in 1844. 5. Richard Johns, born in 1807, died in 1881; was chief justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. 6. Robert Gilmore, born in 1808, died in 1881; was a civil engineer. 7. Sarah Hollyday, born in 1811, died in 1825.

(V) Thomas John Bowie, eldest child of Washington and Margaret Crabb (Johns) Bowie, was born in October, 1800, and died July 26, 1850. He was a farmer in Montgomery county, Maryland. He married Catherine Worthington Davis, born June 26, 1803, died June 21, 1889. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bowie) Davis, the former born in 1768, died in 1833, the latter born September 11, 1772; granddaughter of Colonel Allen and Ruth (Cramphin) Bowie; also granddaughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Hollyday) Davis; and great-granddaughter of Thomas Davis. Children: Thomas John Davis, born in 1834, now living in Montgomery county, Maryland; Washington, see forward; Ellen and Ruth, both of whom died in infancy.

(VI) Washington Bowie, eldest child of Thomas John and Catherine Worthington (Davis) Bowie, was born July 12, 1841. Upon leaving college he was interested in agricultural pursuits, and when he had attained his majority he went to Minnesota, which was then the frontier, and engaged in journalistic correspondence. While there in the spring of 1863, he was selected by Bishop Whipple, who had been appointed by the President to make a treaty with the Sioux Indians, as his sole companion for this important work. Upon his return to Maryland in the spring of the following year, being a Southern sympathizer and a Democrat, he was imprisoned in the old Capitol Prison at Washington. In 1868 he was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Oden Bowie, and in 1887 he was appointed chief clerk in the Customs service in Baltimore. Shortly afterward he was advanced to the special deputy surveyorship, an office he filled until his removal by President Harrison in 1890. President Cleveland appointed him deputy surveyor of the port of Baltimore in 1893, and in 1897 he succeeded Colonel Buchanan Schley as acting surveyor of Customs, a position in which he was retained by President McKinley, who recognized his fitness and ability for the position, for almost two years, until the Republicans could agree upon a suitable successor. He was removed from the United States service by President Roosevelt, was appointed chief clerk to the liquor license commissioners in 1904, and is filling that position at present. Mr. Bowie was elected director in the Union Turnpike Company of Montgomery county, Maryland, in November, 1864; secretary and treasurer in November, 1865, and has held the position continuously since that time, having been elected, annually, forty-seven times.

Mr. Bowie married (first) June 23, 1868, Nettie Schley, see forward. Children: Nettie, died in 1892, unmarried; Mary; George; Washington Jr., a sketch of whom follows; Harriett Hall; Donald McAlpin, born in 1882, is a farmer in Montgomery county, Maryland, and resides on the farm "Hermitage," which was bought by John Bowie Jr., in 1747, from Thomas Harris. He married, in 1908, Anna Stonestreet, and they have two children: Donald McAlpin Jr. and another. Mr. Bowie married (second), in 1896, Catherine Poole, daughter of the late George Gaither.

Nettie (Schley) Bowie, who died September 4, 1891, was descended from a family which has had numerous illustrious members. The one whose name has been most frequently heard in recent years is Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, United States navy. John Jacob Schley, son of Thomas, was of German birth, and settled in Frederick county, Maryland, at an early date: he was born in 1712, and died in 1790; married Anna M. Selman. Fred-

erick Augustus, son of John Jacob and Anna M. (Selman) Schley, was born May 14, 1789, and died February 5, 1858; he married Elizabeth A., daughter of James McCannon. Colonel George Schley, son of Frederick Augustus and Elizabeth A. (McCannon) Schley, was of Hagerstown, and died in 1889; he married Mary Sophia Hall, who died in 1880; their daughter Nettie married Washington Bowie, as above stated. Mary Sophia (Hall) was the daughter of Thomas Belt and Anne Buchanan (Pottinger) Hall, the former of whom died in 1753. Anne Buchanan (Pottinger) Hall was the daughter of Dr. Robert and Mary (Buchanan) Pottinger, and the granddaughter of Thomas and Ann (Cook) Buchanan. Thomas Belt Hall was the son of James and Barbara (Bowie) Hall, the latter born November 13, 1756, died February 26, 1805, and grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Lee) Bowie; Thomas Bowie, born in 1722, died in 1758, was a son of John and Mary (Mullikin) Bowie; Hannah (Lee) Bowie, was a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Lawson) Lee, granddaughter of Richard Jr. and Letitia (Corbin) Lee, great-granddaughter of Richard and Ann Lee, the former of whom died in 1664, a sister of "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, of Revolutionary fame, and an aunt of General Robert E. Lee, the distinguished soldier.

Colonel Washington Bowie is endowed with quick perceptions, sound judgment, great sagacity and remarkable executive ability. In the various positions he has been called upon to fill, he has immediately instituted reforms and improvements which have invariably tended to greatly improve their efficiency and working capacity. He commands the respect and confidence of all who know him, and after years of patient and unremitting toil holds a high place in the esteem of all right-thinking and right-minded men.

HOWARD S. BOWIE

Dr. Howard S. Bowie, deceased, of Baltimore, distinguished in his profession, and held in high esteem for his noble personal qualities, came from a most honorable lineage.

(II) Allen Bowie, son of John Bowie (q.v.), was born at "Brookewood," Nottingham district, Prince George county, Maryland, in 1719. His will was proved January 25, 1783. In 1741 his father conveyed to him part of a tract of land called "Craycroft's Right," adjoining Mount Calvert Manor, on the Patuxent river, and in 1744 he received from his father four hundred acres called "Brookridge." This last-named plantation was but a short distance from the first, and about three miles from Nottingham. On a high plateau, about the center of his estate, Allen Bowie erected a large frame dwelling which is yet standing and is owned by Mrs. John W. Burroughs. Having prepared a home, Allen Bowie, in 1744, married Priscilla Finch, widow of Captain William Finch Jr., "mariner." The maiden name of Mrs. Finch is not known, but she is supposed to have been an English lady and to have come to Maryland with her husband, who died about a year later. The ship "Bradley" sailed between London and the various landings on the Patuxent river, as shown by invoices on file in the county clerk's office. There was a daughter born to Captain William Finch Jr., and a son by his widow's marriage to Allen Bowie. Mrs. Priscilla (Finch) Bowie died in 1747, and was probably buried at "Brookridge." Her daughter, Phoebe Finch, inherited her father's land, and in 1764 married Mordecai Smith, of Calvert county, who was born December 9, 1737, son of

Nathan and Cassandra Smith. After the death of his wife, Priscilla (Finch) Bowie, Allen Bowie, in 1748, married Anne, born in 1718, daughter of Rev. John Fraser and his wife, Anne Blizzard.

Rev. Mr. Fraser was born in Scotland, and after emigrating to America was incumbent of Durham parish, Charles county, Maryland, and also of St. John's parish, in Prince George county, Maryland. His wife was daughter of Giles Blizzard and Anne Eden. The latter was born in France, during the persecution of the Huguenots, and was placed in a convent. At the age of fourteen she escaped, and with her mother and uncle, a French abbé, came to America. They settled on the Potomac river at a place called "Bluefields," nearly opposite Alexandria. After seeing his sister and niece comfortably provided for, the abbé returned to his native country. Anne Eden, the daughter, in a few years married Giles Blizzard, who died leaving her with one child, Anne Blizzard. Mrs. Blizzard then married a widower by the name of Smallwood, who had several sons. Following the arbitrary customs of France, her native country, Mrs. Smallwood compelled her daughter Anne Blizzard to marry one of her stepbrothers, but the girl refused to live with her enforced husband, who conveniently died in a short time and thus allowed her to become the wife of Rev. John Fraser. By this latter union there were four daughters and two sons.

In addition to the land which Allen Bowie received from his father, he owned "Leith," or "Half Pone," containing 400 acres; part of "Essex Lodge," containing 300 acres; "Reid Farm," containing 500 acres; all in Nottingham district, as well as a house and lot in that village; a large farm on Collington Branch, in the northern part of the county, and two tracts of land in Frederick county, near Fredericktown. He also received by his father's will the latter's home place, "Brookewood," which after a lapse of twelve years was claimed by his great-nephew, William Bowie (3rd). Allen Bowie is invariably referred to as Allen Bowie Sr., to distinguish him from his nephew, Allen Bowie Jr., of Montgomery county. In 1753 Allen Bowie Sr. was commissioned justice of the peace by the governor of the province, and in 1756 he was appointed inspector of tobacco at the export warehouses in Marlborough, together with his brother-in-law, William Beans Jr., and Benjamin Berry. In the spring of 1770, it being rumored that British ships loaded with dutiable goods were bound for the Patuxent river, the inhabitants of Prince George county held a meeting in Upper Marlborough and decided to prevent the landing of these cargoes. For that purpose they selected a committee to enforce the resolutions of the "Association of Freemen," and to watch the landings at all points on the river. The committee was composed of gentlemen of standing, representing every section of the county. Allen and William Bowie Sr. were among those appointed for the Nottingham district. At a meeting of freeholders held in Upper Marlborough, December 1, 1774, John Rogers presiding, it was "resolved that a committee be chosen whose duty it shall be to enforce within the county the instructions received from the Association of the American Continental Congress now assembled." Allen Bowie, his brother William Bowie, and the latter's two sons, Walter and Robert, were selected as members of the committee then chosen. The following June, 1775, Allen Bowie was one of the delegates sent by Prince George county to Annapolis, where was held a convention of representatives from each county in the Province to protest against the blockade of Boston harbor, and to devise means for prosecuting the war against Great Britain. During the ensuing years Allen Bowie, together with other members of his family, was actively engaged in assisting his state to continue the struggle with the mother country. Age and ill

health, however, prevented his participation in the military expeditions beyond the borders of the Province.

The only issue of Allen Bowie by his first wife, Priscilla Finch, was: Fielder, see forward. Issue of Allen Bowie by his second wife: Anne Fraser; Susannah Fraser; Priscilla; Anne; Dr. John Fraser.

(III) Captain Fielder Bowie was born at "Brookridge," near Nottingham, Prince George county, Maryland, in 1745, and died in September, 1794. He was educated at the school presided over by Rev. John Eversfield, near Nottingham, and at a more widely known one near Baltimore, conducted by Rev. Mr. Craddock, which was much patronized by the Bowies of that era. He married, about 1766, Elizabeth Clagett Eversfield, who was born May 6, 1745, daughter of Rev. John Eversfield and his wife, Eleanor (Clagett) Eversfield, daughter of Richard Clagett, of Croom, and aunt of Bishop Thomas J. Claggett. Richard Clagett was a son of the emigrant, Captain Thomas Clagett, and his wife was Deborah Dorsey, daughter of John Dorsey, the emigrant. Mr. Eversfield was a distinguished Episcopal divine, who was born in England in 1701, and upon his emigration to America in 1727 received from Lord Baltimore the large parish of St. Paul's, comprising most of Prince George county, as now known. Fielder Bowie upon his marriage settled in the village of Nottingham. His home was on a bluff overlooking the river. He owned a plantation of five hundred acres, only a short distance from the village, and was thus enabled to supervise his agricultural pursuits as well as a mercantile business conducted in the little town, having for his partner Colonel Thomas Contee, of Brookefield. The firm bought and shipped tobacco directly from Nottingham to Europe, and imported large assortments of goods in the return vessels. The records of St. Paul's parish show Fielder Bowie as one of the wardens and vestrymen of that church for many years. At an early age he took an active part in all public events of his county and state, being one of those energetic men whose good sense and fearless patriotism guided the Revolution from its incipency to its glorious conclusion. Owing to the incomplete state of the records of that period, it is impossible to say how long Fielder Bowie served in the army. It is probable he took part in the battles of 1776, in which the Maryland Line participated, but he did not reënter the military organization of the Province when it was reconstructed the following year, as he was appointed in 1777, by the Provincial Council, one of the first judges of the County Court Commissioners by the new government. At his father's death he inherited "Brookridge," "Essex Lodge" and "Leith," and other tracts of real estate, making him the owner of more than two thousand acres and a very large number of slaves. He not only acted as his father's executor, but in the capacity of attorney administered upon a number of other estates, and as counsel in many of the suits before the local courts. He was fond of blooded stock, and mention is made in the journals of that day of his fine horse, "Young Yorrick." He possessed in a marked degree that love for politics which in every generation has been an inheritance of the Bowies. On October 20, 1785, Fielder Bowie, Walter Bowie, and Robert Bowie were elected to represent Prince George county in the Legislature. He took an active part in all affairs of that session. In 1787, the Legislature selected Fielder Bowie and Mr. Digges to arrange the commission for a meeting of the delegates from Virginia and Pennsylvania, to confer with representatives of Maryland regarding commercial relations between the several states. He also took part in a number of other important movements. At the time of his death he had been oftener and more prominently before the public than either of his distinguished cousins, Walter and Robert

Bowie. As Fielder Bowie died intestate, his son Allen was appointed administrator, but dying before the estate was divided, the second son, Thomas Contee Bowie, completed the settlement. Mrs. Bowie died March 24, 1794, about five months prior to her husband's death, and both are buried at "Brookridge." The character of Fielder Bowie, as it appears through the mists of time, is that of a bold and energetic man of keen business talents, a sagacious political leader possessing fearless patriotism and spotless integrity. Issue: Allen; Thomas Contee; Eversfield, see forward; Priscilla; John Fraser; Elizabeth Susannah.

(IV) Captain Eversfield Bowie was born at his parents' home in Nottingham, Prince George county, Maryland, about 1773-74, and died in March, 1815. He inherited a farm called "Essex Lodge," near the one owned by his brother Allen, called "Leith," about two miles from Nottingham. The court records show he bought several other tracts of land and owned a large property. He also acquired real estate in the District of Columbia; established there brick kilns, and furnished material for the new city of Washington. He owned several houses in that city; one of them, a large dwelling on F street northwest, near Nineteenth street, is owned and occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. John L. Edwards. Eversfield Bowie, in 1804, married his second cousin, Elizabeth Bowie Lane, born August 10, 1780, daughter of his cousin, John Eversfield Lane (3d), and Barban Brooke, daughter of Benjamin Brooke Jr., and his wife, Mary Eversfield, daughter of Rev. John Eversfield. Barbara Brooke was born May 6, 1757, great-granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield, also of John Bowie Sr. Eversfield Bowie was elected captain of a cavalry company organized in Nottingham and noted for its splendid equipment. Among the general orders issued by the governor in 1807, was one directing that "Captain Eversfield Bowie's select company of cavalry be attached to the Seventeenth Regiment of State Militia." This company took part in the War of 1812-14. The mounted troops of Prince George are especially mentioned in a series of letters written by an English officer who was with the invading army, and he describes with enthusiasm their fine appearance and splendid horsemanship. The sword worn by Captain Bowie is said to have been the property of both his father and grandfather, and is now in the possession of the family of Dr. H. S. Bowie, who was a grandson of Eversfield Bowie. It is a light cavalry sword with ivory hilt and brass scabbard, of the type made in France, during the era just prior to the American Revolution. It has cut on its scabbard "A. B.," the initials of Eversfield Bowie's grandfather. The Nottingham company was long the pride of the little town and its vicinity, and after the death of Captain Bowie was commanded by his nephew, Fielder Bowie, who had been the ward of the former, after the death in 1795 of Fielder's father. Eversfield Bowie died in March, 1815, having contracted pneumonia in consequence of exposure during a windy day when he rode to Washington on horseback with his little son behind him. He died in that city and was buried at Rock Creek Church. December 4, 1817, his widow married Captain George Beale, who by a former wife had two sons, Robert and George. The latter was father of the late General Edward F. Beale, United States army, and grandfather of the present Truxton Beale, of Washington. Issue of Eversfield Bowie and his wife, Elizabeth: Allen Perrie; John Eversfield.

(V) Allen Perrie Bowie was born near Nottingham, Prince George county, Maryland, March 6, 1807, died October 10, 1856. Scarcely nine years old when his father died, he soon learned self-reliance and became the mainstay of his mother and her younger children. Though his inheritance

was a goodly estate, much of it was frittered away by those having the management of it before Allen was old enough to assume possession. But by strict business habits and industry, together with a small legacy left him by his maternal grandmother, Barbara (Brooke) Lane, his energy was early crowned with success, and he acquired a large property, part of which was the estate known as "Oakland," near Marlborough, now owned by Mrs. Robert Clagett. Allen Bowie lived some years at "Oakland," but finally exchanged it with Judge Thomas William Clagett for a much larger tract known as "Cleveland," near Forestville. A practical farmer and taking great interest in agricultural matters, he was frequently mentioned in the reports of county fairs and was often awarded prizes for his fine stock. He was a justice of the peace, public school commissioner, and for several years judge of the Orphans' Court. The plantation near Nottingham known as "Leith" or "Half Pone," which had been the property of his grandfather, was bought by Mr. Bowie about 1850, thus coming back into the Bowie family again. On December 27, 1831, he married Melvina Harper Berry, who was born October 26, 1813, daughter of Dr. John Eversfield Berry and his wife, Rachel Wells Harper. (This Harper family was an old Virginia one which claims descent from one Sir John Harper, who about 1191 was knighted by Richard Cœur de Lion for gallantry against the Saracens at the battle of Askelon.) The latter was the daughter of Samuel Harper, of Alexandria, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Dr. Richard Brooke and Sarah Gantt, his wife. Allen P. Bowie died October 10, 1856, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington. His clear judgment and unblemished integrity gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him, as attested by the publications in the local press at the time of his death. His widow survived him until May 20, 1894, when she died in Baltimore, at the home of her son, and was interred by the side of her husband. Issue of Allen Perrie Bowie and Melvina Harper Bowie: Clarence Linden; Rachel Alice; John Eversfield; Clifford Napoleon; Elizabeth Anne; Allen P.; Florence Elmore; Mary Melvina; Dr. Howard Strafford Bowie, see forward; Virginia Harper; Albert Brooke; Victoria Aline; Eugene H.

(VI) Dr. Howard Strafford Bowie was born August 10, 1846, at "Cleveland," the home of his parents, near Forestville, Prince George county, Maryland. He was a student at St. Timothy's Hall, near Baltimore, and later at Washington College, Kent county, Maryland. He then attended lectures at the Medical University of Maryland in Baltimore. In 1869 he was appointed one of the clinical assistants at the Baltimore Infirmary. He took his degree in medicine at the University in the class of 1870, and became assistant physician to the Baltimore Infirmary. Later he resigned this position and went to Montana Territory, where he pursued his profession for several years, but finally returned to Baltimore and resumed practice in that city. He was one of the organizers of the "Northwestern Dispensary," as well as attending physician to that charity for years. He was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and Curator, as well as visiting physician to the Church Home for a long time; he retired from active practice in 1890, and resided at his home on North Eutaw street (Hamilton Terrace) in winter, and at his country place near Catonsville during the summer.

On October 7, 1879, Dr. Bowie married Laura Virginia Berkley, only daughter of Edris Berkley and his wife, Virginia (Enders) Berkley. Though born in Fairfax county, Virginia, Mr. Berkley for a great number of years lived in Baltimore. The history of the Berkley family is interwoven with that of Virginia for nigh three centuries, and its men have assisted in up-

holding the honor of the "Old Dominion," both in peace and in war for many generations. The progenitor of the Virginia family was John Berkley, of Worcestershire, England, who emigrated to Virginia in 1658 (?). His son, John Berkley 2d, died in 1692, and left a son, John Berkley 3d, who married a widow, Mrs. Susanna Linton, daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia. John Berkley 3d's fourth son William Berkley Sr., married Elizabeth ———, and their eldest son, William Berkley Jr., born about 1720, married a widow, Mrs. Barbara Reid, daughter of George Walker, of Westmoreland county. His son, Benjamin Berkley, married Lucy Newman, and had two sons, John Walker Berkley, who married Elizabeth Brewer, and George Newman Berkley, who was father of the late Mr. William N. Berkley, of Alexandria, Virginia, whose wife was Elizabeth Pattison. Edris Berkley, son of John Walker Berkley, married Virginia Enders, and had two children: Mrs. Howard Strafford Bowie, as previously shown, and Dr. Henry J. Berkley, of Baltimore, who married Ella Linthicum, a great-granddaughter of Governor Robert Bowie. They have one child. Issue of Dr. Howard Strafford Bowie and his wife Laura: Virginia Berkley, born July 8, 1880; Edris Berkley, born May 8, 1882; Allen Strafford, born November 13, 1884; Eleanor Howard, born August 15, 1888.

Dr. Howard Strafford Bowie died at his residence, 811 Hamilton Terrace, February 26, 1900, after an illness of about two weeks, from heart failure. The remains were interred in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. His death was a distinct loss to the community, in which his position was of the highest.

Devoted to his profession, he was deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards. To attain success he never resorted to extraneous means, or any of the arts by which popularity is often purchased at the expense of science and of truth. He rose by patient, arduous, unremitting toil, unfaltering courage, and inflexible determination to succeed. Possessed of a thorough classical and medical education and innate talents, he loved science for science's sake, and was over-enthusiastic in his efforts to elevate the standards of his profession. His marked public spirit was evidenced by both word and deed, and he accomplished much for the benefit of his city, particularly with regard to public hygiene and general sanitary measures. A man of deeply imbedded convictions as to right and duty, he was true to them as is the needle to the pole—of large faith and a great heart, and wealthy in his sympathy with the sorrowing, and ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. His culture and refinement, coupled with his genial manners and his warmth of attachment to friends, secured for him a high place in the affections and esteem of a large circle of friends. Perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character was his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impelled him to seek his completest happiness in the family circle, and rendered him its joy and light.

REGINALD BOWIE

Reginald Bowie, chief boiler inspector of the state of Maryland, and who has filled several other public offices of responsibility, and been state senator, is a member of one of the oldest families of the state, the earlier branches of which have been allied to many of the most prominent of the Colonial families.



Reginald Bowie



(IV) Walter Bowie, son of Walter Bowie (q.v.) was born in 1785, and died in 1879. He inhabited his ancestral home and lived the life of a "country gentleman" of that time. He served as a justice of the peace, and in 1830 was a member of the Levy Court. He married, November 30, 1812, Amelia Margaret, daughter of James William Loch and Margaret (Hall) Weems. Children: Walter William Weems, see forward; May Margaret; Richard William Weems; Robert; James William Loch Weems; Amelia Margaret.

(V) Walter William Weems Bowie, son of Walter and Amelia Margaret (Weems) Bowie, was born March 30, 1814, and died April 30, 1891. He became a lawyer, studying under Reverdy Johnson and Judge Gabriel Duvall, who had retired from his position as associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Bowie gained prominence as a lawyer, especially in criminal cases, possessing in the highest degree the attributes of a popular orator. He married, September 1, 1836, Adeline, born October 19, 1814, died January 8, 1865, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Snowden, members of a distinguished Maryland family. Children: Walter; Nicholas de Welton; Thomas Richard; Elizabeth; Henry Brune; Amelia M.; Adeline; Mary; Robert; Reginald, see forward, and Emily.

(VI) Reginald Bowie, son of Walter William Weems and Adeline (Snowden) Bowie, was born in Prince George county, Maryland, December 14, 1854. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and in 1872 went to Baltimore, where he entered the employ of Snowden & Conover, manufacturers of dental supplies, Mr. Snowden being his maternal uncle. He served an apprenticeship of four years, remaining with this firm altogether for a period of twenty years, during the last twelve of which he held the position of foreman. In 1891 he was elected to membership in the State Legislature, as a representative of the Democratic party, to which he had always given his staunch support. He went to Birmingham, Alabama, in 1893, having accepted a position as chief engineer of a coal and coke company, remained there for some months and then returned to Baltimore, and resumed his employment with Snowden & Conover. He remained with them until he was appointed chief engineer of the postoffice building, and in 1898 was appointed chief boiler inspector of the State of Maryland, an office he is now filling with great ability. He was appointed by Governor Smith, and has been retained in office by the succeeding governors, his capability being fully appreciated, irrespective of party.

Mr. Bowie married, January 28, 1880, Blanche Couch, of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland. Children: 1. Clarence K., born February 14, 1881. He was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1904, admitted to the bar in the same year, then became a student at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1907. He is a member of the law firm of Fisher, Bruce & Fisher. He married, February 11, 1909, Helen Lintheris, daughter of Mrs. G. Richards, of Baltimore, and has one child, Robert Richards, born January 25, 1910, in Baltimore. 2. Cecelius Calvert, born September 14, 1882. 3. Mary Bernice, born November 14, 1884; married Dr. Oscar F. Ching, deceased; children: Bowie, Richard Albey and Alice Bernice.

Mr. Bowie is a man who is more than usually accurate in whatever he undertakes to do. This has, in a great measure, been the secret of his success in all his enterprises. He is indefatigable in his efforts to bring to perfection whatever work is entrusted to him, and considers the smallest detail of sufficient importance to have his individual attention.

WASHINGTON BOWIE JR.

Washington Bowie Jr., general counsel and head of the legal department of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Maryland, has gained a national reputation as a lawyer, and is widely known as a prominent figure in military circles. He possesses many of the qualities of a great military commander. He has inherited his military and legal ability from a long line of distinguished ancestry on both sides of his family, and a complete history of these will be found in the preceding sketches.

(VII) Washington Bowie Jr. was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, November 20, 1872. His elementary education was acquired in his native county, where he was a student at Brookville Academy, then under the principalship of Rev. C. K. Nelson, and he commenced his legal studies under the preceptorship of his maternal grandfather, Colonel George Schley, of Hagerstown, Maryland. Several years were then spent in business and traveling, and he matriculated at the University of Maryland in 1894, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws two years later. During the two years he spent at this university he also held a position with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, was advanced to a higher position after his graduation, until he became attorney for the corporation. In 1907, he was appointed to the management of the legal department, an office he is now filling with exceptional ability. As a lawyer in general practice, Mr. Bowie has conducted successfully many notable cases, among them being those against Harrison Wagner, known as the "King of Litigants." He had been successful in obtaining sixty-five judgments, amounting in all to more than six millions of dollars, and Mr. Bowie made horseback journeys into the mountainous district of southwestern Virginia in order to obtain evidence against the justice of these judgments, and succeeded so well that they were all set aside. These judgments had all been obtained fraudulently against corporations and individuals of the State of Maryland. Mr. Bowie became a member of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, in 1894, became an officer in 1896, was promoted to a captaincy in 1898, serving with his regiment at Tampa, Florida, during the Spanish-American War, and was appointed major in 1908, a rank he holds at the present time. He is connected in various capacities with a number of organizations. Among them are: member of the Maryland Club; Army and Navy Club of New York; Maryland State Bar Association; Bar Association of Baltimore City; Society of Colonial Wars, and is one of its committee in Baltimore on the admission of members; past master of Maryland Lodge, No. 120, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Bowie married, February 11, 1911, Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Johnson, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Johnson was one of the early settlers of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are from Norway, hence in this marriage the descendants of Viking ancestors are united.

DAVID STREETT

Mr. David Streett, Dean of the Baltimore Medical College and for a quarter of a century a recognized leader in his profession, is a representative of an ancient English family, the antiquity of which is proved by some very old coats-of-arms. The American branches of the race were founded



Sincerely yours
Dan' Frenchman



by three brothers, David, Thomas and John (or William), who came, tradition says, from the vicinity of London, about 1770, and settled in Baltimore. The last-named went to Philadelphia, or further north, and David settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, where his descendants now spell their name Streets.

Thomas Streett, second of the brothers and lineal ancestor of Dr. David Streett, settled in Harford county and obtained a patent to seven hundred acres of land, known to this day as "Streett's hunting grounds." In 1774 he was living upon this place, near the rocks of Deer Creek and indulging his English taste for following the hounds. A strict adherent of the Church of England, he attended services regularly, though obliged to go to a church ten miles distant from his home. The name of his first wife, of English birth, is unknown. His second wife was a Welsh woman whose Christian name was Sarah, and who survived him, his death occurring in 1822. Both Dr. Streett's grandfathers served at the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, in defense of the city of Baltimore.

Corbin Grafton Streett, father of Dr. Streett, was born in 1812, in Harford county, and was left an orphan at the age of thirteen. In 1829 he came to Baltimore, where he engaged in business as a contractor and builder, retiring in 1847 and taking up his abode on a farm in Harford county. He served as school trustee and held the office of tax collector. Prior to and during the Civil War he was an outspoken Abolitionist, always possessing the courage of his convictions. He married Anne Streett, a woman of whom her son says that she was "endowed with tender affection and unusual intelligence." She was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Streett died in March, 1878. He was a man of kindly disposition, strenuous in action and unfalteringly firm in principle. His widow, who, like himself, was a native of Harford county, survived him many years, dying in 1904, after she had entered her eighty-seventh year.

David Streett, son of Corbin Grafton and Anne (Street) Streett, was born October 17, 1855, near "The Rocks," Harford county, being one of a family of seven sons and one daughter. His choice of a life-work was made at the early age of five years, when his father, in his presence, playfully told the family physician to make a doctor of the little lad. The doctor replied, "I will," and from that day this profession became the boy's ideal from which he never swerved. Of the other influences which moulded his childhood his mother's was the most powerful. He says: "My mother's example of meekness, humility and Christian resignation to all things of life, and a tender affection for her were, at all times, elements of powerful influence over me. Hers was always the greatest influence over me, exerted without a word from her." During the Civil War all educational institutions in this State were crippled and the preparatory schools afforded but meagre opportunities. Their deficiencies were, however, supplied by Dr. Streett, in later years, by a comprehensive course of reading. His school instruction was completed at Bethel Academy, conducted by a Presbyterian minister. For two years after graduating he taught school in his native county, the last year being principal of one of the largest schools in that region.

In 1876 he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas B. Hayward and entered the Washington University Medical School in Baltimore. In 1877 this school consolidated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after another year's study he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, March 6, 1878, the occasion being saddened by the illness of his father, who expired the following day. For one year after graduating Dr. Streett served as resident physician of the Maternity Hospital of this city, and the

following year held a similar position in the Baltimore City Hospital. On retiring he entered upon the practice of his profession, advancing, in the course of years, to the eminent position which he now occupies.

In the spring of 1885 Dr. Streett was elected professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the Baltimore Medical College, a chair which he has since filled with distinguished ability. In 1888 he was elected Dean of the College and has been reelected each term up to the present time. In 1889 he took post-graduate courses in Johns Hopkins University in histology, physiology, bacteriology and pathology. The fact that during his entire professional life he has never ceased to be a student accounts in some measure for his eminent success. In 1895 he received from Loyola College the degree of Master of Arts. As dean of the Medical College he has advanced that institution to a position second to none in the United States.

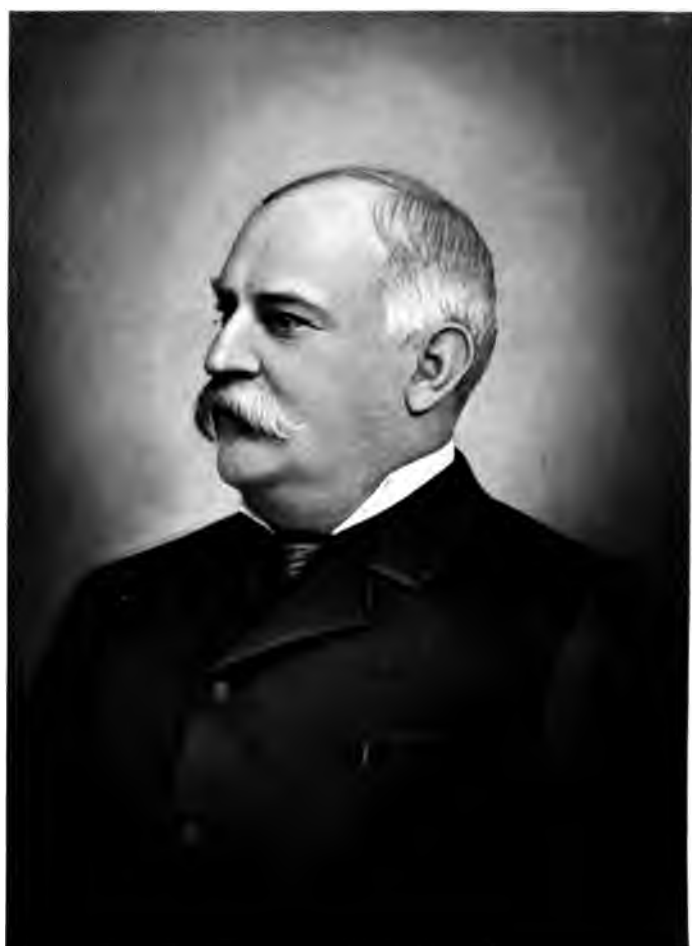
Dr. Streett has served as president of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore and of the Baltimore Medical Association. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and has been twice elected its vice-president. He also holds membership in the American Medical Association, and in 1909 was elected vice-president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, which, in 1890, he had helped to organize at Nashville, Tennessee.

Since 1886 Dr. Streett has been medical attendant at the Maryland General Hospital, attached to the Baltimore Medical College. The development of the hospital and of the college has been his work for a great number of years and the eminent success of these institutions is largely attributable to his administrative ability, his undaunted energy and his untiring zeal.

In politics Dr. Streett is a Democrat, "because he believes in the rights of the individual." In 1883 and 1884 he was elected to the First Branch of the City Council, being reelected the following year. As a boy he enjoyed all outdoor sports, and in his later years retains something of this taste, his recreations taking the form of travel through forest and over mountain and of visits to battlefields. He belongs to the various Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to "the Shrine," to the University Club, the Flint Club, an organization of physicians. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Streett married, April 25, 1882, Sadie, daughter of W. H. B. Fusselbaugh, late judge of the appeal tax court, for fourteen years president of the police board and an honored resident of Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Streett have been the parents of three children: William F., died in infancy; Anna R.; David Corbin. Mrs. Streett, a woman of winning personality, is a charming home-maker and in all respects an ideal helpmate for her distinguished husband.

Dr. Streett is a believer in the "simple life." He says: "Formal social functions have always been distasteful to me, as savoring of personal display and insincerity." A man thoroughly genuine, with a nature to which all pretense is foreign, he has a remarkable talent for making and keeping friends. He thinks country living is good in youth, until sound bodies, good habits and strong characters have been established. The fifth commandment of the Decalogue appeals to him very strongly, and he believes that a thorough appreciation of that old Mosaic law will prove a constant stimulant, a necessary moral restraint and a safeguard through life. From his standpoint, one with this ideal conception of obligation and duty, and a sane conscience, can scarcely do a moral wrong without immediate realization of it.



W. H. Davis

With this ideal moral character, enforced by persistent energy and well-directed effort, success will be assured. His last thought on this subject is worthy of being inscribed in golden letters and placed before the eyes of our whole people. He says: "The man is truly successful who contributes largely to the happiness and welfare of his fellow-citizens and of the nation."

On his coat-of-arms is inscribed the motto, "*non nobis solum nati*"—not born for ourselves alone—a noble sentiment for the ancient race from which he sprang.

J. HENRY JUDIK

The banking institutions of a city are a fair index of its commercial character and financial strength, through the successive stages of its history. They are the centers, around which all the movements of trade gravitate, and by which they are regulated. To this end, it is necessary, not only to have substantial capital, firm, available assets, but wise, judicious, efficient and irreproachable officers and directors, whose administration and character strengthen confidence. Prominent among such was J. Henry Judik, who was a well-known financier of Baltimore.

J. Henry Judik was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 23, 1845, died at his residence, No. 1428 Madison avenue, Baltimore, May 15, 1910. His father, Joseph Judik, came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in Baltimore. He had been a commissioned officer in Holland, and when the War of 1812 was declared was among the first of the patriots to offer his service in defense of the country of his adoption. He married Mary M., daughter of Henry Eagle, a man of high personal character, and a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

J. Henry Judik received his preparatory education at Loyola College and then matriculated at the Georgetown University, from which he was graduated in 1865. He at once commenced an active business career, and was for a time associated with the banking firm of Johnson Brothers, remaining with them about ten years. He then organized the wholesale lumber company of Eagle, Judik & Eagle, and upon the death of his father assumed control of the firm of Gray & Judik, at that time one of the leading commission houses of Baltimore. About the same time he was the leading spirit in organizing the firm of R. M. Jones & Company, which was the forerunner of the present Jones-Lamb Company, wholesale provision dealers, of which Mr. Judik was the senior member at the time of his death. Mr. Judik was prominently connected with the banking interests of Baltimore, having for a number of years been vice-president and president of the People's Bank and later of the Maryland National Bank. He was also a director in a number of the leading business houses, and a member of the executive committee of the Citizens' National Bank. He was also actively connected with the more prominent real estate interests of Baltimore and was identified with many of the improvements in this direction. With the assistance of his able counsel and executive ability these institutions were invariably on a sound financial basis, and speak volumes for his sound judgment. He belonged to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and influence the development of the communities in which they live. It is this class that makes it possible for our great manufacturing interests and commerce to spread, and replaces with magnificent palaces the insignificant

structures of our forefathers. They build our cities, our steamboats and railroads, and, most important of all, our financial credit. As a business man, Mr. Judik was a model. Such success as he attained—success upheld by a reputation for truth and honor—can only be gained by fair dealing and honorable methods. On the rocks of justice, honor and equity, he builded for all time, considering first, last, and always, the best interests of Baltimore, scorning the sands of deceit, false representations and ill-gotten gains. The records and influence of such honorable and useful lives are their own reward. He was a true citizen, interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. He had no desire to shine in the political field or to spend hours in the idleness of club life; his disposition was one of modesty, and none but his intimates gained a real insight into his character and the noble motives which were the mainspring of all his works.

Mr. Judik married Lillie A. Bringues, of New York City, daughter of Joseph M. and Florine J. (Ordronaux) Bringues. Children: Florine J., Henry, Lillie A., Mrs. Charles L. Reeder, Joseph C., died February 1, 1909; he was a resident of Soldier, Kentucky, general manager of the Carter Firebrick Company; graduate of Loyola College; unmarried; M. Louise, Clara C. Mr. Judik's spare hours were devoted to his wife and children, and he was a kind and loving husband and father. Around his home he shed a benign influence, which was as the summer evening's glow upon the land, which the morning and noon had brightened and blessed. Mrs. Judik is a woman of culture and great personal charm, and takes an active part in literary and philanthropic circles in Baltimore, being a member of the boards of the Eudowood Hospital for Consumptives, St. Joseph's Hospital, Arundel Club, Women's Literary Club, and other prominent societies of Baltimore.

Mrs. Florine J. Bringues, mother of Mrs. Judik, was born in New York City, 1822, died July 12, 1908, at the country residence of her son-in-law, J. Henry Judik, near Catonsville, Maryland. She was a daughter of the late Captain John and Elizabeth (Charretton) Ordronaux, a sister of the late Dr. John Ordronaux, a prominent physician of New York City, and author of a number of medical books, and a niece of Mme. Charretton, who succeeded Mme. Campan as directress of the Imperial School of St. Denis, founded by the Emperor Napoleon I. at Paris. Mrs. Bringues was well known in New York for her charitable work, and was a member of the board of managers of several New York hospitals.

J. Henry Judik died May 15, 1910, leaving a record of which his family and friends are justly proud. He was one of the signal men in the history of Baltimore, whose name and record should never be forgotten by the citizens of the Monumental City. His funeral took place from the Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic), Rev. Peter B. Tarro, of the Sacred Heart Church, Mount Washington, conducting the services, which were very impressive; interment was in Bonnie Brae Cemetery.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, held May 16, 1910, the following minute and resolution was unanimously adopted on the death of J. Henry Judik:

The Directors of the Citizens National Bank of Baltimore have learned with deep and heartfelt sorrow of the death of Mr. J. Henry Judik, who for a number of years had been their associate as a member of this Board, and desire to record this minute of their esteem for the deceased.

Throughout a long and busy life Mr. Judik was intimately identified with the



Joshua P. McCay

large commercial and financial interests contributing to the advancement of this city, and his career was ever marked by a strict adherence to the best standards of business integrity. Modest and unassuming in manner, he won the highest regard of his associates by simplicity and conscientious performance of the duties and responsibilities committed to his care. He was gentle and kindly in his dealings with his fellow-men, and thus endeared himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who mourn his loss. His personality will be greatly missed in this community.

Bringing with him the ripe experience of years, his participation in the affairs of this Board has been a distinct and valuable gain for this institution, and in none of his many interests which have received his aid and co-operation will his loss be more deeply felt than by his associates in this Bank.

Upon his being made a vice-president of the Maryland State Bankers' Association a financial magazine had this to say of Mr. Judik:

It is noted that J. Henry Judik, of Baltimore, was, at the recent annual meeting of the Maryland State Bankers' Association in that city, made one of the vice-presidents. This is pursuing the correct course, and is quite in line with the principle adopted and followed by our own State Association: that of interesting the leading factors in the banking world, in the future and progress of the organization. Mr. Judik as president of the People's Bank of Baltimore has shown excellent judgment throughout a career that has been full of important undertakings. Mr. Judik has the courage of his convictions, and his perseverance in prosecuting any matter to the end has been a potent factor in his success. His practical knowledge of banking, born of long experience, is generally acknowledged.

JOSHUA PENN McCAY

Joshua Penn McCay, for many years a well-known business man of Baltimore, Maryland, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business world and the friendship of those whom he met socially. He made for himself an enviable reputation as a man of business, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, courteous and affable to his patrons, whom he always endeavored to please. He was honest and sincere in business transactions, always conducting his affairs along the strictest lines of commercial integrity. He was very temperate in all his habits, believing in moderation in all things, and possessed much business tact as well as executive force and unflinching enterprise. His own labors constituted largely the foundation upon which he builded his success, making him one of the substantial merchants of the community.

Mr. McCay was born in Cecil county, Maryland, on the family homestead, in 1830, and was a son of James McDowell and Mary (Broughton) McCay. The homestead on which the early years of the life of Mr. McCay were spent had been in the possession of the family since 1752, and the family is one of the most distinguished in the State of Maryland. His education, which was an excellent one for that time, was acquired in the Nottingham Academy in his native county, and he there acquired those habits of courtesy and invariable gentleness, for which he was noted throughout his life. The outdoor life he led in the intervals of study gave him a sturdy frame and a vigorous constitution. In 1844 he removed to Baltimore, thinking business prospects were better for a young man in that city than in his birthplace. In this he was not mistaken. He became a clerk in the employ of Hazlehurst & Walters, commission merchants, and to this business he devoted all his energies. In the course of time he became a member of the firm, and some years later the firm name was changed to William T. Walters & Company, Mr. McCay being associated with it as a partner until his retirement in 1876. During these many years he had become inter-

ested in other financial organizations, notably in the Atlantic Coast Line, of which corporation he remained a director until a few years prior to his death, which occurred at his Baltimore home, No. 810 Cathedral street, February 25, 1905. Honorable in every purpose, always fearless in conduct, for many years he was one of the most valued citizens of Baltimore, the memory of his useful life remaining as an inspiration and a benediction to those who knew him. His talents and time were generously devoted to every work which he undertook, and the city numbers few in whose lives marked business enterprise and capability are so evenly balanced with honor and humanitarianism.

Mr. McCay married, 1853, Emily J. B., daughter of Captain William Berry Gray, and granddaughter of Joseph Berry, of Prince George county, Maryland. Children: William T. Walters, who married Mrs. Mildred B. Kirk, of Baltimore, and had: Mildred B.; Mary, who married Samuel T. Morgan, and had: Howard McCay, May and Rowland; Rosa, who married Henry Benedict Lockwood, of New York, and had: Violette; and Emily, who married Frank Phillips, of New York, and had Helen.

Although Mr. McCay was known throughout the business world of Baltimore, he would never take any active part in politics, and cared very little for social functions. His life was, nevertheless, an active one, and his enterprises such as added to the general wealth and welfare of the city. He was a man, restless and energetic in his business life, incessantly battling for better things, yet as calm and impartial in his judgment as he was alert and keen in his decisions. It is needless to say that he exerted a widespread influence on the affairs of his adopted city, which is still felt and recognized long after he has crossed the confines of time and eternity.

ISAAC BROOKS JR.

Among the types which, in this age of universal transition, are becoming increasingly rare is that of the Southern gentleman of the old school, the man who, to the distinction of birth and the advantages of education, frequently added laurels won at the bar or on the battlefield, and whose demeanor, under all circumstances, was marked by a courtesy which was not so much the result of courtly traditions—though these were never wanting—as the spontaneous expression of a knightly nature; the courtesy not of a Chesterfield, but of a Sidney. Among those whose presence, until recently, revived in the minds of Baltimoreans the memory of a chivalrous past was the late Isaac Brooks Jr., for many years prominent in the financial and legal circles of the Monumental City and conspicuously identified with her social life.

Among the leading families of Baltimore that of which Mr. Brooks was a representative is so well known, and occupies a position so entirely beyond dispute, as to render a detailed account superfluous. John Brooks, father of Isaac Brooks Jr., died in 1866 and is remembered as one of our representative citizens. He was a well known merchant, accumulating a fortune by importing steel in the early years of the last century.

Isaac, son of John and Mary (Hough) Brooks, was born in 1840, in Baltimore. He received a liberal education, first attending the Sutton School and then entering Newton University. Later he studied at a school presided over by the Rev. Dr. Johns, passing thence to the University of Maryland, from which institution he received in due time the degree

of Bachelor of Arts. In June, 1908, the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Brooks' choice of a profession was influenced by the wishes of his parents, who no doubt discerned in him that fitness for the law which he manifested throughout his career, and which justified their preference. He pursued his legal studies under the guidance of Thomas H. Donaldson and in the course of time was admitted to the bar. He had not long been engaged in the practice of his profession before he established a reputation as an able and astute practitioner, possessing that judicial instinct which makes it way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, and being in argument eminently logical, forcible and clear.

Mr. Brooks was at one time connected with the Brush Electric Light Company and held the office of president of the Carrollton Hotel Company. He was also a member of the Peace Association and the Poor Association, and manifested a deep interest in the proceedings of the Peace Conference, attending several of the gatherings at Lake Mohonk. In business transactions he exhibited the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful financier as they are to the general who would achieve the most effectual results. In negotiating matters of business, his look and manner, keen and decided though they were, were tempered with a courtesy which invariably inspired in those with whom he was brought into contact a feeling of friendly regard, in conjunction with the respect which his personality and reputation never failed to call forth. Shortly after the Civil War he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, United States Commissioner for Baltimore, an office which he filled with honor to himself until 1905, earning the confidence and respect of lawyers as well as laymen for the excellent performance of his duties. Although the representative of large financial institutions, he never practised his profession extensively, possessing an independent fortune and not caring to increase it. In politics he was a life-long and consistent Republican to which party his father also had belonged. Mr. Brooks Jr. took a great interest in politics and, although so feeble in health as to require assistance in reaching the polls, voted at the last municipal election. He was a member of the Society of Friends and for forty years served as treasurer of the Meeting to which he belonged.

To those interests which promote culture along lines of art Mr. Brooks was always peculiarly devoted. He possessed the artistic temperament and his æsthetic tastes formed one of the most marked features of his character. He was regarded as one of the leading connoisseurs of Baltimore, his home containing a large number of valuable paintings, most of them the work of old masters. He had also a fine collection of bric-a-brac and many bronzes and marble busts adorned the reception room and lower hall of his home. He loaned a considerable number of handsome pieces to the University Club, and was fond of saying that it was the money he saved by abstaining from strong drink which enabled him to buy the many fine works of art which his friends admired.

In the social life of his native city Mr. Brooks, almost to the close of his life, played an exceptionally conspicuous part, being extremely popular and a recognized social leader. His popularity was no less pronounced with the present generation than it had been with that which was contemporary with his own youth. Mr. Brooks was a man of singularly striking appearance. His distinguished bearing, his high-bred face and

his noble head crowned with snow-white hair, made a perfect picture of the old-time Southern gentleman and invariably attracted the attention of strangers who encountered him in the street. Whenever he appeared at social functions all present felt the charm of his personality. Mr. Brooks, however, never allowed the allurements of society to interfere with his professional duties, but ever remained primarily the astute lawyer and sagacious business man. The late Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston was one of his close friends, and many years ago they were frequently seen on horseback together. Former Governor Frank Brown, notwithstanding political differences, was also on terms of intimacy with Mr. Brooks. Up to 1900 the latter went abroad a great deal, and during his voyages made acquaintances from all parts of the United States. In travelling over this country he rarely found a city in which he knew no one.

Mr. Brooks was a member of the University and Country Clubs, and the Bachelors' Cotillon, in all of which he was a moving spirit. It is safe to say that there was in our city no more popular society man than Mr. Brooks, nor any whose opinion carried greater weight and whose verdict in social matters was more decisive. Years ago he was affiliated with a number of charitable organizations, and after severing his connection with those bodies continued liberal in his donations. The interests of the poor and sick appealed to him strongly and he was ever ready to extend assistance to them.

Mr. Brooks never married, but his life was brightened by the affectionate ministrations of his sister, Mary Alice Brooks, and his niece, Mrs. Mary E. Mathews. The latter is the mother of three children, mentioned at length in the following sketch, two of whom, great nieces, spent much time with Mr. Brooks and made their débuts from his home. For a number of years Mr. Brooks passed his summers at Atlantic City, where he had a host of friends. The term "friendship" was to him no mere idle word, but a recognition of the good in others and a genuine delight in their companionship because of his unfeigned interest in them. Possessed of ample fortune, surrounded by all the luxuries of domestic life in his residence in North Charles street, after a long and useful career he passed the declining years of his existence honored by the public for his many sterling qualities of head and heart, and secure in the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His busy life had been filled with achievement and he was held in genuine admiration by the people of Baltimore.

The death of Mr. Brooks, which occurred May 20, 1911, at his home, deprived his native city of one who throughout his career had been actuated by a high sense of duty, and who stood deservedly high at the bar as a safe counselor and an honest attorney, executing faithfully the many trusts reposed in him. His interest in all that concerned the city's welfare was deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given.

The personality of Mr. Brooks was singularly well balanced and complete, presenting the characteristics of the able lawyer, the astute financier, the public-spirited citizen, the cultured, polished gentleman and the pure and kindly man, cherishing high ideals and devoted to the uplifting of humanity. One whose nature is thus fully and symmetrically developed blesses all who are brought within the sphere of his influence and "leaves the world better than he found it."

R. STOCKETT MATHEWS

During the latter half of the nineteenth century no more astute or brilliant lawyer practised at the Maryland bar than R. Stockett Mathews. As a pleader, a cross-examiner of witnesses and a deep and logical reasoner, he was excelled by none, and although it is now more than twenty years since his imposing presence was last seen among us, there are those to whom it was once familiar who claim that he was without an equal.

Mr. Mathews was the grandson of Dr. William Mathews, an Irish gentleman of distinguished connections, who came to this country at the close of the eighteenth century and married Ann Penrose, of Philadelphia. After her death he removed to Baltimore and married Eliza, daughter of John and Deborah (Ridgely) Sterrett. The former, a leading merchant of Baltimore, was the son of James Sterrett, the first of the name who settled in Maryland, while the latter was the daughter of John Ridgely, eldest son of the first owner of the place known as "Hampton" in Baltimore county.

Dr. Mathews was a man of high character and great reputation as a physician. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and three daughters; one son John S., married Sophia, daughter of Dr. Joseph Hall, of South River, and granddaughter of William Sellman, of Anne Arundel county; among the children born of this marriage was a son, R. Stockett, mentioned below.

R. Stockett Mathews, son of John S. and Sophia (Hall) Mathews, was born July 4, 1827. He received a classical education at Rock Hill College, and in 1845 commenced the study of law in the office of S. Teackle Wallis, who was even then regarded as one of the brilliant ornaments of the Baltimore bar. Mr. Mathews had hardly more than entered upon his course of study when it was interrupted by a trip he took to South America and the Pacific Islands, being absent four years. Returning in 1851, he resumed his studies and in 1854 was admitted to the bar, entering upon a professional career distinguished from the first by legal acumen, untiring industry and strong practical sense. He was regarded as one of the most erudite lawyers at the bar, and was thoroughly versed in all matters pertaining to his profession. His remarkable talents as a pleader speedily won recognition and gained for him a reputation exceptional even in the Maryland of "sixty years since," when eloquent speakers, both at the bar and on the political platform, were constantly claiming the attention of the people and determining, by their influence, the course of events.

In criminal cases Mr. Mathews was from the first remarkably successful, and was leading counsel in many important cases of this class. He possessed in a high degree what someone has declared to be the test of oratory, winning applause from a hostile audience, and while this power was, perhaps, more strikingly exercised on the platform than at the bar, it was, nevertheless, a most important factor in his professional success. Notwithstanding his peculiar gift for conducting criminal cases, Mr. Mathews rarely appeared in the criminal courts, greatly preferring to exercise his talents in civil practice. His power of awakening interest was not limited to the occasions when he appeared in behalf of a prisoner whose life or liberty was at stake. In arguing the driest question of constitutional law he never failed to command the attention of the court, the jury and the spectators, but when his sympathies were touched, those who

waited, as many invariably did, in expectation of brilliant bursts of oratory, were not disappointed.

That Mr. Mathews possessed, in a preëminent degree, the courage of his convictions is proved by the fact that he was a staunch supporter of the Federal Government at a time when to be known as such, in Maryland, was no small test of bravery. He became widely known as an anti-slavery man and a Republican and it soon appeared that he possessed the aggressiveness and enthusiasm of a popular leader. In 1861 he was elected to the House of Delegates, and was a recognized leader in a body exceptional for the number of able men it contained. The mighty issues that were involved and the perils that beset the State on every side compelled both sides to send their strongest men to the Legislature, and among Mr. Mathews' colleagues in the House were such distinguished lawyers as Reverdy Johnson, Thomas S. Alexander, Thomas Donaldson, Judge Hammond, General Cole and Mr. Creswell. Mr. Mathews was a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Federal Relations, and was chairman of the Library Committee. In 1864 he was a presidential elector and by his efficient canvass of the State contributed largely to the adoption of the constitution framed in that year, by which slavery was abolished. As a campaign orator he was without an equal in the State, and he was the chief attraction of many political meetings both within and without the borders of Maryland. His talents were always at the service of the cause he advocated, and many times he faced audiences that were not in sympathy with him. It was on these occasions that his almost matchless eloquence achieved its greatest triumphs and he accomplished, before smaller audiences, the results which, at this time, were so magnificently compassed by his great countryman, Henry Ward Beecher, in the presence of hostile multitudes across the sea.

In 1867 Mr. Mathews was appointed register in bankruptcy for the Third (now Fourth) Congressional District of Maryland, an office which he held for many years. He adjudicated the great bulk of the petitions for the benefit of the bankrupt laws that have been filed in the United States District Court of Maryland, and distributed the estates of the Fourth District, in which a large number of the business men of Baltimore reside. In the unravelling of complicated commercial transactions, the adjusting of conflicting claims, the discovery of contemplated frauds, and the distribution of large sums of money to creditors, he won the highest commendation from the court which he represented, and from the great army of litigants and claimants whose rights he ascertained and enforced. His whole professional, as well as his official career, was characterized by the most scrupulous integrity.

It was, however, in addressing large public assemblies that Mr. Mathews found the greatest scope for the exercise of his talents as an orator. In wealth of language and felicity of illustration few surpassed him, while the play of humor, satire and irony which enlivened his arguments kept expectation at the highest pitch and elicited the most enthusiastic applause. He was a finished and most entertaining post-prandial speaker, frequently holding spellbound, by his brilliant wit and fascinating sentiment, the guests at notable banquets in Baltimore and in other cities. His charm as a speaker was, no doubt, due in part to his infusion of Irish blood, his utterances not seldom recalling the best efforts of Burke and Curran. When exciting political campaigns were in progress he frequently responded to invitations to address large audiences in New England and the Middle States, and never failed to evoke great enthusiasm.

There was about him, however, little of the partisan. He possessed an eminently judicial temper and singular breadth of view. In 1879 he was nominated by President Hayes for United States District Judge for Maryland, and in 1883 he received, without solicitation and by the unanimous vote of the convention held in the Masonic Temple, the nomination for Attorney-General—an honor which he declined. One of the most finished and eloquent funeral orations ever recorded was that delivered by Mr. Mathews at the services held for President Garfield at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

Without neglecting the exacting duties of a counselor and advocate in full practice, Mr. Mathews continued his literary culture, often contributing to the discussion and solution of important social and political questions, and softening the asperities and antagonisms of forensic debate with the grace of elegant diction and polished rhetoric. His culture and talents gave him social influence and professional eminence, and in enumerating the men whose views and actions impressed large bodies of their fellow citizens, and who gave direction to the prevailing currents of thought and assisted in moulding public opinion, his name would occur among the first. In conversation he was peculiarly fascinating, and wherever he went was almost always surrounded by a group of eager listeners. He was particularly well versed in ancient and modern history, and might be said to have the leading events in American history at his tongue's end, so unhesitatingly would he respond to any question relating to them. As a writer his style was forcible and elegant, his literary productions exhibiting the carefulness and finish of one who possessed the instincts of an artist.

Mr. Mathews married, January 6, 1855, Rachel Hough, eldest daughter of John Brooks, a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Mathews was a woman eminently fitted to be the companion of her husband, and his implicit faith in her judicious counsels was well known among his friends. To a mind of remarkable vigor she added the happiest modes of expressing her thoughts, and her exceptional conversational talents exhibited all the grace of wide and varied culture enlivened by wit, humor and natural vivacity of manner. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews were the parents of one child, Mary E. This lady, the sole representative of two gifted beings, is endeared to many, both by her own gentle virtues and by the memory of her father's genius and her mother's graceful charm. Mary E. Mathews married, January 4, 1881, Seth W. Whiteley, and they had three children: 1. R. Stockett Mathews, who was born in Baltimore in 1881, and married, December 19, 1903, in Baltimore, Hester Ann, daughter of J. Seth Hopkins, a prominent importer and wholesale merchant of Baltimore. They have three children: Mary Mathews, Charlotte Ludlow, and Stockett Mathews Whiteley Jr. Mr. Whiteley inherited many of his grandfather Mathews' sterling qualities of heart and mind. He has taken up civil engineering and steadily risen to prominence and success. He resides in New York City. 2. Mary Brooks, who married in Baltimore, in May, 1909, William Canby Marye, of Baltimore; they have one child, Alice Brooks Marye. 3. Alice, who married in Baltimore, October 22, 1908, Addison Cooke Armstrong, a civil engineer.

In private life Mr. Mathews was kind, courteous and hospitable, devoted to his family and friends, fond of society, books and good living, and much given to the gratification of his æsthetic tastes. He was a connoisseur in art and filled his house with the rare gems which at odd times and places had taken his fancy. He was a member of Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church.

While still in the zenith of his powers, Mr. Mathews' career was terminated by death, February 1, 1890. Expressions of appreciation and of the sense of public loss participated in by all classes of the community were heard on all sides. The following tributes, taken from Baltimore papers, express most comprehensively and justly the universal feeling. Editorially, *The Sun* said of this brilliant man:

Mr. Mathews possessed a vigorous, animated and highly interesting personality, which made a marked impression on this community in stirring times. He was a man of strong convictions, outspoken, aggressive, incisive, and in party warfare accustomed to give and to take hard blows. But the animosities, engendered in a time of sectional and party passion, were softened in his case by the possession of genial qualities and many winning traits of character, so that it was his singular good fortune to number some of his staunchest friends in the ranks of his party opponents. Mr. Mathews was, intellectually, a man of varied gifts, a brilliant speaker, an able, persuasive pleader at the bar, and the possessor of a rich fund of information which he used with great skill and effect. He belonged to a group of figures made prominent in Baltimore by the Civil War, which is rapidly disappearing from view, but his personal qualities and abilities were such that even without the accident of a great political convulsion, which brought him conspicuously to the front, he must have occupied a well-defined position among the well known men of this city.

The following editorial appeared in *The American*:

No citizen was better known, none more thoroughly admired for sterling qualities and graces of intellect than R. Stockett Mathews. His impress upon the legal and political life of this city was deep and strong. His hold upon the esteem and respect of the people was firm and unyielding. To all the citizens of Baltimore the news of his death in the rich maturity of his genius comes as a sorrow unmistakable in its depth of sincerity.

He was an able man. However jealous political prejudice may be, all men of all parties acknowledge his broad ability. Anyone who ever heard him speak could not help being impressed with the splendid earnestness of the man. It was the perfection of powerful eloquence, not the mere force of natural oratory, but the strong, steady, convincing argument of a man accomplished in law, accomplished in letters, acquainted with the world, spurred on by a serious purpose and inspired by the highest motives. His flow of language was marvelous, and his power over an audience was as complete as any infatuation could be. His speech in Philadelphia during the Grant campaign will be remembered among the greatest efforts of modern politics. In the highest sphere of statesmanship he would have shone brilliantly. In the pursuit of his profession and in participation in public movements in this State, he achieved a fame that will last far beyond the grave. With the late Charles Carroll Fulton, of whom he was a devoted friend and admirer, he played an important part in the politics of this State. His work during the war was of tremendous value in keeping Maryland faithful to the flag, and it will be cordially recognized in the true history of those troublous times. He was heart and soul for the Union, immovable in his sincerity, uncompromising in his devotion.

In social life he was a man of staunch friendships. He gave his trust implicitly to those in whom he believed. He would go to any extent to serve them. He was a man of sincere reverence for religion. He was a student of art, with all the devotion of a scholar. His intellectual nature was finely attuned. His life was a constantly increasing expansion in knowledge and scholarship. The attributes of his character were admirably fitted to the high honors that he won at the bar and on the platform.

An able man is gone. The people will mourn his death as the loss of one of the greatest of our orators, and one of the best of our lawyers. His friends will sorrow that they have lost a comrade whose companionship was a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction, and whose faithfulness and sincerity will never be forgotten by them while life lasts.

ROBERT HENRY SMITH

Robert Henry Smith, whose Scotch-Irish ancestors on both sides were participants in the War of 1812, is the son of Robert and Sarah



Robert Smith



(Ross) Smith, and was born at Lower Chanceford township, York county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1845.

The early years of Mr. Smith were passed on the farm and he was engaged in the usual duties performed by healthy country boys. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age and then prepared for entrance to college in the York county academies. He was engaged in teaching in a public school for one term in 1862. In July, 1864, he enlisted for one hundred days in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He matriculated at Lafayette College and was graduated from that institution in 1867 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and received that of Master of Arts in 1870. After his graduation from college, Mr. Smith taught in the academy for a period of one year. After leaving college he had intended to take up the study of medicine, but deciding that the legal profession afforded a better field for his talents, he began the study of law in Baltimore in 1868, and commenced to practice in September, 1870. In this study he was obliged to depend to a great extent upon his own initiative and efforts, as at that time there were no law schools in the city of Baltimore. His energy, determination and thoroughness in whatever he undertook, could not fail, however, of good results, and he has acquired a reputation for excellence of character and mastery of all the details of the cases he undertakes, especially those connected with admiralty law. In 1893 Mr. Smith was appointed a member of the Court House Commission which built the present city court house. In 1896 he was president of the board of supervisors of election of Baltimore. Since 1900 Mr. Smith has been professor of admiralty, federal procedure and legal ethics in the Baltimore Law School. He is now president of the board of trustees of the McDonough School, and has been a member of the board since 1893. In 1904 he was made a trustee of the Tome Institute at Port Deposit. In addition to all these responsibilities, he is a director of the Third National Bank, the American Bonding Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and the Mortgage Guarantee Company. His fraternal affiliation is with the Zeta Psi Fraternity and the University Club of Baltimore. In politics he has always upheld the principles of the Republican party and was a nominee of that party for Congress in 1894. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, and he has been remarkably successful in organizing and upholding the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian Church, and is superintendent of the school. His favorite form of outdoor amusement is the game of golf.

Mr. Smith married, April 23, 1873, Helen A. Alford, and they had two children, of whom but one is now living.

WILLIAM HANNA BAYLESS

William Hanna Bayless, who has been for thirty-five years a member of the Baltimore bar, is a representative of a very ancient family which has been for a century and a half seated in Maryland, and during that period has been actively identified with the furtherance of the best interests of the commonwealth, rendering good service as soldiers, legislators and private citizens who have exercised considerable influence in matters educational and religious.

The Bayless or Bayles family is one of the armigerous families of Great Britain, tracing its origin from the Norman race of de Baylas, of

France, the present head of the house being the Marquis de Baylas, of St. Synphorien, near Tours. The coat-of-arms is as follows: Arms: Gules, a fesse argent between three mullets in chief and as many martlets in base of the second. Crest: A demi antelope proper collared and buckled argent. Motto: "*Tibimet fidelis esto.*"

Samuel Bayles was descended from the first settlers of Long Island, Elias and John Bayles, two brothers, having come there from Connecticut before 1659. (Elias came before John, before 1655; John came 1658.) Samuel Bayles was born on Long Island about 1706, and on January 11, 1731, married Phoebe Platt at the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, Long Island. Phoebe Platt, born 1710, was the daughter of Jonas Platt, of Smithtown, Long Island, who was born April 24, 1684, bought the farm of "Sunk Meadow" in 1717, and died by drowning at Amboy, New Jersey, March 25, 1731. Jonas Platt was the son of Epenetus Platt, who was baptized at Milford, Connecticut, July 12, 1640, and went to Huntington, Long Island, about 1666, where he married Phoebe Wood in 1667. Epenetus was the fifth of eight children and the first to be born in this country. He was the son of Richard Platt, who was baptized September 28, 1603, in England, where he married Mary ——— and came to this country in 1638, landing at New Haven, Connecticut. On November 20, 1639, he was enrolled among the first sixty-six settlers of Milford, Connecticut. He died in 1764. Richard Platt was the son of Joseph Platt who lived in England.

Samuel Bayles removed from Huntington, Long Island, to Morristown, New Jersey, where his wife, Phoebe (Platt) Bayles, died October 4, 1755. He married (second) at First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, New Jersey, May 1, 1757, Mrs. Abigail Conklin, the widow of Jonathan Conklin. About the year 1760 he moved with his family to Maryland, and settled on the south side of Deer Creek. On March 29, 1770, Samuel Chew deeded to him a tract of eight hundred acres called "Mary's Lot" in Baltimore county, but now lying in Harford county, Maryland, which was apportioned off from Baltimore county in 1774. A portion of this estate has never been out of the family up to the present date (1912). Samuel Bayles died in 1773, and lies buried in a private burying ground still preserved, called "Platt's Hill." He had eleven children by the first marriage and one by the second; the last child was the only one born in Maryland.

Children: 1. Platt, born 1733, died 1778; married Phoebe Lewis in New Jersey; he was a man of some wealth and standing, owned three farms near Basking Ridge, Somerset county, New Jersey. He raised the first company of volunteers in New Jersey to take part in the Revolution. He was captain of his company and afterwards promoted to major; was in the battle of Long Island, August 17, 1776, under Lord Stirling. Lord Stirling and his 5,000 picked men, with the exception of 300, were captured. These 300, led by Major Platt Bayles, cut their way through the British lines and rescued Washington's army. For his courage and gallantry General Washington made him quartermaster-general, which post he held until his death, due to smallpox contracted at Valley Forge. As the Continental money was worth so little he could not buy supplies with it, so he gave his own notes and money to the extent of forty thousand pounds, sterling. At his death it took the full amount of his private fortune to pay his notes. Issue: Zephaniah, Phoebe and Nancy. 2. Benjamin, baptized at Huntington, Long Island, May 26, 1734; married, April 1, 1754, Deborah Austin, and had issue: Robert and Phoebe; he was enrolled September 23, 1775. 2

soldier of Company 3, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain Charles Anderson. 3. Ruth, married, November 27, 1755, Eliphalet Whittaker. 4. Samuel, mentioned below. 5. Sarah. 6. Mary, married Isren Rickey. 7. John, baptized at Morristown, New Jersey, March 25, 1744. 8. Zephaniah, baptized at Morristown, New Jersey, April 20, 1746. 9. Nathan (or Nathaniel), baptized at Morristown, May 15, 1748; he was commissioned September 23, 1775, second lieutenant, Company 3, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain Charles Anderson. On November 2, 1776, he enrolled in Captain Francis Holland's company of Harford Rifles which was one of the companies of the Flying Camp. Children: Anna, born November 27, 1773, died September 27, 1832, married Nathaniel Whittaker; Samuel, born July 4, 1775, died 1810; Daniel, born May 27, 1777; Elizabeth, born May 8, 1780; Benjamin, born January 14, 1782; Mary, born June 2, 1785; Harriet, born September 4, 1787, died October 22, 1841, married Timothy Keen, 1802; James Pritchard, born November 8, 1789, died 1851, married Mary Ann Jessop; Nathaniel, born March 16, 1793. 10. Daniel, baptized at Morristown, April 11, 1751; was enrolled September 23, 1775, a soldier of Company 3, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain Charles Anderson. On November 2, 1776, he enrolled in Captain Francis Holland's company of Harford Rifles, which was one of the companies of the Flying Camp. 11. Jonas, baptized at Morristown, New Jersey, April 14, 1754; was commissioned September 23, 1775, a soldier of Company 3, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain Charles Anderson. On November 2, 1776, he enrolled in Captain Francis Holland's company of Harford Rifles, which was one of the companies of the Flying Camp. 12. Augustine (by second marriage), born in Harford county, Maryland, March 24, 1762, baptized at Morristown, New Jersey, June 13, 1762.

(II) Samuel, son of Samuel Bayles, born about 1736, died 1808. He enrolled September 23, 1775, in Company 3, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain Charles Anderson. On April 1, 1776, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company 17, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain John Patrick. He was commissioned first lieutenant in Deer Creek Battalion of Militia for Harford county, Maryland, on April 9, 1778. For several years he was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Churchville, Maryland. He married, April 22, 1754, at First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, New Jersey, Elizabeth ———.

Children: 1. Jemima, born August 5, 1758; married ——— Ramsey, of Cecil county, Maryland, November 12, 1795. 2. Elias, born May 30, 1760. 3. Platt, born April 30, 1762, died when eight days old. 4. John, born July 16, 1763, died March 14, 1783. 5. Phoebe, born August 2, 1765, died 1822. 6. Mary, born October 4, 1767, died December 8, 1848; married Richard Barnes. 7. Mehitable, born February 7, 1770; married James McConkey, at Little Falls Meeting House, Harford county, Maryland. 8. Sarah, born February 4, 1773, died 1850; married George Bartol, issue: Judge James Lawrence Bartol, of Baltimore, Maryland. 9. Samuel, born October 4, 1776, died 1779. 10. Zephaniah, mentioned below. 11. Elizabeth, born April 22, 1781, died 1852; married, 1803, Gershom Silver, son of Benjamin and Euphemia (Smith) Silver.

(III) Zephaniah Bayless, son of Samuel Bayles, born February 11, 1779, died May 5, 1851. He was ordained an elder of the Churchville Presbyterian Church, Harford county, Maryland, and continued in that office forty-three years, until his death. He was one of the founders of the Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church, Harford county, but did not live to see it officially organized in 1855. He married, September 9, 1802, Mary,

daughter of Benjamin and Euphemia (Smith) Silver. Mary (Silver) Bayless, died May 30, 1851. Issue: 1. Sarah, born 1804, died June 27, 1876. 2. Phoebe, born 1806, died April 24, 1876; married John F. McJilton, issue: Mary McJilton, married Oliver A. Parker, of Baltimore. 3. Samuel Martin, born May 5, 1810, at the Bayless Homestead, near the Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church, Glenville, Maryland, and died March 17, 1873. He attended the private school and then a classical school in the neighborhood, from which he entered Rutgers College. He graduated in the class of 1832; entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1833; was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, Delaware, June 14, 1837; moved to Kentucky and was ordained on February 25, 1848, by the Presbytery of West Lexington. He was pastor of the Pisgah Church, Woodford county, Kentucky, from 1848 to 1852. He served as agent of the American Bible Society, Kentucky, 1852-65. On May 14, 1865, he became pastor of Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church, Harford county, Maryland, and remained in that pastorate until his death. He married, in 1849, Betty, daughter of Eben and Emily Milton, of Kentucky. 4. William Finney, mentioned below.

(IV) William Finney, fourth child of Zephaniah and Mary (Silver) Bayless, was born August 25, 1814, at the Bayless homestead, and continued to reside there until his death, February 23, 1873. His education was received in the private and classical schools of the neighborhood, which were of an excellent character. He devoted his life to agriculture, and was a progressive and successful farmer. He was numbered among the most influential citizens of the county, serving for many years as president of the board of county school commissioners. He possessed sterling qualities of the head and heart, and not only took an active part in public affairs but was much interested in the welfare of his fellowmen, and had a strong and abiding interest in the affairs of the church. He was one of the prime movers in building the Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church. He was elected a trustee of that church in 1839, and served as secretary and treasurer of the board thirty-four years. He was also a trustee of the Churchville Presbyterian Church from January, 1845, to April, 1856, during which time he was secretary of the board. He served Harmony Church as an elder and clerk of the session from its organization to his death—eighteen years of efficient, faithful service. He was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1860, and served as state senator from 1864 to 1866.

He married (first) November 30, 1842, Eleanor, daughter of William and Anne Hall Brooke, of Harford county, Maryland. Children by this marriage: 1. Samuel Martin, born April 26, 1847, at the Bayless homestead, and still resides there, devoting his life to agriculture. He was elected an elder of the Deer Creek Harmony Presbyterian Church, January 14, 1877, and has been serving faithfully ever since. 2. Eleanor, born December 4, 1849, died November, 1862. William F. Bayless married (second) June 1, 1853, Sarah Elizabeth, born November 27, 1827, died November 18, 1896, daughter of William and Jane (McGaw) Hanna, of Harford county, Maryland. William Hanna was a colonel in the War of 1812; his father was Alexander Hanna, who was enrolled September 23, 1775, a soldier of Company 3, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain Charles Anderson. Children by second marriage: 3. William Hanna, mentioned below. 4. John Zephaniah, born July 26, 1856; since 1890 he has been chief clerk in the office of the state treasurer, Annapolis, Maryland. He married, December 22, 1909, Emily, daughter of Ralph Lee and Susan Sil-

ver Wilson. 5. Oliver Parker, born January 3, 1861, died November 1, 1862. 6. Mary Ellenor, born August 5, 1864; married, April 30, 1901, James Rigbie Massey, son of John Webster and Eliza Ann League Massey, of Harford county, Maryland. 7. Betty, born August 6, 1865; married, January 15, 1902, James McConkey, who died March 22, 1909, son of Henry and Louisa Wilson McConkey. 8. Lillian Jane, born August 23, 1870, died October 11, 1892.

(V) William Hanna, son of William Finney Bayless, was born April 26, 1854, at the Bayless homestead near Glenville, Harford county, Maryland. He received his early education from the public school in the neighborhood, afterward spending several years as a pupil in Washington Institute, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and later attending Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1877 receiving from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. Previous to this he had entered upon the study of law in the office of the Hon. Henry D. Fernandis, Belair, Maryland, and had attended for a year the law school of the University of Maryland, but seeing a favorable opening in the West, he entered the Law School of the State University, Iowa City, Iowa, graduating in the spring of 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar after examination before the Supreme Court of the State, but fearing the severity of the Western climate he returned to Baltimore, where he was admitted on certificate to practice in the courts of Baltimore and the State of Maryland. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity and president of the Southern Alumni Association of Lafayette College. He has been a director of the National Howard Bank of Baltimore more than twenty years and is also a director of the Boys' Home Society. He serves as a trustee of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

He married, October 26, 1881, at Silver Mount, Harford county, Maryland, Annie Peirce, born July 25, 1856, daughter of James and Annie Peirce (Pannell) Silver, of Harford county. She was educated at the Mary Baldwin School, Staunton, Virginia. Her father, James Silver, was born June 27, 1812, died January 29, 1876, son of Benjamin Silver, born December 25, 1782, died December, 1847; served in Harford county militia at the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814; married, November 20, 1806, Charity, daughter of Philip Warnock, of Scotch ancestry, but born in Newry, Ireland, who emigrated to America prior to the Revolution and enrolled April 1, 1776, in Company No. 17, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain John Patrick. Benjamin Silver was son of Benjamin Silver, born 1753, died 1818; enrolled September 23, 1775, in Company No. 3, Maryland Militia, commanded by Captain Charles Anderson. He married Euphemia, daughter of Japheth Smith, of New Jersey. Benjamin Silver was son of Gershom Silver, born in New Jersey, died in Maryland about 1775. He married, before 1750, Millicent Archer. Gershom Silver was son of James Silver, born in England and came to America in 17—. Annie Peirce (Pannell) Silver was born October 22, 1822, died November 14, 1891. Children of William Hanna and Annie Peirce (Silver) Bayless: 1. William Silver, born November 25, 1883; married, February 14, 1911, Lelia Sinclair Blakistone; he graduated at University of Maryland Law School, 1909, and at present is practicing law in Juneau, Alaska. 2. James Silver, born November 10, 1885; graduated mechanical engineer from Lehigh University, 1909; at present in contract department of Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, at Baltimore. 3. Anna Pannell, born October 14, 1888; graduated from Wilfred Home School, Baltimore, 1907,

Washington College, D. C., 1908. 4. John Z., born February 8, 1890; educated at Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and Lehigh University; at present engaged in gold mining at Treadwell, Alaska. 5. George Edward Silver, born August 23, 1891; educated at Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and Hobart College; at present engaged in farming in Harford county, Maryland.

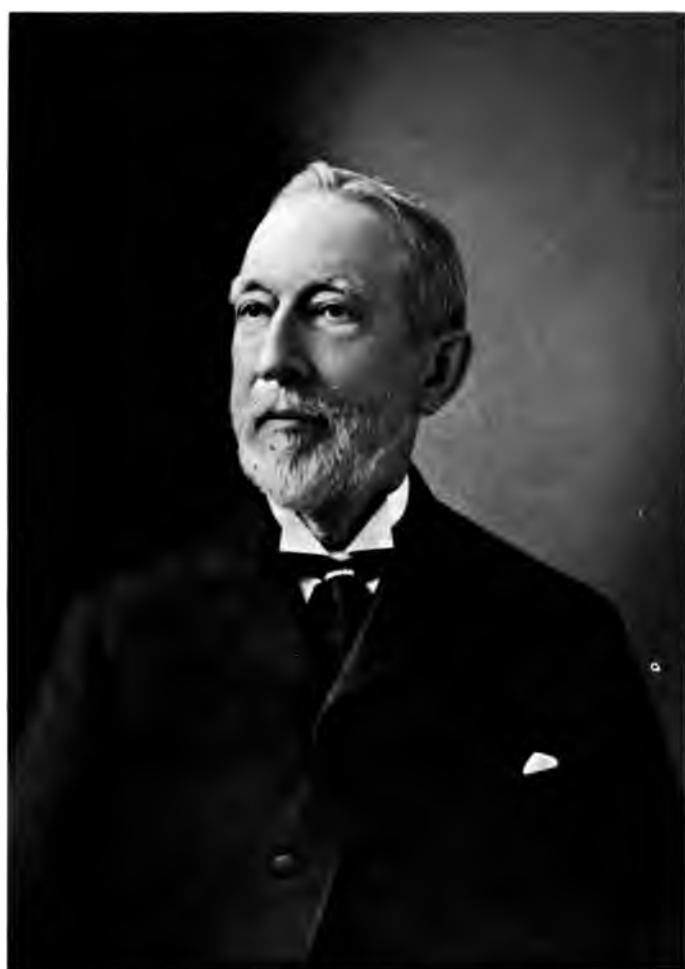
Mr. Bayless is a stockholder and director in the National Howard Bank of Baltimore, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party, but is not active in the affairs of the organization, and while taking an earnest interest in public matters has never sought nor accepted office. While his professional duties make too great a demand upon his time to allow him much active participation in social affairs, he is nevertheless known as a man of genial disposition, winning friends easily and holding them long. Mrs. Bayless is a woman of charming personality and is extremely popular in Baltimore society.

A descendant of ancestors, each of whom in his day and generation served well his country and his State, Mr. Bayless, by his well-directed efforts and strict adherence to lofty standards, has added one more to a long line of able and patriotic citizens.

OLIVER A. PARKER

When the history of Baltimore and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no nobler name and record than that of Oliver A. Parker, who was distinguished for his many sterling qualities. He belonged to that class of citizens, who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and mold the society of the communities in which they dwell. It is this class that develops our great manufacturing interests, spreads our commerce and replaces the rude hamlets of our forefathers with magnificent business palaces. They, above all others, build our cities, our steamboats and railways, and they alone deserve the credit for such impressive results. Mr. Parker was possessed, in no small degree, of that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations, and differentiates its possessors from the commonplace. It is impossible to estimate the value of such a man to a city. His influence ramifies throughout the commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Everyone, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives the benefit of his efforts.

Oliver A. Parker, son of Nathan and Mary (Anderson) Parker, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 24, 1825, and died at "Overlook," Lake avenue, Roland Park, his country home, after a severe attack of pneumonia, August 27, 1905. His education was acquired in the best schools of New England, but with the exception of the years spent there in study, he resided in his native city, passing the summer months at his magnificent country residence. He was a prominent figure in the commercial circles of Baltimore, and for many years had been the leading spirit in the firm of E. L. Parker & Company, of which he was the senior partner. This firm, importers and wholesale dealers in tin plate, sheet iron and metals, at Nos. 201-03 South Charles street, was established in 1849, and is one of the substantial business houses which are so characteristic of the city of Baltimore. Its reputation and sales are widespread,



O. A. Larkin



and it has important connections in England, as well as with the best firms of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

For some time prior to his death, Mr. Parker had taken a less active part in business affairs, owing to impaired health. His final illness lasted three weeks, and his death was deeply and sincerely deplored in all classes of society.

The funeral of Mr. Parker took place from the Associate Congregational Church, at which he had been an attendant. In the midst of the many demands made upon Mr. Parker by his own business affairs, he yet gave much attention to the public enterprises which aided in the development of his beloved city. His city residence was located at 1100 North Charles street, being built by him at the close of the Civil War. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle were illustrated in his career, and brief and imperfect as this sketch must necessarily be, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like unto him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation.

He married Mary McJilton, born in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of John F. and Phoebe (Bayless) McJilton, and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. H. C. McComas and Mrs. Phoebe B. Williams. Mrs. Parker who died May 4, 1911, was a woman of amiability and great mental attainments. Her true refinement and sweet personality raised for her a host of friends, and her death called forth many tributes, one being tendered by Rev. Oliver Huckel, who said, in part:

She was a wise counsellor, sympathetic in difficulties, remarkable in comprehending a situation, reasonable and sound in her judgment. She was splendidly loyal and devoted to her church; for thirty years or more she was a leader in all the good work of the church. She was a woman of large benefactions; not only did she help substantially in all the departments of the church work, so that she was often called affectionately the "good angel of the church," but her private charities were large. Hundreds, if not thousands, will rise up and call her blessed. She was a lady of the old school, full of dignity, sweetness and gracious womanhood, and yet remarkably up-to-date and alive to all the latest interests. Her memory is an inspiration and a benediction to all who knew her. She believed the great revelations of the gospel with all her heart, and she lived in their beautiful loving kindness.

EDWIN WARFIELD

None but the purest patriots, on resigning office, seek to serve their country as private citizens with an ardor equal to that which animated them while they held the reins of authority. Of those who have triumphantly stood this supreme test of patriotism our own Washington is and must ever remain the most illustrious example, but there are not lacking in our history others who have given evidence of the same spirit. All true Marylanders rejoice that in our own State and in our own day we have one of this noble fellowship, Edwin Warfield, president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, who after four years' service as governor of his native State, refused a continuance of the highest office in the gift of her sons in order that he might assume, with unabated devotion, the duties of a loyal private citizen.

The Warfield family was one of consequence in England from the time of the Norman Invasion, 1066, when Pagan de Warfield, a Norman

gentleman, having distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, as a member of the retinue of William the Conqueror, won a "Knight's Fee" of an English manor, the estate of Warfield's Walk. In Domesday Book he is accredited with lands in Stratford. Robert de Warfield, of Warfield House, a knight of the Order of the Garter during the reign of Edward the Third, was of the Berkshire branch. A second Pagan de Warfield granted Upton to the Prior of Merton as a free gift, and this was later designated as Warfield parish. An order from King John, 1216, sent to Engelard de Cygoney, who was in charge at Windsor Castle, bade him deliver one Hugh de Polsted to John de Warfield, brother of Elye de Warfield, unless he should meanwhile be ransomed. This John de Warfield lived upon Warfield manor, in Warfield's Walk, which was one of the sixteen "walkes" into which Windsor Forest was divided. In the "Annals of Windsor" are found many interesting references to the name of Warfield, indicating its prominent and near association with the royal household. Warfield Manor descended to Sir Henry Neville by inheritance, and from his line was transmitted to Lord Braybrooke, the last owner of this historic estate, from whom it descended to its present possessors. A century later, in Maryland, the names of Upton and Elye appear in the Warfield connection, the family, like many others of English origin, evidently desiring to perpetuate in the new land the names familiar and cherished in the Mother country.

(I) Richard Warfield, founder of the American branch of this historic family, came in 1662, from Berkshire, England, with the Howards and descendants of other old Berkshire families, and settled with them upon the banks of the Severn, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, where they lived in close social and religious association, their children marrying and intermarrying, many of the leading families of Maryland and other States descending from them. A few years after his arrival Richard Warfield became the proprietor of an estate to which he gave his own name. Other tracts which were subsequently patented to him were Warfield's Right, the Increase, the Addition and Warfield's Plains. In a little more than a quarter of a century he had gathered about him an extensive area of the best agricultural section of the county to hand down to his children. Not an acre of that estate came to him except through legitimate exchange and survey, his prophetic judgment seeing the future as it was actually realized. When his lands were resurveyed the area included Round Bay upon the Severn and the land extending thence to the old Indian trail, which later became the stage mail route from Annapolis to Elkridge, and on which, more than a century later, his descendants led a party of patriots from Elkridge to burn the "Peggy Stewart." Richard Warfield himself, however, evidently of the house of Robert de Warfield, who bore the crest of the Paschal Lamb, gave his zeal to the interests of the church rather than to those of the State. He was a member of the first vestry of old St. Anne's, built in accordance with an act of Assembly of 1692, which divided the counties into parishes and ordered churches or chapels to be erected. There was a great scarcity of workmen at that time, and the building of St. Anne's was considerably delayed in consequence of this state of affairs. It is very probable that a "chapel of ease" was the first home of worship in Anne Arundel county, as it was in many others. Richard Warfield was a generous contributor to all religious causes, and many of his descendants have followed in his footsteps in this direction. He married Ellen, who came from England in 1673, daughter of Captain John Browne, mariner, of London, and a descendant of Sir John Browne, who brought over immigrants in 1659, and whose letter to his friend, Governor Philip Calvert,

secured a grant of five hundred acres. The will of Richard Warfield, which was proved 1703-04, shows him to have been a man of large means and luxurious living. The bequests of "silver spoons," "leather-covered chairs," in large numbers, services of "new pewter dishes" and "pewter cassons," "feather beds," servants and live stock, in addition to "bills of exchange" and many hundreds of acres of land, all proclaim his material success, while the bequest of "my seal gold ring to my sonn John" denotes the family pride that left to the head of the house the stamp of his English lineage. The descendants of Richard Warfield are allied by marriage with all the distinguished colonial families of Maryland, and are to be found throughout the United States, especially in Virginia and Kentucky.

(II) John, son of Richard and Ellen (Browne) Warfield, was of Warfield's Plains in 1696, later of Warfield's Forest, and in 1704 of Warfield's Range. As the births of all his children are recorded in the parish of All Hallows it is evident that he removed to South River, the social life of which colonial settlement has left a lasting impress upon the annals of the early days of Maryland. John Warfield married Ruth, daughter of John and Ruth (Morley) Gaither, of Jamestown, Virginia, the former a colonial official of the Old Dominion, who removed to Maryland and received large patents of lands in Anne Arundel county prior to 1662.

(III) Benjamin, son of John and Ruth (Gaither) Warfield, was of Warfield's Range, and a member of the vestry of Queen Caroline. He married Rebecca, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Worthington) Ridgely, the former judge of the circuit court of Delaware, and commissioned captain of the provincial forces in 1741; granddaughter of Colonel Henry and Katherine (Greenberry) Ridgely, the former attorney-at-law in Annapolis; great-granddaughter of Colonel Henry Ridgely, who died in 1710; he was a justice in 1667, member of the lower house in 1698, and captain of "The Foote"; he married (first) Elizabeth Howard of England, (second) the widow of Marien Du Val.

(IV) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) and Rebecca (Ridgely) Warfield, was of Cherry Grove and died in 1806. He bought and added to the estate known as Fredericksburg, the original patent for which is now in the possession of Governor Edwin Warfield. The old hipped-roof house built by him in 1758 is still standing at Cherry Grove. March 2, 1778, a captain's commission was issued to him, making him captain of Elkridge Battalion, Severn Militia. He married Catherine, born November 30, 1745, daughter of Philemon and Catherine (Ridgely) Dorsey; the former, who died in 1772, was captain of "The Hundred," and his estate extended from Clarksville to Florence, the dwelling being near Dayton. Mrs. Warfield was the granddaughter of Joshua and Ann (Ridgely) Dorsey of "Barnes' Folly" and the great-granddaughter of Major Edward and Sarah (Wyatt) Dorsey, the former judge of the high court of chancery, field officer, member of the house of burgesses of Anne Arundel county, member of the house of burgesses of Baltimore county in 1705, and descended from Sir John D'Arcy, whose three sons came over in 1661. Following are the children of Benjamin and Catherine (Dorsey) Warfield. 1. Joshua, mentioned below. 2. Philemon Dorsey. 3. Beale, who was with his brother Philemon in the War of 1812, on the march from Annapolis to Bladensburg "when our forces were hurriedly called out and, being without proper ammunition, were overcome at the bridge."

During this period we find the Warfield men leading in the patriotic sentiment developed by the oppression of their King. The military spirit had been strengthened by the French and Indian wars and was lashed

into white heat by the injustice of the Stamp Act. We find Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield parading the battalion of which he was major in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, flaunting printed labels in their hats with the prophetic inscription, "Liberty and Independence, or Death in Pursuit of It." Of this daring act it is told that Charles Carroll, father of "The Signer," hurried to the father of the impetuous young patriot, exclaiming: "My God, Mr. Warfield, what does your son Charles mean? Does he know that he has committed treason against his King and may be prosecuted for a rebel?" With much vehemence and independence, Mr. Warfield replied. "We acknowledge no King; the King is a traitor to us, and a period has arrived when we must either tamely submit to be slaves or struggle gloriously for liberty and independence. The King has become our enemy and we must be his. My son Charles knows what he is about. 'Liberty and Independence, or Death in Pursuit of It,' is his motto; it is mine and soon must be the sentiment of every man in this country."

On the memorable 19th of October, 1774, we see this determined young officer himself carrying the brand and forcing Anthony Stewart to fire his own ship. So many of the members of this family rendered eminent service in defense of the rights of this country and in other directions that it is possible to give only a very brief mention of them. Dr. Warfield, the daring young patriot just mentioned, was one of the founders and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, and one of his sons, Henry, was a member of Congress in 1820. Another, Dr. Peregrine, married a daughter of Charles Greenberry Ridgely, and was severely wounded in the Baltimore riot of 1812. The youngest son of Dr. Warfield, Charles Alexander, married a Miss Harris, lived in Howard county, and his son and namesake married into the family of the late S. Teackle Wallis; his daughter Elizabeth married Major Charles Alexander, of Montpelier, son of Major Thomas and Ann (Ridgely) Snowden, and their daughter Emily married Colonel Timothy Patrick Andrews, United States Army of 1794, aide to Commodore Barney in 1812, and as such he no doubt unfurled the first American flag ever raised in Maryland, this being done under the direction of the commodore. Their son, Colonel R. Snowden Andrews, married Mary C. Lee, and their daughter, Caroline Snowden Andrews, married Albert, son of Lord Fairfax, their son succeeding to the title. As he died childless it reverted to his brother, John Contee Fairfax, from whom the present Lord Fairfax and Mrs. Tunstall Smith, of Baltimore, are descended. Gustavus, eldest son of Dr. Evan and Sarah (Warfield) Warfield, married Ella Hoffman, a great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, and they left numerous descendants. The patriotism of this family has always been amply demonstrated in every war in which the United States has been involved. In the Severn Militia alone, during the Revolutionary War, we find: Benjamin Warfield, captain; Robert Warfield, second lieutenant; Charles Warfield, ensign; Philemon Warfield, captain; Launcelot Warfield, first lieutenant; Thomas Warfield, second lieutenant; and Joseph Warfield, ensign. Dr. Walter Warfield was a surgeon during the Revolutionary War and afterward a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Elijah and David, sons of Colonel Charles Warfield, were captains in the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland Militia, and were on guard during the beginning of the troubles in Baltimore in the War of 1812. This noble race has been no less prominent in the legislative halls of the Nation than on her battlefields, and not a few have risen to distinction in scholarship.

(V) Joshua, son of Benjamin (2) and Catherine (Dorsey) Warfield,

was born September 11, 1781, and died March 19, 1846. He was known as of Cherry Grove. He married, March 12, 1816, Lydia Welsh, born October 23, 1790, died March 11, 18—. She was a descendant of Nicholas Wyatt, who came over in 1650, of John McCubbin, the Scottish baronet, and of John Howard, the immigrant, of the Woodyard, in Anne Arundel county, who took up Timber Neck, now a part of Baltimore. Her parents were John and Lucretia (Dorsey) Welsh, of Upper Howard county; she was the granddaughter of John and Hannah (Hammond) Welsh, of South River; great-granddaughter of Captain John and Rachel (Hammond) Welsh, the former a merchant of South River and a partner of his cousin Richard Snowden, the latter a granddaughter of Major-General John Hammond, justice of the provincial court in 1667, member of the council in 1698 and of the court of admiralty in 1700; and great-great-granddaughter of Major John and Mary (Welsh) Welsh, the former of "The Quorum," 1671-81, and high sheriff of Anne Arundel county, 1676-78.

(VI) Albert Gallatin, son of Joshua and Lydia (Welsh) Warfield, was born in the old colonial homestead, Cherry Grove, February 24, 1817, and died at his residence, Oakdale, November 3, 1891. From his father he inherited a large number of slaves and a portion of the home plantation upon which he built Oakdale, spending there his long and honored life. He was an indulgent master, and though one of the largest slave owners in his section of the State, he believed that slavery was inconsistent with the character of our republican institutions, and acting upon that belief, he manumitted his own slaves as they arrived at the age of forty years. Although often solicited Mr. Warfield never accepted public office except in 1869, when he served as president of the county school board. He was a courteous, refined and cultivated gentleman, at whose beautiful home a generous hospitality was ever dispensed. At the funeral of Mr. Warfield every class and condition gathered at Oakdale, from the highest to the lowest, and there were truly hundreds of preachers present whose respectful silence and general demeanor spoke more eloquently than could mortal tongue. All were mourners, yet, just as the deceased would have wished, there was nothing of a funereal character to mark the occasion. The Rev. J. L. Kilgore, of the Methodist Protestant Church, conducted the services, assisted by Dr. Thomas J. Shepherd, of the Presbyterian church, whose prayer was appropriately eloquent. Dr. Kilgore's text was Job xi, 17, and the leading thought of his discourse was that the life of the deceased was as clear as the noonday, one of honor and unselfishness, revealing the full proportions of God's nobleman.

Mr. Warfield married, August 25, 1842, Margaret Gassaway Watkins, born March 10, 1819, died August 5, 1896, a sketch of whose family will be found below. Mrs. Warfield was widely known for her gentleness, kindness and charity. Her home was not only a place where order and hospitality reigned, but it was made so attractive that her children loved to dwell in it and returned to it even when business and families of their own made residences in other sections necessary. If there was sorrow in the community it would be sure to find a sympathizing friend in her; if there was suffering she was ready to minister to the need; if there was only a professional beggar at the kitchen door, he would be aided and fed. She was the friend of the ministers, to whom she gladly extended her hospitality, and the friend of the church, of which she was a generous and devoted member. Seeking recreation in the newly made home of her youngest daughter, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, she had gone to the historic ground where, more than a century before, her father had risked

life, fortune and fame that a new nation might be born, and there quietly passed to her eternal rest.

(VII) Edwin, son of Albert Gallatin and Margaret Gassaway (Watkins) Warfield, was born May 7, 1848, at Oakdale, Howard county, Maryland. His preparatory education was acquired in the public schools of his native county, and from them he passed to St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Maryland. He was prevented from taking a collegiate course by the pecuniary losses sustained by his father—losses caused in part by Mr. Warfield's noble voluntary manumission of his slaves and in part by the disasters of the Civil War. The son had to close his books in order that he might bear his share of the farm labor, and at the age of eighteen he became teacher of a public school not far from his home. The terms on which he acquired the position show that the energy and force of will which have been so conspicuously displayed throughout his career were even then remarkably developed. Feeling that he was not fitted to pass the examination, he asked to be taken as probationary teacher, promising to prepare for examination before a permanent incumbent should be demanded. This he did and was installed as regular teacher. While teaching he took up the study of law and in due time was admitted to the bar. He soon displayed more than a mere passing interest in the political affairs of his section, and his first political position was that of register of wills of Howard county, to which office he was appointed in 1874 to fill a vacancy.

In 1875 he was unanimously nominated by the Democrats, and elected for a term of six years, leading his ticket in the popular vote. At the expiration of his term he declined reelection, preferring to continue the practice of law. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman; was reelected in 1883, and made president of the State Senate in 1886. During the first two sessions he was a member of all the most important committees. His rulings were made purely upon the merits of the questions and his decisions were never appealed from. On April 5, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland surveyor of the port of Baltimore. He had made no application for this office and was the unopposed choice of his party. He served until May 1, 1890, and upon assuming the duties of his office resigned his membership in the Democratic State Central Committee, in recognition of President Cleveland's known views as to the participation of his appointees in politics. Mr. Warfield had become a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878, and was chairman of the executive committee in 1885. During the presidential campaign of 1884 he was an active worker for Mr. Cleveland, rendering special service as a correspondent of the Democratic National Committee.

In 1882 Mr. Warfield bought the *Ellicott City Times*, and in addition to attending to his law practice edited this paper until 1886. In that year originated and organized the meeting that resulted in the establishment of the Patapsco National Bank of Ellicott City, of which institution he was director until 1890, when the pressure of other business necessitated resignation. In 1887 he bought the *Maryland Law Record*, and the following year changed it to a daily issue under the name of the *Daily Record*. In 1896 he was a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention, served as a member of the Committee on Credentials, fought against unseating of the delegates from Michigan, headed by Don Dickinson, after a continuous session of twenty-four hours succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Mr. Warfield voted for ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and although his choice did not win, he felt that as he had b

participant in the convention he was in duty bound to support the nominee, and so cast his vote for Mr. Bryan at the regular election.

When the Democratic State Convention, on September 16, 1903, nominated Edwin Warfield for Governor, they selected a man different from any who has ever occupied that position in the State of Maryland. From early manhood he has, in the prosecution of his labors, no matter in what field they may have lain, endeavored to get out of the beaten tracks and evolve some new principle. This phase of his character was demonstrated in his campaign for the nomination. He did not lay his aspirations before the leaders of his party and ask their advice, he conferred, as he was, indeed, in honor bound to do, with the directorate of his company, being pledged to give to their interests the greater portion of his time. His directors consented to his becoming a candidate, and he thereupon appealed to the people. He did not do this with a flourish of trumpets and in a large hall, but in the parlor of a modest home in Hampden, where lived a mechanic who was his friend. Before the end of the campaign the largest hall in the city of Baltimore would not hold the crowd which gathered to hear him. It was, however, in defeat, that his magnanimity was most conspicuously displayed. When his opponent, John Walter Smith, received more votes than he, he grandly stepped forward and placed Mr. Smith in nomination. It is no wonder that the convention went almost wild over his action. The American people love a broad-minded, generous man, and that convention recognized those traits in Mr. Warfield. Four years later he received the nomination and on November 3, 1903, he was elected by a plurality of twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-five votes over his Republican opponent.

The characteristics that dominated him in the upbuilding of magnificent business enterprises were injected into his administration of state affairs. While he was known as a "Straight Democrat," he welcomed the advice of those of both parties. His selections for appointments were wise ones, always made for solid reasons, and he never allowed personal influence to guide him in these matters. He entered upon his responsible office unpledged and unhampered by political promises. He carefully weighed all matters brought to his consideration and invariably acted for what he regarded as the rights and best interests of the people of the State. The purchase of votes had his unalterable opposition, and he has been heard to remark that if he could secure his election by the promise of an appointment of a notary public he would immediately decline. The period of his administration was marked with events of importance in the history of Maryland. The issue upon which the greatest interest centered was that of the proposal to change the constitution of Maryland so as to disfranchise the less desirable class of negroes. Governor Warfield had declared in favor of such restriction, but had been insistent that the amendment should not be vague, and that the constitution as amended should not be negative in asserting who was not to vote, thus leaving the matter to the caprice of individual election judges. But the Legislature was not in entire accord with the Governor, and it devised an amendment which was at variance with his views. He promptly and fearlessly pointed out to the voters its danger points, which would hazard the rights of many white voters if the judges in any particular instance were disposed to prevent them from voting. He opposed the amendment and, more than any other man, defeated it at the polls. During his administration he took occasion to announce that he was the Governor of all the people, that he had been chosen to govern the people without regard to party affiliation. Before he became chief magistrate ex-

ecutive clemency in Maryland was exercised whenever it was favorably importuned and wherever the Governor might chance to be when a request for pardon won his approval. Governor Warfield, however, began the practice of hearing petitioners at a regularly appointed time. This court, through the newspapers, was open to the people, and they were given an opportunity to voice sentiments either for or against a requested pardon. None was so mighty that he could enter by a private passage, and none so humble that he would find the doors closed to him.

In January, 1904, Governor Warfield went into office, and in January, 1908, his administration came to a close. He had determinedly refused to become a candidate for reelection, declaring that his ambition for the future was to be known as "Citizen Warfield." Before the expiration of his term his name went all over the country in connection with the presidency, and afterward with the vice-presidential place on the national ticket that was to go before the people in 1908. Governor Warfield steadily refused to give the slightest countenance to the rumor and made it unmistakably evident that he had no desire for either office. He was, however, once more induced to enter the political arena, and his doing so afforded a striking proof of his public spirit. To him, more than to any other Marylander, is due credit for popularizing primary nominations not only for high state officials, but also for United States Senator. In the Democratic State Convention of 1907 he advocated primary nominations of candidates for the upper House of Congress, and he appeared as a candidate for United States Senator in the autumn election of that year, despite the certainty of defeat under existing conditions, in order that he might give stability to his plan.

No recent official of Maryland has done more for the spirit of patriotism within the commonwealth than he. His tender care for Maryland's traditions, his glory in all American achievement, can never be forgotten. He has never tired of telling of the great things that Marylanders of by-gone days have done, he has lost no opportunity to impress upon men, women and children the precious heritage which they gain through being natives of the Old Line State. His object has been to create a pride for the record of the past in the belief that such pride must necessarily inspire rising generations to write as noble a record in the future. In his speech delivered upon Maryland Day at the St. Louis Exposition, he gave a most brilliant and eloquent review of the history of his native State and of the glorious record made by her sons from the colonial era to the present time. He has held the office of President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and his nomination for this office, on May 2, 1902, was an occasion which no Marylander who witnessed it can ever recall without emotion. Colonel William Ridgely Griffith, of Baltimore, made the nomination in a ringing speech, and afterward the whole assemblage joined with all its soul in pouring out the lyric of the old Triangle State—"Maryland, My Maryland."

In 1890, when his term as surveyor of the port expired, Mr. Warfield proceeded to give more of his time to business interests, and it was then that he conceived the idea of a company as a bonding organization, the first of its kind in the South. This is the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland which is now (1912) erecting the largest office building in Baltimore. When he planned the organization of this company the majority of Marylanders were very conservative and not given to investing in untried enterprises. The idea of furnishing surety bonds for those occupying positions of trust was something almost unknown, and operations in this field were of a limited nature. The perseverance of Mr. Warfield, and his logical and re-

iterated arguments could not fail of their proper effect in the end, and he finally succeeded in accumulating sufficient capital to launch his enterprise. He was aware that the stockholders had little faith in the project, and he determined to convince them of the error of their judgment. To this end it was necessary that his clientage should be a large one, embracing, if possible, the entire world. His first step was the organization of agencies in all the States of the Union, until he had one in every county seat in the United States. Then he went over to Great Britain, where he equipped a branch, then to Porto Rico, Havana and Manilla, so that to-day the company is practically represented in all parts of the civilized world. At the outset he was confronted with the charge that his contemplated company was a trust, and he even had difficulty in obtaining a charter on this account, but this trouble was brushed aside by the elimination of the word trust from the title of the company. There is not a trust feature in the organization, and it is a benefit to humanity in general and to the poor man in particular. Before the company came into existence a poor man lacking wealthy friends could not accept a position of responsibility, as he could not furnish the required surety. Now, for the annual payment of a small sum, the company will qualify on his bond. The organization of this company was as much a matter of philanthropy with Mr. Warfield, as of business. The advantage to the poor man would be a great one, and it was this consideration which appealed to him primarily. The work was enormous and the discouragements many, but the determination and energy of Mr. Warfield would not permit him to relinquish the task he had set himself, and his company is to-day the strongest of its kind in the world, and one of the largest, if not the largest, financial institution in the South. The new building of the company, sixteen stories in height, towers high above the surrounding structures and has a tone of massiveness which is somewhat novel in Baltimore. It is this quality which impresses the beholder with the idea that the building is, in some respects, a testimony to what the will and energy of a single individual may do. It is a monument to the wisdom of the president of the company. It rises as a memorial to what Edwin Warfield accomplished as a business man after many years of service in political office.

Governor Warfield is a director of the Central Savings Bank, and of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, both of Baltimore, of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, and of the Board of Trade of Baltimore. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the Maryland Club, the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the American Bar Association and the Baltimore and Maryland Bar associations. As a man and an employer Governor Warfield has most decided characteristics. His appearance is that of a typical Southern gentleman, and his life is made up of kind acts, and of courteous treatment of those who have served him. Although President of the greatest financial institution in the South, there is not a man or woman connected with that institution, and they are numbered by the thousand, from the highest to the lowest, who is not cheerfully accorded an audience by Governor Warfield, whenever it is desired, and whatever their story may be. They are listened to with the utmost attention and given the advice which their case demands. While dignified and strict in the enforcement of his orders as the head of such vast interests, his rule has nevertheless been one of love rather than of iron, and the employes of the company look up to him as a friend as well as a superior officer.

Governor Warfield married, in 1886, Emma, daughter of the late J. Courtenay Nicodemus, of Baltimore, and they have one son, Edwin War-

field Jr., and three daughters, Carrie (Mrs. William H. Harris), Louise and Emma. Their home is at Oakdale, the beautiful Warfield homestead in Howard county. Governor Warfield is an experienced agriculturist, and by wise supervision and scientific culture has brought the land to the very acme of production. He is deeply attached to his ancestral home, his love for it blending with that which he feels for his native land. This is strikingly exemplified in the interior of the mansion, where the pictures that hang upon the walls tell the story of the builders of the nation. Draped over the arch between the central and social halls is the national flag, while over portraits of two brothers who died for the Confederacy are both the "Stars and Stripes" and the "Stars and Bars." Wherever the eye turns it encounters proofs of Governor Warfield's reverence for Washington, for the entire career of the great warrior and first President is shown as far as any portraits can exhibit it. There are engravings and prints showing the progress of the long strife for liberty, faces of Presidents down to the latest, and fac-similes of important state documents, many referring to the public services of the Warfield ancestors. There are civil and military commissions and Colonel Gassaway Watkins' commission of 1812.

Governor Warfield's restoration of the old and revered Senate chamber in the Annapolis State House will ever remain as a memorial of his veneration for the Father of his Country. The room has been made, in every particular, exactly what it was on the day when Washington, standing within its walls, resigned his military commission to the Continental Congress.

Governor Warfield reveres the past, the record of the achievements of the heroes of old. He glories in it and from it he draws inspiration for the duties of the present. For he is no mere pensioner on the past. Rather has he felt that the great deeds of his countrymen, and especially those of his forefathers, placed upon himself an increased responsibility. With him it is always *Noblesse oblige*. Napoleon said to his army drawn up in battle array under the shadow of the pyramids, "Twenty centuries are looking down upon you!" To the thought of the former Governor of Maryland, when he turns to the past, those of his name who have preceded him. "Brave shades of chiefs and sages", emerge from the mists of history and, inspired by the vision, he turns to animate and lead forward his comrades,

"——— the workers, ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do."

(The Watkins Line).

(I) John Watkins, son of the immigrant who came in 1667, was of the Severn, and married Ann, born in 1670, daughter of Major Nicholas Gassaway, who came to the Province of Maryland in 1649; was a member of the upper house, of Lord Baltimore's council, and served as deputy-governor. His mother was of the distinguished house of Collinwood. In the archives of Maryland for 1681 there is a letter from him to the Lord Proprietor.

(II) Nicholas, son of John and Ann (Gassaway) Watkins, was born in March, 1691. He married Margaret ———.

(III) Nicholas (2), son of Nicholas (1) and Margaret Watkins, was born August 20, 1722, and died in 1760. He married, 1743, Ariana Worthington, born December 25, 1729. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Worthington, of whom the former, who died in March, 1753, was a member of the house of burgesses and major of the militia in Anne Arundel county; granddaughter of John and Sarah (Howard) Worth-

ington, the former a member of "The Quorum," of the house of burgesses, and captain of the Severn Militia, the latter a daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard, immigrants in 1650, and granddaughter of Robert Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and a descendant of Thomas Plantagenet, of Brotherton, a son of King Edward the First; great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Worthington, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, England; great-great-granddaughter of Roger Worthington of Thomas of Worthington and The Byrn.

(IV) Colonel Gassaway Watkins, son of Nicholas and Ariana (Worthington) Watkins, was in active service during the Revolutionary War and also during the War of 1812. He entered the Revolutionary army in Colonel Smallwood's regiment, in January, 1776, and participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Germantown, Monmouth, Guilford Court-House, and numerous other engagements. For a number of years he served as president of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, and he was a member of the Howard District Tippecanoe Club, No. 1. Colonel Watkins died at Walnut Grove in 1840. He married, April 26, 1803, Eleanor Bowie Clagett, born December 6, 1783, died May 31, 1872. She was the daughter of Wiseman and Priscilla Bowie (Lyles) Clagett, the former born in 1740, and married in 1779; granddaughter of Edward and Eleanor Bowie (Brooke) Clagett, the former of Croom and born in 1707; great-granddaughter of John Sr., and Mary (Mullikin) Bowie, the former a son of the immigrant who came from Scotland in 1705-06; great-great-granddaughter of James Mullikin, the immigrant, of the Levels, Prince George county.

(V) Margaret Gassaway, daughter of Colonel Gassaway and Eleanor Bowie (Clagett) Watkins, married Albert Gallatin Warfield, as mentioned above.

JOHN WARFIELD

John Warfield, founder of the *Daily Record*, a paper of value to the legal profession and business world, is a descendant of the Warfield family, a full account of which appears in the sketch of his brother, Edwin Warfield, ex-Governor of Maryland, preceding this.

John Warfield, son of Albert Gallatin and Margaret Gassaway (Watkins) Warfield, was born in Howard county, Maryland, December 12, 1850, and was brought up on the family plantation until he had attained the age of fifteen years. He attended the public schools of his native county and was then sent to Glenwood Institute in preparation for his collegiate education. This was obtained at St. John's College, from which he was graduated. He spent two years in teaching school in Howard county and then became a student in the Law School of the University of Maryland and received his degree as Bachelor of Laws at the expiration of one year, having accomplished the work of two years in the space of one, a feat but one other student was able to rival at that time. Even at this early period he amply demonstrated that he was a man of action rather than of words. His business talent and untiring energy are remarkable, and his public spirit is shown by actual achievements that advance the prosperity and wealth of the community. Whatever is undertaken by him is given his whole soul, and he allows none of the many interests entrusted to his care to suffer for want of close attention and industry. His serious lifework may be said to have really begun when he established himself in the legal profession immediately after receiving his degree. He with others in 1888 founded the *Daily Rec-*

ord, of which he is still the editor and manager. He has established his title to be called a man of progressive ideas, has been successful in his business and has proved his ability as manager of an enterprise which calls for intelligence, tact and skill. He has long been one of Baltimore's energetic and enterprising citizens, a man always ready to give practical aid to any movement which he believed would advance the public welfare. He is not only a man of pleasing manners, but better still, a man of very clear head and a very well trained mind. The paper which has been under his able conduct for so many years is devoted to the law, real estate matters, financial affairs and general intelligence, and is issued every week day from the Daily Record Building, No. 321 St. Paul street, Baltimore. It gives extensive reports of all cases and judgments in the courts of the city and county; statistics concerning bills of sale, mortgages, building permits, maritime affairs, and all important news concerning financial and real estate matters. It is looked upon as indispensable by the business man, conveying to him, as it does, in the most concise and accurate form, all matters of moment in the business world. Mr. Warfield is a member of the University Club, but loves his home and is domestic in his tastes. He owns a fine old estate in Howard county, upon which he spends much of his time, never happier than when there. It was founded by his great-grandfather in colonial times, and the old house still stands, nearly two hundred years old, he being the fifth generation to own it.

GEORGE WARFIELD

George Warfield, for many years prominent in the business life of Baltimore, through identification with building interests and as president of the Chester River Steamboat Company, is a representative of one of the oldest families of Maryland, distinguished both in English history and in our Colonial and National annals for the number of its members who have rendered honorable and patriotic service.

(II) Alexander Warfield, son of Richard (q. v.) and Elinor (Browne) Warfield, inherited the estate of "Brandy". He was one of the committee for extending Annapolis and surveyed a thirteen hundred acre tract near Savage, in 1720. This tract was known as "Venison Park". Alexander Warfield married Sarah, daughter of Francis Pierpoint and Elizabeth, his wife, who held an estate upon South river. Their children were: Samuel, Alexander, Absolute, Richard, mentioned below; Rachel, Elizabeth, Catherine. All these children were baptized at "All Hallows".

(III) Richard Warfield, son of Alexander and Sarah (Pierpoint) Warfield, inherited "Brandy". He married Sarah, daughter of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, and they were the parents of two sons: Lancelot, mentioned below; Richard. The estate of "Brandy" was left to these two brothers, but the elder bought out the younger, who removed to Frederick county.

(IV) Lancelot Warfield, son of Richard and Sarah (Gaither) Warfield, became an officer in the militia and was one of the committee of the present court-house of Annapolis. He married Mary, sister of Major Robosson, and their children were: Charles, mentioned below; Lemuel; Lancelot.

(V) Charles Warfield, son of Lancelot and Mary (Robosson) Warfield, married Achsah Sewell, and died leaving one child, George, men-

tioned below. His widow, removing to Baltimore, became the wife of the Rev. Dr. Gambrall, grandfather of Dean Gambrall.

(VI) George Warfield, son of Charles and Achsah (Sewell) Warfield, was born March 14, 1792, at Annapolis, and was an infant at the time of the death of his father. He married Ellen Schekels and their children were: William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Margaret, Achsah S., Richard, Joseph, Washington, Ellen, Maria, George, mentioned below. George Warfield, the father, served in the War of 1812, and his son Richard in the Civil War, afterward removing to Florida and marrying Ellen Williard. William, the eldest son, married Sarah Brushwood, of Virginia, and the daughters became, respectively, Mrs. William H. Sheets, Mrs. E. C. Chickering and Mrs. Matthias Hammond, of Nebraska. The father of the family was engaged in business as a cabinetmaker and furniture dealer in the city of Baltimore, and died there in March, 1864, surviving his wife, who was born January 10, 1804, in Baltimore, and died in June, 1858.

(VII) George Warfield, son of George and Ellen (Schekels) Warfield, was born January 23, 1834, in Baltimore. After completing his studies in the public schools of his native city, he engaged in the drug business, but in consequence of failing health was forced to seek some open-air occupation and therefore learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about one year. In 1858 he engaged in the building business, retiring in 1879. He was at this time president of the Chester River Steamboat Company, which was organized in 1868, as a successor to the Slaughter Line, established before the Civil War. The boats of the company ran from Baltimore up the Chester river to Crumpton and up the Corsica river to Centreville, carrying passengers and produce, and doing much to advance the interests of Kent and Queen Anne counties. Mr. Warfield retained the presidency until 1904, when the company was bought out by the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was one of the charter members of the Fidelity Deposit and Trust Company and has ever since served on the board of directors and on the executive committee. He has also been connected with various insurance and land companies.

Mr. Warfield is a man of marked business ability, owing his success to no inherited fortune nor to any concurrence of advantageous circumstances, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, tireless industry and sterling integrity. In view of this, his opinion of what constitutes success deserves the consideration of all those striving for it, no matter what may be the field of endeavor. He defines it as "Industry and the performance of duty as one sees it". For simplicity and comprehensiveness this definition is, perhaps, unsurpassed.

As a citizen Mr. Warfield has rendered valuable service. From 1901 to 1903 he held the office of sheriff of Baltimore, and in 1909 he was elected a member of the second branch of the city council, a position which he still holds. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Smith one of the board of managers of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, being re-appointed by Governor Warfield. He has always been a consistent adherent of the Democratic party. Firm, independent, self-reliant, he is ever courteous, always ready to listen to sensible suggestions, and possessed of that strong common sense, rare judgment and wide experience that preclude error.

Mr. Warfield is prominently identified with the benevolent institutions of the Lutheran church, with which he has long been associated. He belongs to the board of managers of the Deaconess Mothers' Home and is one of the committee having charge of the erection of the new building of the institution on North avenue. He is treasurer of the Society for the Local

Extension of the Lutheran Church with which he has been connected since its organization twenty-two years ago, and he is also chairman of the building committee of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Warfield married, October 25, 1860, Ellen, daughter of E. S. Fryer, and they have had one child, who is now deceased. Mrs. Warfield, who was a woman of culture and charm, and an ideal home-maker, died in January, 1911. So dominant are Mr. Warfield's domestic tastes that, although a man of genial nature, he belongs to no social or fraternal organizations, having resigned from the only one in which he held membership, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, about the time of his withdrawal from commercial pursuits.

Throughout his long and aggressive business career Mr. Warfield displayed the same qualities of undaunted courage and indomitable perseverance in difficulty and danger and of coolness and resourcefulness in emergency which characterized his warrior ancestors on the battlefields of the Old World and the New, and now, in his well-earned leisure, he is attended by troops of friends for, like every true Warfield, he has exemplified all his life the saying of Emerson, that "one may make friends by being a friend".

JACOB WILLIAM HOOK

In presenting to the public a review of the lives of such men as have deserved well of their fellow citizens, the biographer should not forget those who, although unobtrusive in their every-day life, yet by their individuality and force of character, mould the commercial destinies and give tone to the communities in which they live. In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who better than Jacob William Hook gives substantial proof of the wisdom of Lincoln when he said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." With a realization of this truth, he has labored persistently and energetically, not only to win success, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellowmen. By his own honorable exertions and moral attributes, he carved out for himself friends, affluence and position. By the strength and force of his own character, he overcame obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would seem insurmountable. His mind is ever occupied with mighty projects for the advancement and welfare of the city of his birth. His motto is and ever has been "Progress". No visionary dream of impossibilities fills his mind, but practical in all his ideas, he builds up as he journeys through life, benefiting his fellowmen, and seeking to leave the world all the better for his having been in it.

Jacob William Hook, son of Jacob and Catherine Hook, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 7, 1849. His parents came from Germany in 1847, and settled in Baltimore, where they became large property owners and interested in financial undertakings. Jacob Hook had served as burgo-master of his native town in Germany. Jacob W. Hook lived in the suburbs of Baltimore during his boyhood, and attended private schools until he was fourteen years of age. His desire then to enter business life was so strong that his parents acceded to his repeated entreaties, and he entered the employ of a wholesale grocery, commission and brokerage house. From this time, when he accepted the position of shipping and general clerk for Wilson, Son & Company, in 1863, Mr. Hook supported himself. Early in life he thought a course in commercial law would be of great benefit to him in



Yours Very Truly
James M. Cook



later life, and he followed this study with assiduity. It subsequently helped him greatly in the discharge of the trusts and duties which his responsible positions thrust upon him. After some years in the employ of the firm with which he had first engaged, Mr. Hook established himself in the wholesale hide and tallow business, with which he has been successfully identified since that time. In addition to his private interests, Mr. Hook is president of the Old Town National Bank, president of the Provident and Western Maryland Building and Loan Associations, president of the Old Town Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on the part of the city of Baltimore, serving eight years, director in the Valley Railroad Company of Virginia, and director in a number of financial and industrial corporations. He has given his undivided support to the Democratic party, and has served as foreman and assistant foreman of grand juries. He prefers driving to all other forms of amusement and exercise. He is a member of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church. He contributes to a great number of charities, but is not active officially with any charity organization. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being affiliated with the Scottish Rite, Mystic Shrine, Master Masons, Chapter and Knights Templar. He is past grand officer and now one of the trustees of Baltimore City Lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Through all the varied responsibilities of life, he has acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and won the approbation and esteem of opponents as well as friends. His large experience and great energy have been signally displayed in all enterprises that he has undertaken, and he is eminently a thoroughly practical and true type of a self-made man. Eminently democratic in his manners and associations, yet he is cool, calculating and safe in all his business transactions. He is a man of strong and clear convictions, which are the result of independent thought and careful study. Reverential and conscientious in his nature, he is naturally religious in his tendencies; yet he forms his religious opinions for himself, being careful only to be right, without regard to the general or popular beliefs, and is satisfied with his religious views only when they are in accord with his own highest convictions of truth. He is a man of culture and refinement, which, coupled with his genial manners and the warmth of his attachment toward friends, have secured for him a high place in the affection and esteem of his circle of acquaintances. His heart is ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. But perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character are his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impel him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle, and render him its joy and its light. His manners are those of the genuine man, frank, ready and courteous. He is a plain man, whom prosperity has not elated. He looks with pride to his early life, with its struggles and hardships, not so much to contrast it with his present position, as to teach the lessons of his success. In social life he is universally respected and esteemed by all classes of citizens. In the large circle of his acquaintances he forms his opinions of men regardless of worldly wealth and position. He has labored, and not in vain, for the welfare of the city wherein he resides, and enjoys in a marked degree that reward of the honest, upright citizen, the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

Mr. Hook married, March 18, 1873, M. Annie, born in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Michael and Martha Miller, who came to Baltimore from Kane county. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, namely: Charles Howard, president of the Peerless Boiler and

Heater Company of Pittsburg; he is a resident of that city. Katharine Edna, married Stanley K. Greene and resides in New York.

JOSHUA W. HERING

In presenting to the public the representative men of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, who have by a superior force of character and energy, together with a combination of ripe qualities of ability and excellency, made themselves conspicuous and commanding in private and public life, we have no example more fit to present, and none more worthy of a place in this volume than the Hon. Joshua W. Hering, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

Joshua W. Hering was born in that part of Frederick county, Maryland, which is now included in Carroll county, March 8, 1833. He was educated in the public schools, and after completing his studies there pursued a course of study in medicine in the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1855. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Westminster, and was shortly recognized as the leading physician of the town. In 1867 he was elected cashier of the Union National Bank of Westminster, and has ever since been a banker and financier. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate from Carroll county, on the Democratic ticket, receiving the support of some of the strong Independents who had previously supported the Republican ticket, which fact was an eloquent testimonial to his popularity. He served in the sessions of 1896-98, exercising a strong influence and always for good legislation and fair methods. In 1899 he received the nomination for and was elected Comptroller of the Treasury and was reelected two years later. In 1903 he declined the nomination for the same office, but in 1907, his party again feeling the need of his services, he was nominated for Comptroller and elected by a large majority. To the affairs of this office he brought a ripe experience in financial matters and conducted the finances of the State with admirable judgment and complete success. At the request of Governor Crothers, on June 1, 1910, he resigned his position as Comptroller and accepted the position of member of the Public Service Commission of Maryland for a period of four years, a position which he now holds.

Mr. Hering has been equally active and eminent in educational, charitable and religious work. In 1892 he was elected president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church and was reelected to that high office in 1896. He enjoys the distinction of being the only layman upon whom this honor has ever been conferred, and the dignity and distinguished ability displayed by him in the performance of his duties fully justified the conduct of those who placed him in the position. He is a member of the Board of Governors of Westminster Theological Seminary and of the Methodist Protestant Church Home. In 1899 he was elected president of the Maryland Bankers' Association. Western Maryland College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, in 1900; and from the University of Maryland in 1909.

On June 17, 1908, a portrait of Dr. Hering was unveiled at Western Maryland College and a banquet was given to him by the trustees. He is the only living charter member of the board of trustees of the college, and the banquet was given to him in recognition of his long and valuable service as a trustee. He is now and has been for years president of the board.



R. M. Sutton

Gathered at this banquet to do honor to Dr. Hering were the Governor of Maryland, State and county officials, and many close friends from various parts of the State. In response to the warm tributes which he received on that occasion, Dr. Hering said he had always tried to lead a plain and simple life. Possibly as a result of this manner of living the years seem to pass him by. He is respected and beloved by a great circle of personal friends and by the great body of his fellow citizens.

Dr. Hering is the fortunate possessor of a distinctive individuality and rare understanding combined with a magnetic charm of manner, characteristics infrequently met with and difficult to describe, but which inspire the trust, respect and affection of his many friends. He has always given his influence to those interests which promote culture, to work for the Christianizing of the race, especially that which recognizes the common brotherhood of man. His tireless industry and indomitable energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career, and words fail to do him justice if they do not excite regret that there are not more citizens to emulate his virtues and abilities, his worth and honor.

Dr. Hering married (first) Margaret Henrietta Trumbo, daughter of Louis Trumbo, who was a former representative from Carroll county in the State Legislature of Maryland. She died in 1883, leaving two sons and two daughters, namely: Dr. Joseph T. Hering, a practitioner of medicine in Baltimore; Charles E. Hering, deceased, late Deputy Fire Marshal of the State; Mrs. Thomas A. Murray, of Baltimore; and Mrs. Frank Z. Miller, of Westminster. Dr. Hering married (second) in 1888, Catharine E. Armacost, daughter of John Armacost, of Carroll county, Maryland.

ROBERT M. SUTTON

Robert M. Sutton, son of Frier and Elizabeth (Dozier) Sutton, was born October 13, 1831, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was still a child when death deprived him of his father. At a very early age he was compelled to enter upon the task of self-support and this, of course, prevented him from acquiring a systematic education. His strong desire for knowledge, however, aided by keen powers of observation and wide reading, supplied the deficiencies of technical training and some of his most valuable lessons were learned in the school of experience.

When a lad of fourteen years he went to Washington, District of Columbia, in quest of employment, and obtained a position in a grocery store. Later he became a clerk in the dry goods house of T. W. and George J. Johnson, and, with the indomitable perseverance which was ever one of his most prominent characteristics, set himself to master every detail of the business. His tireless energy, executive ability and steady application to the affairs of his employers attracted their attention, with the result of advancement from one position to another. Meanwhile, he had succeeded in saving a small capital, and on reaching the age of twenty-one he was tendered a partnership in the firm, which business association was maintained for a period of eighteen years. The prosperity of the firm, however, was sadly arrested by the breaking out of the Civil war and at the end of the conflict commerce and industry throughout the South were in a state of coma.

In this state of things, Mr. Sutton, with the prevision which served him so unflinching in after years, realized, as few did at that time, the important position which Baltimore held as the future great commercial center of this

part of the country, and it was chiefly in consequence of his unanswerable arguments that his firm moved to the Monumental City and entered into the wholesale business, buying out the substantial firm of Dean & Crabbe. The business was reorganized under the name of Weedon, Johnson & Company, Mr. Sutton and J. E. R. Crabbe being members of the firm, and the place of business being situated in West Baltimore street. In the beginning only the first floor and the basement of the building were leased, and three salesmen on the road with the occasional assistance of the partners themselves in that department were sufficient to attend to outside interests. It soon became necessary, however, to move to larger and more commodious quarters, which were found at Baltimore and Liberty streets. About this time the annual output amounted to over a million dollars and the partners no longer assumed any of the travelling responsibilities, but confined themselves wholly to the management and development of affairs in Baltimore. When Mr. Weedon retired the firm name was changed to Johnson, Sutton & Company. In 1886 Mr. Crabbe retired and two years later Mr. Johnson died. In 1890 the organization became R. M. Sutton & Company, and for some time prior to this event the business had been in so flourishing a condition that it had been necessary to remove to larger quarters at Baltimore and Howard streets. Another removal was afterward made to Hopkins Place, their warehouse there being totally destroyed by the great fire of February, 1904. At this trying period, when so many business men were confronted by complete ruin, the enterprise and dauntless energy of Mr. Sutton shone forth in all their splendor. Before the flames had been extinguished he made arrangements for other quarters on a far more extensive scale, and in the following April the R. M. Sutton Company was incorporated, with Mr. Sutton as president and the largest stockholder. The Lloyd L. Jackson business was purchased, and also the building at Lombard and Liberty streets, one of the most modern and best equipped edifices of its kind in the country.

Mr. Sutton belonged to that class of distinctively representative American men who promote public prosperity and progress in advancing individual welfare, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good. Among the many commercial and financial enterprises of note with which he was connected may be mentioned the directorship of the First National Bank and the J. Ashland Manufacturing Company. His social affiliations were with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Merchants' Club and the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He was a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He carefully refrained from entering political life, confining all his powerful energies to the development of his rapidly growing business enterprises. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain, and he brought to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which were so manifest in his business life.

Mr. Sutton married, October 14, 1852, in Washington, District of Columbia, Laura Virginia, daughter of William Degges, of that city (see Degges). Mr. and Mrs. Sutton became the parents of three sons: John R., a sketch of whom follows in this work; William F.; and Walter R. Mrs. Sutton is a woman whose every attribute made her a fitting helpmate for her distinguished husband, whose greatest enjoyments were centered in his home and family.

The death of Mr. Sutton, which occurred February 7, 1906, deprived Baltimore of one of her best citizens and most successful merchants. Few

men have had a larger number of devoted friends, and as a business man he was in many respects a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity and would not palliate false representations in any one with whom he had to do. He did much to shape the destiny of Baltimore as a commercial center and aided inestimably in elevating the general standard of business methods. It is, perhaps, yet too soon to measure the results of what he accomplished during the many years of his activity, but his name is written prominently in the commercial annals of our city.

The Royalist ancestor of Mr. Sutton rallied his forces to the standard of his king. Mr. Sutton rallied the army of those in his service to the standard of commercial honor, and the great house of the R. M. Sutton Company stands to-day a monument to the far-seeing enterprise and lofty ideals of its noble-spirited founder.

(The Degges Line).

This family is of English origin, having branches in Derbyshire and Staffordshire. The original form of the name, Degge, is still in use in England. The crest of both branches of the family is as follows: On a ducal coronet or, a falcon close argent, jessed and bellied of the last.

Hugh Degge, the first ancestor of record, was born in the reign of Richard the Second and was of Stramshall, Staffordshire.

(I) Isaac Degge, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, was descended from Hugh Degge, and was a son of Thomas Degge and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of George Cricklow, of Wolscot. Another son of Thomas and Dorothy (Cricklow) Degge was Sir Simon Degge, a distinguished lawyer. Isaac Degge was of Namptwich, county of Chester, and married Rose, daughter of John Marshall, of Wisbeche, Cambridge. Their children were: John, mentioned below; Simon, Mary. Isaac Degge died at his home in the county of Chester, or Cheshire, in 1687.

(II) John Degge, son of Isaac and Rose (Marshall) Degge, emigrated to the American colonies and in September, 1678, was granted eighteen hundred acres of land in Kingston Parish, Gloucester county, Virginia, for the transportation of thirty-six persons to the colony. He was the father of the following children: John, Simon, mentioned below; Marshall, Charles, James, William, Anthony, Rose, who became the wife of ——— Morgan. It is interesting to note that Mary, sister of John Degge, the emigrant, in a will dated September, 1716, leaves various bequests to her nephews and nieces in Virginia.

(III) Simon Degge, son of John Degge, married Nancy ———, and their children were: William, Isaac, John, mentioned below; Mary, Ann.

(IV) John Degges, son of Simon and Nancy Degge, was born March 16, 1745, and married, March 18, 1778, Dolly, born January 22, 1758, daughter of William and Jane (Corrie) Degge, granddaughter of William and Dorothy (Smith) Degge, and great-granddaughter of John Degge, the emigrant. John and Dolly (Degge) Degges were the parents of the following children: John Trustall, William, mentioned below; Mary Smith. John Degges died September 27, 1794.

(V) William Degges, son of John and Dolly (Degge) Degges, was born December 21, 1788, and married, September 27, 1810, Margaret O'Neal, born September 15, 1790, at Trenton, New Jersey, daughter of John and Elizabeth Leland. Their children were: William Henry Decatur, Mary Jane, Robert Hamilton, Laura Virginia, mentioned below; and six sons and one daughter, who died unmarried. William Degges died Oc-

tober 29, 1845, and his widow passed away in Baltimore, November 26, 1872.

(VI) Laura Virginia Degges, daughter of William and Margaret O'Neal (Leland) Degges, was born April 24, 1829, and married, October 14, 1852, in Washington, District of Columbia, Robert M. Sutton, as above stated.

JOHN R. SUTTON

Among the successful business men of Baltimore whose labors and achievements have placed their city in her present influential position in the world of commerce, no name is more synonymous with enterprise and probity than that of John R. Sutton, president of the R. M. Sutton Company, the great wholesale dry goods house which has long been recognized as a center of mercantile influence and prosperity.

John R. Sutton was born November 28, 1858, in Washington, District of Columbia. He is a son of Robert M. Sutton, whose sketch precedes this. The pedigree of Mr. Sutton's mother, Mrs. Laura Virginia (Degges) Sutton, is also included. Through both his parents Mr. Sutton descends from old Colonial families of undoubted distinction, not only in the land of their adoption, but also in the Mother country across the sea.

When Mr. Sutton was seven years old his parents removed to Baltimore and he received his earlier education in the best public and private schools of this city, afterward attending Steward Hall and Milton Academy in Baltimore county. August 1, 1877, he took his initial step in the city's business world, entering the service of the firm of Johnson, Sutton & Company, of which his father was the leading spirit and the moving power. The youth began at the bottom and worked in every department, learning thoroughly every detail and ramification of the business and acquiring that invaluable knowledge and experience which have contributed to make him the capable general of trade which he is conceded to be to-day.

Throughout the gradual changes in the organization of the firm its prosperity constantly increased, the father and son together bringing all their purposeful efforts to bear in the promotion and development of the business. Upon the death of Robert M. Sutton, John R. Sutton became president of the firm, succeeding to all its heavy responsibilities and to the conduct of all its bold and far-seeing enterprises. The executive ability, the inflexible will and the indomitable perseverance which had enabled the father to lay the foundations of the business and to foster its early growth were qualities inherited in full measure by the son, and through their exercise he caused the work begun by his father to be carried forward with constantly increasing impetus and volume. He possesses a certain combination of physical and mental energy so happily poised as to enable him to turn readily and rapidly from one subject to another without any sense of confusion. Long before those of less foresight have discerned the approach of an emergency it has become apparent to him and its arrival finds him already prepared to deal with it. Capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice are in him well balanced factors. He does not regard his employes as merely parts of a great machine, but recognizes their individuality and makes it a rule that faithful and efficient service shall be promptly rewarded by promotion.

Mr. Sutton is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and in politics is an Independent Democrat, having about him nothing

of the partisanship often to be found in men of narrower minds and less liberal sentiments. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Sutton's favorite amusements are outdoor sports, shooting, hunting and fishing. In these he finds recreation after the strain of the strenuous hours devoted to business which, however, might almost be styled his favorite form of amusement; indeed, he says that, to his habit of thinking of it constantly, he is indebted for his extraordinary success. He is a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive American, to whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than as a bar to advancement, whose interests are broad and whose labors are a manifestation of a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth no less than an evidence of ability in the successful control of commercial affairs.

Mr. Sutton married, May 11, 1886, Anne E., a native of Baltimore, daughter of ——— Dobler, a merchant of this city. Seven children have been born to them, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Mrs. Sutton combines largeness of intellect and great forcefulness of character with a gracious charm and true womanliness. She is an ideal homemaker and at the same time fills with unerring tact her position in the social life of Baltimore.

Right nobly has John R. Sutton upheld the honor of a proud old name. The spirit which, in his forebears, manifested itself in valiant deeds on the battlefield and in the service of their king, developed in him a singular power of leadership and mastery in the realm of commerce. "*Toujours prest*" was the armorial motto of the Suttons of the past and not more nobly did they exemplify its meaning than does John R. Sutton of to-day, albeit he stands not on the battlefield, but in the business arena of the city of Baltimore, where chances and changes, emergencies and opportunities, alike find him "Always ready."

WILLIAM J. H. WATTERS

Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid a man is that he has made himself an honor to his Nation in the great commercial world, as well as a credit to the mercantile community in which he lives. Public spirited to the highest degree, he is ever forward in encouraging enterprises which can in any way advance the interests of Baltimore. Such a man was the late William J. H. Watters, who by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes gained for himself all that man could desire—friends, affluence and position. By the strength and force of his own character, he overcame obstacles which to others less sanguine and optimistic would have seemed unsurmountable. His fertile mind wrought many measures destined for the ultimate good of the State, and as selfishness was never considered a fault of his, the citizens of this State have felt and will continue to feel the results of his untiring effort for some time to come. He was rigidly honest in his dealings with the business world, and, in fact, in all his relations with life, and through his geniality and sociability he acquired numerous friends from all the walks of life. In the estimation of those who knew him, his calling and his competent manner of handling weighty affairs entitle his memory to the same respect as that accorded those who have been eminent members of the more learned professions.

William J. H. Watters was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, July 15, 1834, son of the late Dr. Stephen J. and Mary (Cator) Watters, natives of Maryland, and descendants of English settlers of the State. Dr.

Stephen J. Watters was a graduate of the University of Maryland Medical School and a physician of note in Dorchester county, where he began his professional life and where he continued up to the time of his death in 1840, traveling professionally a circuit of forty miles. His wife was a sister of one of the members of the firm of Armstrong, Cator & Company. When William J. H. Watters was six years of age his father died, and his widowed mother came to Baltimore to live. He attended the public schools until he was twelve years of age and then went to sea with his uncle, Captain W. W. Cator, master of the bark "Rainbow."

In late years Mr. Watters took great pleasure in telling of his brief life on the water. When a light-weight boy was wanted to run up the mast he was always eager to volunteer for the hazardous performance, and the danger of it and the subsequent applause of the others gave him the keenest pleasure. His little taste of hardship gave him a serious idea of life and made him all the better fitted for a business career. He entered the employ of Thomas Armstrong, who, in 1816, founded the wholesale millinery establishment now known as Armstrong, Cator & Company, Baltimore, the oldest house of its kind with the largest jobbing business in the United States, when quite young and worked his way through every department of the business. His first experience as traveling salesman for the firm took him to the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, but he later became the leading traveling representative of the firm and went as far south as the Carolinas. At that time it was unusual for the Baltimore salesmen to go farther than Virginia and Mr. Watters was regarded as the first man who established trade connections with the Carolinas. In 1865 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and three years later his services were deemed so valuable that he was taken off the road and placed at the head of the firm's credit department. He was recognized in the business community as a man of considerable ability, energetic and enterprising, honorable and straightforward in all his transactions, and his word was considered as good as his bond. He was a member of the board of directors of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank of Baltimore from 1876 until his decease, discharging the duties pertaining thereto in a highly creditable and efficient manner.

Mr. Watters married, July 9, 1872, Mary Louisa, daughter of the late J. C. Nicodemus, member of the firm of Smith & Nicodemus, for many years leading wholesale provision dealers of Baltimore. Children: Robinson Cator; Mrs. Mary L. Morrison; B. Courtney; William J. H. Jr.; Sidney. The family reside at 1021 North Charles street, Baltimore, and attend Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Watters died at his home February 15, 1906. After a short prayer service at his home the remains were taken to Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, where the services were conducted by the rector, Rev. Edward Barnes Niver, assisted by Rev. Peregrine Wroth, rector of the Church of the Messiah, who read a chapter from the Scriptures, and Rev. Percy Foster Hall, of St. Timothy's, Catonsville, where Mr. Watters worshipped when he resided at his country home, "Dunmore". Business men of New York, Philadelphia and other cities attended the services, and many telegrams of condolence were received by the family. As has already been stated, but few men have left a better or brighter life record to the citizens of Baltimore than Mr. Watters. Whether we look upon him in his public or private capacity of a citizen, his existence was one of purity, noble ambitions, and indefatigable exertions for the welfare of the city.

J. WINFIELD HENRY

There is no satisfaction in life which can quite equal that of the man who has finished a successful career and in the autumn of his life settles down to enjoy the fruits of his labors, knowing that he has accomplished something worth accomplishing, and retired with the respect and admiration of the community in which he has lived. Among the retired merchants of Baltimore who are now in the sunset of life enjoying the contentment that comes of results acquired and tasks well done, there is none more highly esteemed than J. Winfield Henry, who was among the most astute of the business men of Baltimore.

J. Winfield Henry was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, May 5, 1843, of a line of distinguished Southern ancestors. His elementary education was received in the schools of Cambridge, Maryland, and he is a graduate of the Cambridge Academy. In March, 1863, shortly after his graduation, Mr. Henry became a resident of Baltimore, where he began his career by entering the wholesale drug business, in which he remained for six months, but at the end of that time became a salesman with the wholesale dry goods firm of William Devries & Company.

Mr. Henry remained with the firm for four years, during which time through his keen perception and perseverance he gained a knowledge of the business which enabled him to engage in an enterprise of his own, and in 1867 he established a wholesale dry goods and notions firm under the name of Goldsborough, Buck & Henry, which was afterwards changed to Buck, Henry & Company, and later to Henry, Maslin & Company. He remained in this business for twenty-seven years, during which time, due to his integrity and sagacity, he gained the respect of all with whom he was associated and of which he made a distinct financial success.

Mr. Henry's firm convictions and ability made his services much in demand, and he was for some years director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, director in the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore and director in the Dorchester National Bank, Cambridge, Maryland, which position he still retains.

Politically Mr. Henry is affiliated with the Democratic party, in which he is deeply interested in the welfare of his country and willingly gives his influence and support to all movements which he thinks aim for its advancement. He has been too busy attending to the numerous affairs in which he was interested to accept any public office, leaving to those whose aspirations ran in that direction the honor.

In December, 1882, Mr. Henry married Louise, daughter of Dr. A. F. Dulin, a prominent surgeon of Baltimore, and a son of a well known Virginia family from whence he came to Baltimore. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, by Dr. Theodore P. Barber, the much loved pastor of Mr. Henry's home church in Cambridge, which was of Episcopalian denomination. Mrs. Henry is a woman who has many friends, and is a delightful hostess.

In 1896 Mr. Henry retired from active business and has since spent his time managing his own private business and his wife's estates. He was a merchant of such enterprise and integrity, and not only developed the trade and commerce of the Monumental City but helped to earn for it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. Personally Mr. Henry is a man whose comprehensive view of life and genial manner as well as his attractive appearance obtain for him many friends. He is a man whose

active mind still makes his life an interesting one. He is liberal, charitable, remarkably unselfish and kind to all, his character is a happy combination of strength and gentleness, and his home at 107 West Monument street is the scene of many social affairs, where he and his family dispense a hospitality truly Southern. His tastes are decidedly literary and he is deeply interested in genealogy, and eight years ago compiled a history of his family which is a comprehensive and meritorious one.

Among other activities which fill up Mr. Henry's life and help to make it interesting are his clubs. He has been for many years a member of the Maryland Club, the oldest in the city; is also a member of the University Club, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club and the Maryland Historical Society, Maryland Original Research Society as well as being a member of the Masonic Order.

At present he is a member of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, which he and the members of his family attend. In all Mr. Henry is a man of whom Baltimore can be justly proud. His success can not alone be gauged by financial gain, but also by the confidence and respect he has received from his fellowmen and the satisfaction which comes from a life well spent.

THOMAS P. LANGDON

Thomas P. Langdon, late member of the well-known firm of Gilpin, Langdon & Company, of Baltimore, was a conspicuous example of that class of men who win the confidence and respect of their fellow citizens by adhering strictly to the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity in business and private life. Liberal, clear-headed and of broad views as a merchant and manufacturer, his business methods rested on sound foundations which had been carefully considered before they were adopted. His character was stainless in every relation of life, and his motives unquestioned. All his actions were influenced by kindly consideration for others.

Mr. Langdon was born in Charlestown, Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1845, and died in his apartments in the Cecil, Eutaw and Dolphin streets, Baltimore, Maryland, November 23, 1903. At an early age he came to Baltimore, and there spent the greater part of his life. He entered the employ of Canby, Gilpin & Company, which had been established in 1835, as wholesale druggists. His undoubted ability and faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to him enabled him to rise from one rank to another until, in 1886, he became a member of the firm, which was thenceforth known as Gilpin, Langdon & Company, and the character of the business had become somewhat changed in the course of years. They were now importers and jobbers of drugs, drug millers, and manufacturing chemists, and the place of business was located at No. 300 West Lombard street. It is one of the most important firms of this line of business in the country, and has affiliations throughout the United States and in South America, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Great Britain and the West Indies. They make their own importations direct from France, Germany, Austria, Russia, British India, South America, England and Norway, receiving the drugs in the crude form and preparing them for the trade wherever their affiliations extend. They hold membership in the Board of Trade and in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. When this firm was incorporated in 1901, Mr. Langdon retired from the active conduct of business affairs. He was always quick and decisive in his methods, on the alert to see and utilize to the utmost any



Chas. P. Hayward



business proposition, and found pleasure in solving business intricacies which arose. He was a member of one of the oldest of the organizations of United Confederate Veterans, and of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church.

He married Drusilla Carter, of Louisville, Kentucky, who survives him. They were united in their ideas for the welfare, comfort and improvement of those of their fellow men who were in less fortunate circumstances than themselves, and Mrs. Langdon is of the same charitable and kindly disposition that distinguished her husband. He was a plain, earnest, just man, a Christian gentleman, and with a fund of common sense that enabled him to get at the root of any matter. He was liberal and unselfish, his character combining strength and gentleness. Modest and retiring in his disposition, he never sought public office nor took a prominent part in political matters, yet the influence of a deep, quiet life like his is enduring and widespread.

WILLIAM MATTHEW MARINE

In the death of William Matthew Marine, lawyer, orator, historian and poet, which occurred at his home in Baltimore, March 4, 1904, the Monumental City lost one of her ablest and most efficient lawyers as well as one of her most highly respected citizens, who was truly every inch a patriot and a man.

William Matthew Marine, was born in Sharptown, Maryland, August 25, 1843, of a line of distinguished ancestors and American patriots who for seven generations had resided in Maryland. His father was Rev. Fletcher Elliott Marine, editor of the *Pioneer*, and a writer of religious subjects, and was president of the Local Preachers' Association. His mother was Hester Elinor (Knowles) Marine, a descendant of a line of ancestors who had settled in the New World in 1600. His early education was received in the village school at Vienna, and for a short time he attended a cross roads school at Bacon Quarter, Somerset county, Maryland, later he came to Thomas Gale's private school in Baltimore, subsequently to Irving Military College at Manchester, Maryland, and last to the Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. During the war between the states, when Mr. Marine was but a youngster, he was a firm advocate for the rights of the Union, and assisted in raising a company for the Ninth Maryland Infantry Regiment of which he was to have been second lieutenant, but through the injustice of the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, he did not receive the post. He secured papers, however, from the recruiting office stating that he had been active in this work. He later served in a company of volunteers, during Gilmor's raid with which he remained until the withdrawal of the invaders. After the completion of his law studies in the office of the late Hon. Thomas Yates Walsh, Mr. Marine was admitted to practice by Judge Robert W. Martin, of the Superior Court of Baltimore, September 10, 1864.

On July 4, 1865, at a celebration in Patterson Park, Mr. Marine delivered his first public speech which was acknowledged by all who heard it to be a model of oratorical talent, and which earned for him an enviable reputation as a speaker.

Mr. Marine was deeply interested in politics, and took an active part in them almost from the time of his graduation in law. In the autumn of 1865 he was a delegate to the Second Congressional Union Convention and pre-

pared the platform adopted by the Convention. In 1865 he was appointed by Judge William Alexander one of the board of standing commissioners of his court. This position Mr. Marine retained until 1867 when he was replaced by a Democrat, the Democrats having obtained power. In the fall of 1867 he was nominated and defeated for the House of Delegates; in 1868 was a Grant electoral candidate and made several speeches during this campaign. In 1872 he was again nominated a Grant presidential elector. In 1870, without his sanction, Mr. Marine was announced as a candidate for State's Attorney of Harford county, Maryland, of which he was a resident, having purchased a tract of land near Swan Creek. Throughout Mr. Marine's whole life, as may be seen by his record, he was actively interested in Republican politics and helped his party to more than one decisive victory. While engaged in the practice of his profession of which he made, due to his thorough knowledge of the principles of law and his power as an orator, an undoubted success, he still found time to deliver speeches at national celebrations. All of his speeches were forceful and meritorious ones. Owing to his oratorical ability he received a personal appointment as collector of the port of Baltimore by President Harrison. He made an excellent record in this office, and after his retirement gave much of his time to the writing of historical data for the press.

He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society; the Sons of the Society of the Soldiers of Maryland; Society of the War of 1812, of which he was historian, and a member of the executive committee; a Mason, being a past master of Susquehanna Lodge, No. 130, and an honorary member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Mr. Marine collected the material for the only complete history of the War of 1812, which will be published this year (1912).

On November 9, 1871, Mr. Marine married Harriet Perkins, daughter of Richard D. and Susanna Hall, who was before her marriage a Miss Perkins, daughter of John Perkins. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Marine: 1. Matthew Harrison, deceased. 2. Mary Susanna, deceased. 3. Madison, formerly a member of the Baltimore bar, as well as the bar of the United States, now practising in Los Angeles, California. 4. Richard Elliott, who married Marie St. Clair Howell, June 27, 1907, in Washington, D. C.; he is a graduate of Johns Hopkins, class of 1896, with degree of A.B., graduate of George Washington University, 1904, with degree of M.P.L.; is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia and a member of the civil service examining board of the Patent Office; is a member of the University Club of Washington, Johns Hopkins Club of Baltimore, and of the Society of the War of 1812. 5. Amelia Eleanor, married Dr. Nicholas L. Dashiell, November 24, 1904. 6. Frances Elizabeth, whose marriage to Mr. Perry Belmont Rowe took place June 22, 1911. 7. Harriet Perkins, who is chairman of the committee on entertainments of the Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Association, and president of the Bard-Avon Dramatic Club; historian of the Smallwood Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, treasurer of the Nicholas Ruxton Moore Chapter, Children of the American Revolution; member of the Daughters of the War of 1812; member of the Women's Literary Club of Baltimore and of the Maryland Academy of Science, and is a woman of marked histrionic ability.

Personally Mr. Marine was a man whose genial manner and clear insight into the problems of life made of him a good friend as well as a successful professional man. His generosity to others was very well known and there are many who have Mr. Marine to thank for the position which they now hold and who remember his charitableness and kindness of heart.



Wm Swindell

He was a man who was ever striving upward, never satisfied with the smaller things of life but always combining his talents and perseverance to help him reach a higher goal. Throughout his entire life he chose only that which was worth while. His memory is one of which Maryland is justly proud and she can only wish that her present generation will develop some men of the caliber of William M. Marine.

WILLIAM SWINDELL

William Swindell, whose death occurred some years ago, was one of the most important workers in the manufacture of glass that have brought benefit to the city of Baltimore. He was a business man of marked force and energy, and well exemplified the fact that constant labor, well applied, especially when joined with sterling personal qualities, must inevitably win the respect and esteem of fellow men. His methods in business were clear and concise, and the system and ability he displayed would have been equally effectual if fate had placed him on the battlefield at the head of an army. His father, also named William, was a native of Tralee, Ireland, who came to America when young, and died in 1835. For many years he was the superintendent of the Union Glass Works of Philadelphia, which had been established by the father of his wife in conjunction with several others. Mr. Swindell married Lydia, daughter of William Emmitt, who came from Bristol, England, about 1812, and was one of the first to manufacture glass east of the Allegheny mountains. At his death, Mr. Swindell left a widow, five sons and two daughters, the responsibility of the support of this family falling upon the shoulders of his son, William Jr.

William Swindell Jr. was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 19, 1821, and died at his home in Baltimore, September 27, 1891. At a very early age he was obliged to work in the glass factory established by his maternal grandfather, in order to support the other members of his family, and this left him but little time to devote to scholastic acquirements. However, being naturally of an earnest and inquiring mind, he utilized his evenings and all other spare moments to the best advantage, and by means of shrewd and careful observation, and judiciously selected reading in later years, he was enabled to supplement the meager learning of his early youth. In the Union Glass Works, his first workshop, he applied himself to learn the manufacture of flint glass with all the energy of which he was possessed, and upon the completion of his apprenticeship was enabled to accept a position as journeyman in Camden, New Jersey, which he held for the following five years. The next five years were spent in the employ of F. and L. Schaum, and he then, with the co-operation of William Garten and David L. Lawson, organized the Spring Garden Bottle Works, he being part owner and also assuming the duties of superintendent. The glass works of Boker Brothers & Company next engaged his attention, and as they had purchased the Spring Garden Glass Works, Mr. Swindell, for a period of nineteen years, acted as superintendent of both establishments, a task which would have surpassed the strength and executive ability of the majority of men. In 1869 he became a member of the firm of Seim, Emory & Swindell, and superintended the erection of another factory for window glass on Leadenhall street, and in 1873 he organized the Crystal Window Glass Works, a plant which has been in successful operation since that time. In this latter enterprise his sons became associated with him, and the firm was known as

Swindell Brothers, one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city of Baltimore, which ranks next to Pittsburg in the manufacture of glass in the United States. In 1880 they extended the business to include the manufacturing of green glass bottles, and in 1883 added a branch for the manufacturing of flint glass bottles. That Baltimore has achieved this reputation is largely due to the personal efforts of Mr. Swindell, who followed the most progressive methods in the introduction of new machinery and ideas. An important step which he took in this direction was during his first four years with Boker Brothers & Company when he substituted Cumberland coal for resin, thus bringing about a decided reduction in cost of fuel.

Mr. Swindell was very conservative in his political opinions, and while he served his ward as a member of the city council in 1860, would never permit his name to be used in connection with any other political office, although he would have been a very acceptable candidate. He took an intelligent interest in public affairs and was always ready to assist with his advice, but preferred to give his time and attention to the important business interests which he had originated. He was a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and one of the active officers of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was a liberal contributor.

Mr. Swindell married Henrietta Mullard, born in Camden, New Jersey, 1812, died at her home in Baltimore, No. 1020 West Lafayette avenue, September 20, 1910, the adopted daughter of Hughby Hatch, a gentleman farmer. For many years she was a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been an ardent and faithful worker in its interests, as long as her strength permitted her to do so. Children: Marietta, married William B. Myers; George E., deceased; John W., deceased; Walter B.; Annie, married Frank E. Davis; Cora, married James R. Hagerty; Charles J. B.; Joseph Rodgers, deceased; and William E.

Mr. Swindell was a man of large nature, and his treatment of those in his employ made them consider him a sincere friend as well as an employer. a condition of affairs which was in a great measure due to his strict sense of justice. At the time of his death one of the most important daily papers of Baltimore said of him editorially, in part: "The death of William Swindell takes away one of the well known citizens and successful business men of Baltimore. By enterprise, integrity and wise management he built up one of the largest glass manufacturing establishments in the South. His loss will be sincerely deplored."

DANIEL A. LEONARD

Among the younger generation of the business men of Baltimore there is none whose ability and sagacity is more highly marked or who is more esteemed than Daniel A. Leonard.

Daniel A. Leonard was born on the Leonard homestead, White Hall, on the Old Frederick Road, Irvington, Maryland, September 29, 1871. His father was David Leonard, owner of the Leonard quarries and for many years an active and predominant factor among the contractors of Baltimore. His mother was previous to her marriage Ellen O'Gorman, daughter of Daniel O'Gorman.

Mr. Leonard's education was received at Mount St. Joseph's College of Baltimore, and early in life he entered business with his father, and upon the death of the elder Leonard, in 1898, he and his brother, John C. Leonard, became managers of the business. Due to Mr. Leonard's foresight and



A. Royal Oatheart

ability the business has grown, the plant now covers a twenty-five acre tract, and is one of the largest enterprises in West Baltimore, giving employment to hundreds and aiding in the development of the city by supplying substantial and inexpensive building material. Mr. Leonard is one of the incorporating directors of the First National Bank of Catonsville, Maryland.

Mr. Leonard is active in Improvement Association work: The Frederick Avenue Improvement Association, of which he was the president for its first five years, during which time the Olmstead plan for parks was inaugurated beginning with Gwynns Falls Park. Mr. Leonard prizes the ownership of the pen with which Mayor Hayes signed the ordinance. Mr. Leonard is a recognized authority on concrete building construction. The Baltimore Siegwart Beam Company, of which he is president, is at present engaged in the manufacture of cement beams, and with other patented systems owned by this company the ideal fireproof construction is obtained. Mr. Leonard is also president and secretary of the Caton Heights Land Corporation.

Mr. Leonard married, November 29, 1905, Henrietta Marie, daughter of Chief Judge W. Charles Burke, of the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Leonard is a woman of much sweetness and beauty of character; her mother was Miss Ady, granddaughter of Colonel Ignatius Wheeler, chief aid to General George Washington in 1776 (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence). Their home is a charming one. They have three children: Daniel B., Charles B., David.

Mr. Leonard is a member of the Catholic Club, Catholic Benevolent Legion, a member of the Order of Knights of Columbus and director in Dolan Aid Society. He is also a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club and the Catonsville Country Club.

His face is expressive of his many estimable qualities. His jaw shows the determination and perseverance which dominate all his enterprises, while his eyes are suggestive of keen insight into human nature, combined with kindness. Personally he is a man in whose make-up geniality and firmness are evenly combined, and his many qualities of mind and heart have drawn to him many friends.

Mr. Leonard is a prominent Baltimorean in the original and best sense of the word, and he will be more prominent as time goes on. He has all the valuable assets of youth; is alert, alive, progressive, and a clear thinker. With this phase of his character is coupled the sound, cool judgment and dispassionate temper which ordinarily belong to a man many years older. He is in fact just the kind of man who is a valuable addition to any community, and Baltimore needs more of his kind, astute, progressive and popular business men.

ASBURY ROSZEL CATHCART

Asbury Roszel Cathcart, president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and long recognized as a man representative of Baltimore's best and most progressive interests, belongs to a family which traces its origin from the close of the twelfth century. At that time, when Richard the First, King of England, was heading a crusade, the first Cathcart named in history, Sir Reynold de Cathcart, attended the Prince of Scotland to the Holy Land where, though probably unable to wield the battle-axe of Coeur de Lion, he was doubtless animated by the same spirit of valor and love of adventure which characterized that hero of romance. In 1863 the head of the English

branch of the house was the Right Honorable Allen Frederick Cathcart, Earl Cathcart.

Robert Kithcart (or Cathcart), grandfather of Asbury Roszel Cathcart, was born in 1786, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving, as the record shows, at North Point and Fort McHenry. He was twice married, his first wife being Grace All, to whom he was united in December, 1806. In May, 1813, he married Anne Maxwell. He died in Baltimore, September 24, 1814, from injuries received during his term of military service.

Robert Cathcart, son of Robert Cathcart, the soldier, was long and intimately identified with the progress of the city of Baltimore. As a young man he worked at the trade of a cigar-maker and then at that of a pump-maker, but his talents soon brought him into notice and secured for him a wider field of endeavor. He was one of the promoters and builders of the first passenger railway in the city, and had charge of the road after it was constructed. He was also provost marshal on the staff of President Lincoln during the Civil War, and was the last man mustered out of the service in Maryland. Subsequently he was deputy surveyor of the Port of Baltimore under two administrations, and a member of the first National Board of Supervisors of Foreign Steamships. He was also first Republican member of the board of supervisors of elections of Baltimore City, which office he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Cathcart married Martha Ann Cooper, and their children were: Asbury Roszel (see forward); Frances A., Josephine, Robert, Anne, John A., Maxwell, Mary. Of these, Robert, Anne, John A. and Maxwell are deceased. The death of Robert Cathcart, the father, occurred in October, 1891.

Asbury Roszel Cathcart, son of Robert and Martha Ann (Cooper) Cathcart, was born June 22, 1848, in Baltimore, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. His first employment was in the old Fell's Point Savings Bank, which has since developed into the Second National Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Cathcart was made receiving teller when but eighteen years old. His health failed and he went South for a time. Upon his return General N. L. Jeffries, register of the United States Treasury, tendered him a confidential position which he retained more than a year. Thus Mr. Cathcart's early training was in banking and financial circles. When the German-American Bank was founded and Mr. A. Y. Dolfield was made cashier, Mr. Cathcart was called to the vacancy made by Mr. Dolfield's resignation as teller in the Franklin Bank, now the First National Bank, on South street.

After three years' service Mr. Cathcart's health again forced him to relinquish indoor work, and about 1874, his physician advising him to engage in some pursuit that would enable him to be in the open air, he turned his attention to insurance and embarked in the general insurance business. For a time he was associated with William R. Barry in the firm of Barry & Cathcart. In 1879 the senior partner became president of the local board of underwriters, organized in April, 1889. Since the dissolution of the partnership the business has remained under the title of A. Roszel Cathcart & Company.

In March, 1879, Mr. Cathcart was elected vice-president of the American Fire Insurance Company. The said American Fire Insurance Company was chartered in February, 1858, and the year after Mr. Cathcart assumed charge of its management it built its own home at 6 South street, which was wiped out by the great fire of 1904. Shortly after his election as vice-presi-

dent the company was virtually reorganized. At the close of the first year Mr. Cathcart was elevated to the presidency of the concern. From 1880 until 1902, when Mr. Cathcart relinquished the presidency, the company was a surplus-accumulating and remunerative dividend-paying enterprise. When he could not be persuaded to accept a re-election as president, the stockholders decided to close up the affairs of the corporation, requesting him to take charge of the liquidation of the company. The risks in force were re-insured in the Union, of London, England, the stockholders realizing a handsome profit.

At the time of Mr. Cathcart's elevation to the presidency of the above insurance company, *The Underwriter*, a trade journal, paid him this glowing tribute:

The directors have wisely chosen a gentleman who is fitted by efficient training, as well as by natural ability, to redeem the errors of the past in the management of the company, and he starts upon his course with the best wishes of many friends, and with encouraging prospects of more helpful and more successful administration. Each year brought testimonies that these prospects had been amply fulfilled.

Mr. Cathcart was a potential factor in bringing about unanimity among the local insurance companies and the agents and brokers in the observance of equitable methods of underwriting, resulting in the formation of an organization in August, 1879, which has developed into one of the most influential underwriting boards in the country. His name appears among the founders as vice-president of the American Fire Insurance Company. He has faithfully and ably served the association in several capacities.

During Mr. Cathcart's many years of identification with the fire insurance business he was brought into close contact with the Fire Department, and its needs and requirements have been to him a source of constant study; therefore, when in March, 1896, he was appointed a member and elected president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, he brought to the service years of ripe experience. Few fires of any magnitude have occurred for many years that Mr. Cathcart has not witnessed, and now, when the gong strikes, no matter what the hour, the allurements to deter, or the weather conditions to restrain, he is on his way to the fire. Under his careful, thoughtful and able management of the department as its president, working hand in hand with the chief engineer, many innovations and improvements have been made in the method of fighting fires and in the apparatus used, so that the department stands today, as to its efficiency, with apparatus and men at command, a model worthy of imitation by any city in the Union. Mr. Cathcart originated a non-partisan policy in causing appointments and promotions to be based on competency, fidelity and good behavior. He has been retained as president of the board through three successive municipal administrations in recognition of the sentiment of the underwriting and business community, notwithstanding the differences of political faith, a fact in itself of untold significance, and is still a member of the board. The department has been doubled in size during the incumbency of Mr. Cathcart and a modern fire-boat and high pressure pipe line system have been constructed.

By virtue of his position as president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Mr. Cathcart became chairman of the Subway Commission, which supervised the placing of the wires of the police and fire alarm telegraph in the central portion of the city in underground conduits, and of the kindred Electric Subway Commission, which devised a general subway system for placing all overhead wires in Baltimore City, except trolley wires, underground. Mr. Cathcart has the spirit of the progressive man, but is not one who will act upon impulse instead of judgment. His policies, social or business, are not formed on the instant.

A significant token of the esteem in which Mr. Cathcart is held by the men in the Fire Department was the presentation of a badge on April 11, 1898. The badge, which was of gold studded with diamonds, was presented by Secretary Stanley Baker, together with a letter signed by every member of the Department, from Chief McAfee down, in which the high regard of the men for the president of the board was expressed. The letter said, in part: "If the work of the Department during the past two years has been of a character to merit the high praise that has been bestowed upon it from

time to time, to you, in a large measure, is due the credit for its having attained to such a state of efficiency. The assurance given members of this Department that the faithful performance of duty was and is the one standard by which firemen are to be measured, has proved the incentive which has nerved every man to the exertion of his best efforts."

Mr. Cathcart in his reply said, and his own words describe his character and purpose as no others could:

While I have a warm affection for the individual members, yet, as President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, I have regarded the Department not as made up of so many individuals with different religious beliefs and political views, but as one huge piece of mechanism whose supreme purpose is to subdue fire and save human life, and each member as composing a working part of the great machine. So long as this purpose is accomplished, so long must the machine be maintained in its integrity.

Mr. Cathcart has been frequently called upon to share in the management of various corporations, financial and religious. He is a director in the Tunis Lumber Company of Norfolk, Virginia, a trustee of the Goucher College of Baltimore, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore and chairman of its executive committee, president of the City Missionary and Church Extension Society of Baltimore and president of the Maryland Tract Society. He is also a trustee of the Kelso Home of Baltimore, the Home of the Aged and the Margaret Bennett Home, both of Baltimore, and a director of the Home for Fallen Women. He is a member of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he serves as one of the board of stewards.

L. B. KEENE CLAGGETT

Among the foremost of the younger generation now practising at the Baltimore Bar is L. B. Keene Claggett, of the well known firm of Bartlett, Poe, Claggett & Bland. In addition to the honorable place which he has made for himself in professional circles, Mr. Claggett is prominently identified with the social life of his home city.

Mr. Claggett is a descendant of an old English family, the first mention of which we find in one Robert Clagett, who was born in the county of Kent, England, about 1490. Numerous members of the family were clergymen in the Church of England, among them being the Right Rev. Nicholas Clagett, Bishop of St. David's, in the reign of George the Second, and afterwards transferred to the See of Exeter. The name originally was spelt as it is now, with two g's, but for some hundreds of years was spelt Clagett, and it was not until the visit of Thomas John Claggett, the first Bishop of Maryland, to England that the ancient spelling of the name was resumed by him.

The first of this illustrious family to come to the New World was Captain Thomas Clagett, son of Colonel Edward Clagett, who was a brilliant officer in the army of King Charles the First. After the overthrow of the Royal Cause, Captain Clagett, in 1670, left his mother country, came to Calvert county, Maryland, and settled at a place which he named St. Leonard's (the same St. Leonard's of to-day) for the parish he had left behind in London beyond the seas. He soon secured the Croom Farm, the title to part of which is still vested in his descendants. Here his son, Richard Clagett, lived, and here Richard Clagett's son, Samuel, was born.

Samuel Claggett early in life prepared himself for orders in the Church, and going to England he was ordained Deacon and Priest in Fulham Palace by the Bishop of London. Returning he immediately began his ministry among his own people and continued it in the counties of Southern Maryland all his life, which was one of Godly piety and prudence.

His son, Thomas John Claggett, was born near Croom, at White's Landing, October 2, 1743. He was baptized in the faith of his fathers, and early determining to enter the ministry, he entered upon a systematic course of preparation for it. For three years he studied under the direction of his uncle, the Rev. John Eversfield, and then entered Princeton, from which he received his A. B. in 1764, his A. M. in 1773 and his D. D. in 1787. He was also the recipient of the degree of D. D. from Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. Going to England, he was ordained Deacon by the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Terrick, Bishop of London, September 20, 1767, and soon afterward advanced to the higher Order of Priesthood. Shortly afterward he embarked for his native land—a true son of God, wearing worthily the family name and duly clothed with proper authority to perpetuate that name and enlarge the Kingdom of its Founder. His personal appearance was choice and goodly. In his height of six feet and four inches, he towered head and shoulders above his fellows. His manner of speech was forceful and impressive. The grace and magnetism of his habit and address are manifest in that upon his return from England to enter upon the labors of his ministry, he found that the Bishop of London who had just ordained him had been so favorably impressed by him that he had written to the governor of Virginia recommending his appointment to the best available parish in the Colony. But Maryland needed him and naturally had first claim upon him. His first charge was All Saints' Parish, Calvert county, Maryland. It was about this time that he married Mary Gantt, who survived him by ten years, dying in 1826. During the twenty-five years of his priesthood he served many parishes in Maryland. In May, 1792, he was by the deliberate unanimous vote of clergy and laity elected for Consecration as the first Bishop of Maryland. In 1800 he was elected chaplain of the Senate of the United States. He died August 22, 1816, and was buried in the family burial plot at Croom, where his remains rested until 1898, when they were removed to the place where they now lie within the precincts of the great National Cathedral at Washington, the most fitting place for the ashes of the first Bishop of Maryland. Among his children was Thomas John Claggett, M. D., whose son, Samuel Claggett, married Elizabeth West, and one of his sons is L. B. Keene Claggett.

L. B. Keene Claggett, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (West) Claggett, was born July 26, 1875, in Frederick county, Maryland. His preparatory education was received at Rockville Academy whence he passed to St. John's College, Annapolis. From this latter institution he graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Making choice of the law as the profession to which he desired to devote his energies, Mr. Claggett entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, graduating in the class of 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Immediately upon his admission to the bar, which took place in the same year, Mr. Claggett engaged in the general practice of his profession in the city of Baltimore, and it speedily became evident that he was possessed of a combination of qualities which go to the making of an excellent judicial temperament. As a member of the firm of Bartlett, Claggett & Bland he has done his full share toward maintaining and increasing its acknowledged prestige. Possessing that judicial instinct which makes its

way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, his arguments are ever logical, forcible and clear, and he has shown himself to be peculiarly fitted for the management of affairs requiring executive and administrative ability. In 1911 Edgar Allan Poe, having resigned as city solicitor of Baltimore, was admitted to the firm, the style becoming Bartlett, Poe, Claggett & Bland.

A man of action rather than words, Mr. Claggett manifests his public spirit by co-operating in any project which in his judgment tends to promote the welfare and true progress of his home city. To whatever he undertakes he gives his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests entrusted to his care to suffer for lack of close and able attention. Ever willing to aid, in any way possible to him, those less fortunate than himself, he is quietly but earnestly charitable. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Personally Mr. Claggett is extremely popular, both in professional and social circles, and is a member of the Baltimore and Patapsco Hunt Clubs. Of genial disposition, ever gentle and courteous, yet invariably firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right, he wins friends easily and holds them long. His countenance is expressive of these characteristics, while his dignified yet alert bearing indicates the man who is accustomed to lead and is ever in touch with the spirit of progress.

The fame of the Baltimore Bar is coeval with the existence of the city and is the result not only of the pre-eminent abilities by which its members have always been distinguished, but also of their strict adherence to the highest standards of professional honor. Mr. Claggett belongs to the generation to which Baltimore looks to supplement the prestige of the past by that of the present and the future.

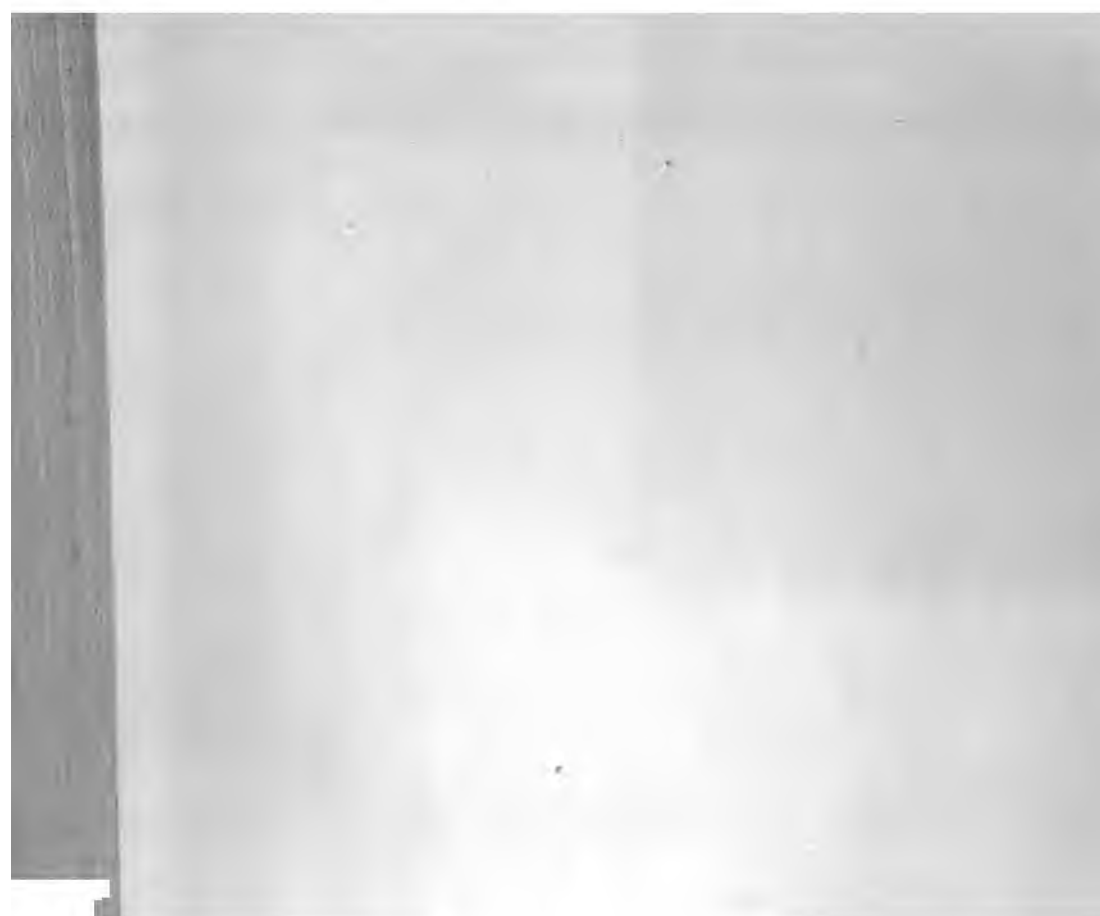
MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON HYDE

Major George Washington Hyde, one of our recognized business men, is an example of that species of success which makes a man a public benefactor. By diligent application of his powers to industrial pursuits, and the practice of the essential principles of commercial honor, he has advanced steadily, until he is now one of the representative business men of the "Monumental City". To this position he has worked his own way, and while he enjoys the satisfaction of having so far successfully acted his part in life, he affords an example and encouragement to those who are laboring for success. In his relations to the community—commercial, civil and social—he has exhibited those qualities which mark the true citizen, exerting his influence and employing his energy, not for individual ends only, but also for the general good. While American trade annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans and straightforward dealing than that of George W. Hyde.

Born in Baltimore, May 13, 1852, he received his early education in the public schools of the city, and then attended for four years the Central Institute, on Light street, conducted by Dr. D. C. Morgan and Rev. Henry M. Harmon. His father, Richard Henry Hyde, one of the progressive merchants of his day, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 12, 1824, and on February 15, 1849, married Miss Emily J. Jillard, daughter of Captain John and Emily (Walker) Jillard. Captain Jillard was born in Yarmouth, Eng-



Geo. W. Hyde



land, 1779, and died in Baltimore, November 14, 1867. He was quarter gunner on the frigate "Maryland", commanded by Admiral John Rodgers, and received honorable discharge December 22, 1800, his certificate of citizenship, signed by Robert Purviance, and discharge signed by Admiral Rodgers, being in possession of Major Hyde. His wife was a sister of John W. Walker, who was lost on Long Island Sound in 1840, by the burning of the steamer on which he was a passenger. Richard Henry Hyde was allied with the Democratic party, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

They had six children: Emily Jillard Hyde, who died in infancy; George Washington Hyde, subject of this sketch; Robert Griffin Hyde, died in infancy; Lily Leonore Hyde, married Frank N. Hoen; Hetty Gibbons Hyde, died in infancy; and John Jillard Hyde, who married Annie B. Franey, June 18, 1896.

The parents of Richard Henry Hyde were James Henry Hyde, born at Annapolis, Maryland, and Elizabeth (Hardesty) Hyde. They had two children: George Washington Hyde, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, unmarried, and Richard Henry Hyde, father of the present George W. Hyde. James Henry Hyde was engaged in the merchandise business, an "Old Line Whig" politically, and religiously affiliated with the Methodist church. He was the son of John Hyde, born at Annapolis, Maryland, August 22, 1765, died September 20, 1819. John Hyde married Sarah Wells, sister of Daniel Wells (of Wells and McComas fame), on February 22, 1789. She died February 16, 1826, and with her husband is buried in the old city cemetery at Annapolis, Maryland. John Hyde's father was Lieutenant Colonel William Hyde, of Annapolis, who was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Battalion, "Flying Camp" of Maryland, 1776, prominently mentioned in McSherry's history, and prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War commanded the first company of militia organized in Annapolis. It was on account of the gaudy uniforms of this company that the name "Macaronies" was applied to the Maryland troops. Colonel William Hyde was a son of Thomas Hyde and Elizabeth (Bishop) Hyde, both of Annapolis, Maryland.

Upon completing his education George W. Hyde was engaged for eighteen years in the sign and decorating business, but left this to enter his present field of endeavor, and has since January 26, 1891, successfully conducted the Crown Lunch and Dining Rooms and Hyde's Confectionery and Lunch Rooms, bringing to bear in the management of these enterprises that rare, if not distinctive, business ability for which he is noted. His business interests are now of a most important nature, demanding the services of one whose talents are of a superior order, and whose well-balanced forces are manifest in sound judgment and a ready understanding of any problem that may be presented for solution. He has kept abreast of the times, and in his enthusiastic pursuit of his business is often in the advance and always ready to meet the demands of the rapid age of improvement. As a business man he exhibits the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are just as necessary to the successful business man as the successful general, especially in the struggle which is constantly transpiring in the commercial operations that furnish men with food. The demand for the food products is increasing, but the supply is dependent on many contingencies, which he must be a clear observer and accurate reasoner who measures.

Mr. Hyde married, December 4, 1877, at St. John's Church, Waverly, now part of Baltimore City, Annie Margretta Bordley, daughter of William Clayton and Amelia (Heritage) Bordley. She was born in Baltimore, De-

ember 25, 1855, and died September 25, 1909. Her father was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and a man of culture and versatility. He, however, was engaged in mercantile pursuits all his life, and thus made no use of his military training. Two of his sons, Thomas and James Bordley, entered the service of the United States Navy, and rose to the rank of lieutenant, both dying in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde are the parents of six children: Lily Leonore, Harry Lee, Frank Bordley, George Ray, Mabel Stafford and Margretta Claire Hyde.

Politically Mr. Hyde is a Democrat, but has never taken any active part in political controversies or sought public office, the responsibilities of business engrossing his attention. But he takes an intelligent interest in public policies, and his advice is often sought. He is a man of large nature, deliberate in the formation of plans, thorough, upright, clear-headed, and, while a money-maker, generous in his benefactions to charity. Mr. Hyde is a member of Concordia Lodge No. 13, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Royal Arcanum. He has a leaning toward the military, having served for seven years in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, at the present time being major, commanding Veteran Corps, Fifth Regiment, I. M. N. G. In religion he is an Episcopalian, his family and himself being members of St. John's Episcopal Church, Waverly, Baltimore City.

The leading characteristics of George W. Hyde may be stated as indomitable perseverance in any undertaking he once embarks in, boldness of operation in his projects, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, and integrity and loyalty to friends. His self-reliance never deserts him. Always willing to listen to and respect the opinions and theories of others, when the time comes for action he acts for himself and according to his own judgment. His accurate estimate of men has enabled him to fill the many branches of his business enterprises with employes who seldom fail to meet his expectations. His clear and far-seeing mind enables him to grasp every detail of a project however great its magnitude. He is one of those indefatigable men who seem to love all work for work's sake: his interest in all that concerns the city's welfare is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid will further progress, it is freely given. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in business ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the National Geographic Society and a vice-president of the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Perhaps the best example of the genuine patriotism, sincere interest for the benefit of his native city and the enterprising originality that are noticeable characteristics of Major Hyde are evidenced in the following quotations from a letter written by him for publication in *The Baltimore Star* of September 4, 1909:

Knowing your wide-awake paper to be eminently patriotic and devoted to the interests and advancement of our city, and ever ready to advertise to the world not only the fact that this city is a good place in which to live, but that there are many reasons for our people to be proud of the glories of its historic past, there is just one matter I wish to suggest for your consideration, and, if favorably received by you and put into practice, would, I think, forever redound to the interest of our city.

You will doubtless recall the fact that for many years and until quite recently it was the custom of all vessels plying on the Potomac River to toll the bell while passing Mount Vernon, an honor deservedly rendered the illustrious man buried there and always a reminder to those within hearing that they were in the vicinity of those

hallowed remains. I can remember that almost invariably upon the sound of the bell the passengers would go to the other side of the boat to get a glimpse of the house and grounds, and many would stand with uncovered heads while passing. The custom of tolling the bell, I regret to say, is now not so generally observed, owing to the complaints of some nervous passengers, who at night did not care to be disturbed, even if it was the custom thus to pay reverence to the memory of the Father of Our Country. But the suggestion I am about to make would most probably not meet with this objection. It is, that you ask and urge the co-operation of all bands or bandmasters to make it the custom when passing Fort McHenry to play "The Star-Spangled Banner." If the habit became a fixed one it would do much to remind our own people, as well as strangers, of the heroic acts of our forefathers, whose valor and courage made possible the inspiration that dictated the words of that song. I have frequently passed the old fort on steamers with a band on board, and felt I would give most anything if they would only play "The Star-Spangled Banner." It would then not be necessary to strike up a conversation with a stranger just to tell him it was in front of the fort that the National Hymn was written, but the first notes of the glorious anthem would bring to their feet all within the sound, and if the stranger had not known it before, he would soon find out and our people would be reminded that it was right here in the harbor of Baltimore that Francis Scott Key gave us the deathless words and our nation its anthem.

I hope, sir, you will regard this suggestion favorably, and do all you can to inaugurate the custom. I feel sure that if put up to the bandmasters of our city they will gladly co-operate.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. HYDE.

Baltimore, September 4, 1909.

HUNT REYNOLDS MAYO THOM

Hunt Reynolds Mayo Thom, who occupies an important position in the real estate business circles of Baltimore, traces his ancestry through many generations, an account of whom is given in detail in the sketches of his brother and father, the latter being Dr. Joseph Pembroke Thom. His mother's maiden name was Catherine G. Reynolds.

Mr. Thom was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 29, 1867. His early years were spent in his native city. He attended some of the private schools in Baltimore, and then became a student at the Episcopal High School in Virginia, from whence he was sent to a Virginia Military Institute, where he studied civil engineering. For some years he was a member of an engineering corps, a preliminary survey being made for the Virginia Western Railroad, which was never built. Coal regions were the next field of his activities, these being surveyed in the southern portion of West Virginia, in what was known as the "flat top" region. During one of these surveys he was buried for thirteen hours in a mine three-quarters of a mile in length, the cave-in having been caused by insufficient support of the retaining walls and ceilings. During the years he was engaged in work of this kind, he passed through all the grades, and obtained a practical working knowledge of everything pertaining to civil engineering, being in turn rodman, levelman, chainman and transitman, and was frequently compelled to rough it in the fullest sense of the word. Upon more than one occasion he was compelled to sleep out in the open in midwinter, with only the protection of his blanket from the elements, they having gone to such a distance from the camp in the ardor of work that they were without tents or cooking utensils. However, from his earliest years he had been devoted to an outdoor life, and the hardships it was necessary for him to endure seemed to strengthen him physically as well as bring him into an intimacy with nature and her works which he could not have attained in any other manner. As he is in a meas-

ure a born naturalist, this feature of his civil engineering years has always been a source of sincere and unalloyed pleasure to Mr. Thom.

At about this time small towns were being boomed in all directions, and Mr. Thom had the opportunity of purchasing land at a low price, and selling it with considerable profit, and in this manner he gradually became interested in the real estate business. At the end of two years he returned to Baltimore and devoted his energies to real estate transactions, in which field he was eminently successful. He withdrew from it for a period of seven years, during which he was connected with the Baltimore Leaf Tobacco Company, then returned to his real estate enterprises, which he has pursued very profitably since that time. Mr. Thom has an interesting record as a lifesaver, having three lives saved to his credit. One of these, that of an old, blind colored woman, was saved under circumstances of unusual danger to Mr. Thom. While on a hunting trip at Urbana, Virginia, Mr. Thom saw this woman fall from the steamer "Richmond." Without a moment's hesitation, although the water was filled with cakes of ice, Mr. Thom plunged in to the rescue of the poor woman, and at the risk of his own life succeeded in fastening about her a rope which had been thrown toward him from the vessel, and she was safely pulled aboard. The brave rescuer, however, had in the meantime apparently been forgotten, and having drifted into the track of the paddle-wheel, was struck by this and rendered unconscious. He was finally drawn to the shore by means of an ice hook, and his bravery was rewarded by a long letter from the government together with a gold medal suitably inscribed, and bearing the date of the occurrence, January 12, 1900. On another occasion the united efforts of his brother and himself were effectual in saving the life of a woman at Ocean City.

He has always voted the Democratic ticket, but has never cared to hold public office, although he takes the natural and rational interest in public matters which every public-spirited man feels. He was formerly a member of a number of clubs, but has resigned from all with the exception of the Baltimore Country Club. While he was a member of the Baltimore Yacht Club, he owned a yacht of his own, and he was at one time governor of the Old Athenæum Club. He is now a member of the Knights Templar and of Concordia Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Thom married, October 3, 1900, Helen Rolfe, daughter of Joseph S. Hopkins, and grand-niece of Johns Hopkins. Children: Catherine Reynolds, Helen Rolfe Congdon and Annette Hopkins.

While the position and personal qualities of Mr. Thom entitle him to mingle in the highest ranks of society, he finds no pleasure in social activities, and prefers leading a simple life. There is nothing of hauteur or conscious superiority in the manner of Mr. Thom, but he prefers an outdoor life and sports, and would rather consort with people who are active workers in the daily round of life. Although his life is a retired one, he has a host of friends, and these are to be found in all classes, not the least of this number being those in less fortunate circumstances than himself, who have been the recipients of his generous bounty. In his nature he is gentle and genial, and his ample fortune is used for the noblest objects. His home life is an ideal one and is the envy of many who have tried to find their happiness in artificial pleasures.



James L. Roman

JAMES LAWRENCE KERNAN

In presenting to the public the representative men of the city of Baltimore, and the State of Maryland, who have by a superior force of character and energy together with a combination of ripe qualities of ability and excellence, made themselves conspicuous and commanding in public and private life, we have no example more fit to present, and none more worthy a place in this volume, than James Lawrence Kernan. Not only does he rise above the standard of his line of business, but he also possesses in high degree those excellencies of human nature that make men worthy of regard among their fellows. He high-minded and liberal, keenly alive to all the varied requirements of life, and one of those capable of conducting operations of the most extended and weighty character and influence. He is the son of James and Anastacia Kernan, the former of whom was well known as a commission merchant for many years, occupying a building for his business purposes on the site of the present Maryland Theater.

Mr. Kernan was born in Baltimore, at the southeast corner of Pratt and High streets, July 29, 1838. He acquired a thorough and practical education at Loyola College, Baltimore, and Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. His first venture in the commercial world was in the dry goods business, in which he was engaged for some time, but his health becoming impaired, it was thought advisable that he should spend some months on the ocean. He accordingly shipped on board the brig "Romance," on which his brother was engaged as mate, and visited a number of ports in South America and the West Indies. This trip was of about six months' duration, and Mr. Kernan was greatly benefited in health by it.

He then became a clerk in the transportation department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, then under the management of Prescott Smith, resigning his position to enlist in the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War. He joined the Harry Gilmor command and was subsequently transferred to the Baltimore Light Artillery. In the month of October, 1864, Mr. Kernan was captured, and held as a prisoner

at Point Lookout until the close of the war. He bore himself bravely during this troublous time, never swerving in the faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to his care. In February, 1866, Mr. Kernan entered upon the business career in which he has become famous far and wide. He is the owner of what is known as the "Kernan Enterprises," a combination which is unsurpassed in its line. There is an enormous hotel, equipped with all modern improvements, in connection with which is an immense and attractive Rathskeller, this latter occupying the entire space under the Maryland Theater. Turkish baths, billiard halls, etc., are among the comforts and luxuries offered as a part of the hotel's equipment. A beautiful lobby and large gallery of paintings and other works of art connects the hotel with the Maryland Theater, which is one of the finest and handsomest in the country, and which is devoted to high class vaudeville performances. On the other side of the hotel is the Auditorium Theater, in which the highest class of plays is produced. The superior manner in which these enterprises are conducted is wonderful, and they are ample testimony to the ability and genius of Mr. Kernan.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Kernan is a Democrat, and served as park commissioner under Mayor Latrobe, and as a member of the Jail board under Mayor Hayes. He and his family are members of the Catho-

lic church, and he holds a pew at the Catholic Cathedral. His fraternal associations are with Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Grand Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; trustee of Baltimore Aerie, No. 59, Fraternal Order of Eagles; of these three orders he is also a life member; Franklin Buchanan Camp, of which he is paymaster; United Confederate Veterans; Crescent and Catholic clubs. In private life Mr. Kernan is greatly beloved by all who know him. Genial, wholesouled and fond of a joke, his manners are frank and kindly. His success in life has in no way changed him, and this is a principal reason for his popularity. He fought his way to his present position earnestly and manfully, thus becoming one of the best examples of the self-made men of our times, and has not forgotten the difficulties which beset his path. This, probably, is the reason that a tale of distress always finds him with a willing ear and a heart ready to alleviate suffering in all forms in which it is in his power to do so. His clean cut face clearly delineates his forcible character, and his contemporaries are glad to honor him as one of the leading citizens.

Mr. Kernan was married by Father Lyman at Govanstown, Maryland, April, 1879, to Eugenia O'Hara, born in Sheffield, England. The children living are: Adelaide, who married George H. Thomas; Eugene Ferdinand, superintendent of the Auditorium Theater; Joseph Lawrence, superintendent of the Hotel Kernan.

WILLIAM F. BURNS

The business men of Old Baltimore! We all know them as history and tradition have preserved them for us—men whose lives furnished examples of commercial probity and enterprise and civic and social virtue, men whose monument is the Baltimore of the present, prosperous and beautiful, rapidly advancing to take her rightful place among the cities of the Union. Among the foremost of the noble company to whom the present generation owes so much was the late William F. Burns, president of the Burns-Russell Brick Company and of the Eutaw Savings Bank, and identified throughout a long and useful life with the best business, financial and social interests of his native city.

Francis Burns, father of William F. Burns, was born April 11, 1792, in county Antrim, Ireland, and in 1798 was brought to this country by his parents who settled in Philadelphia, where his father engaged in the business of brick-making. Francis Burns began life in the brick yard, and in 1818 came to Baltimore where he established himself in the same line of business. For three years he was associated with George Whitman, and upon the dissolution of the partnership continued the business by himself for a period of forty years, until his retirement in 1860. During this long space of time he brought the art of brick-making to great perfection, especially excelling in the manufacture of pressed brick, the finer qualities of which, used in Baltimore for the fronts of houses of a superior class excel in durability, hardness, smoothness and beauty of finish, as well as in color, those produced in any other city. Yet—strange to say!—when in 1823 Mr. Burns succeeded in turning out a better quality of pressed brick than had been previously in use, he found so much difficulty in introducing it that for a time he was compelled to offer it at the price of common brick, namely, five dollars and fifty cents per thousand. It has since sold as high as fifty-five dollars per thousand, an increase of one thousand per cent.! The pressed brick of Baltimore has since acquired a high reputation.

abroad and is largely exported to other cities. For many years Mr. Burns controlled the New York market in this particular, selling more brick of the finer qualities in that city than any other manufacturer. His brick yards were the most extensive in or around Baltimore, producing from six to seven millions of bricks annually, and his speedily-acquired reputation for industry, honesty and fair dealing gained for him the confidence and esteem of the entire business community. For more than thirty years he was a director of the Western, now the Western National Bank, and also of the old Baltimore Savings Bank, resigning from the latter institution in order to fill the same position in the Eutaw Savings Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators, then newly established. He was also a director in the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company, and for many years previous to his death filled that office with noteworthy usefulness and efficiency in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Burns was active in the discharge of the duties of a citizen, serving for several years in the city council as a representative of the old Eleventh Ward. In politics he was always a Whig, but never a politician. He was one of the oldest Masons in the State, having been "raised" in 1816, and filled for several years the position of Deputy Grand Master of the Order. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Burns married, January 12, 1819, Elizabeth Highlands, of Philadelphia, and they became the parents of the following sons: William Findley, mentioned below; Samuel, who became a lumber merchant; Francis; Findley H.; George W., who engaged in the boot and shoe business. Francis and Findley H. were members of the large and prosperous commission house of Wilson, Burns & Company, the senior member of which firm, Colonel William Wilson Jr., married Mr. Burns' eldest daughter.

Mr. Burns died December 28, 1879, in his eighty-eighth year, his wife also passed away at about the same age. Both were rich, not in worldly goods alone, but also in the love and veneration of a large circle of friends, it might almost be said, of the entire community. The life of Francis Burns was one of unabating energy and unfaltering industry, and while he never sought to figure prominently in any public light he belongs, beyond question, to that class of substantial business men who constitute the bulwark of a city's strength and development.

William Findley, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Highlands) Burns, was born January 13, 1820, in Baltimore. He received his earliest education in one of the private schools of his native city, whence he passed at the age of fourteen to Lafayette College, Pennsylvania. There he met John W. Garrett, and the friendship which sprang up between the two collegians remained uninterrupted until the death of Mr. Garrett.

In 1836 Mr. Burns returned to Baltimore to engage in business with his father, becoming, in 1842, a member of the firm of Francis Burns & Son, and in 1851 a partner in the firm of Burns, Russell & Company, representing the firms of Burns & Russell and Francis Burns & Son, which had consolidated. Upon the retirement of his father he became the head of the firm, and in 1872 withdrew from the activities of business after a long and honorable career in which capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors. While the conduct of the establishment was carefully systematized in order to avoid needless expenditure of time, material or labor, the individuality of the employees was fully recognized and efficient and faithful service promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered.

In 1871 Mr. Burns was elected president of the People's Gas Com-

pany, retaining the office until that corporation was merged in the Consolidated Gas Company in 1880. In 1872 he was elected president of the Eutaw Savings Bank, serving in that capacity until 1896, when ill health forced him to resign. Upon this occasion resolutions expressing in strong terms high appreciation of his long, efficient and faithful services were presented to him by the board of directors. In 1880 he was elected a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father, and in 1881 was made chairman of the finance committee of the board to take the place of Galloway Cheston who died in that year. He was a director in the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and the Consolidation Coal Company. For many years he was vice-president and director of the Western National Bank.

Mr. Burns was a true citizen, interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence. To think of such a man simply as a business man is a grave mistake. The fact that exceptional success in business enterprises never interfered with his devotion to the highest purposes of his life is, to those who know human nature, the strongest proof of his commanding intellect and great heart, a combination which won for him the respect and love of his fellowmen.

Mr. Burns married, January 17, 1843, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Ruddach and granddaughter of Captain Daniel S. Stellwagen, of the United States Navy, who distinguished himself during the War of 1812 in the fighting on Lake Champlain. Mr. and Mrs. Burns were the parents of one child, a daughter who became the wife of Charles Beasten, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, now deceased. Mrs. Beasten died December 27, 1906. Mr. Burns was a man of strong domestic affections, a delightful host and fascinating in conversation. Of fine personal presence, courteous and kindly in speech and manner, few men have been so sincerely loved and venerated.

Mr. Burns died April 14, 1905. His character as a business man was unclouded and unimpeachable, his private life simple and unostentatious. But few of our citizens have borne a more important part in the great changes which have secured for our city her present commercial and manufacturing prominence. Mr. Burns was survived by his wife, who passed away December 11, 1910. Mr. Burns had no lineal descendants, but is survived by one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Berry, and two nephews, F. Highlands Burns, who married, May 14, 1873, Mary Le Grand, daughter of Fielder C. Slingluff, and has two children, Mary and Elizabeth Burns, and is vice-president of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore; and Findley Burns, Chief of Publications of the Forestry Bureau of Washington, D. C.

Francis Burns and his son, William F. Burns, were perfect types of the high-minded business men of Old Baltimore, men, who living maintained the loftiest standards of commercial and civic virtue, and made the world better for their having lived. Their works follow them.

ROBERT RENNERT

Among the class of citizens who, in days gone by, added to the growth and importance of Baltimore, who became prominent by the force



Robt Merritt



of their own individual character, and who stood in the front rank, was Robert Rennert, proprietor of the Hotel Rennert for many years, one of the best-known hotel men in the country. But few citizens have lived in Baltimore that have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes real greatness, and the record of his life is well worth preserving, furnishing instruction for the coming generation. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle were illustrated in his career. He was devoted to the ties of friendship and of family, regarding them as a sacred obligation and when he passed away the city mourned the loss of a member of one of its most representative families.

Robert Rennert was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 25, 1837, son of Louis and Regina Rennert, natives of Germany. Louis Rennert was possessed of considerable means at one time, but lost his capital prior to coming to this country; his death occurred some years ago. Robert Rennert acquired a practical education in the schools of Baltimore. After completing his studies he entered the employ of Mr. Guy, proprietor of Guy's Monument House on Monument Square, Mr. Guy being one of the leading hotel keepers in the country, and there he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details. Upon the death of Mr. Guy, Mr. Rennert entered into partnership with Mrs. Miller, sister of Mr. Guy, and they conducted the hotel for a number of years. In 1859, having accumulated a small amount of capital, Mr. Rennert invested the same in a restaurant located in the basement of a building on Water street, adjoining what was then the postoffice; bankers and merchants from South street and Exchange Place were his principal patrons. It was his ambition to become owner of a large hotel. During his occupancy of the restaurant on Water street he accumulated a large amount of capital and subsequently purchased the property. He then closed his place of business and opened a small European hotel at the corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, which he considered the best site in the city, and it became a prime resort of prominent Baltimoreans of that time; this was shortly after the Civil War. This was known as the Hotel Rennert. The present palatial hostelry, which was opened October 5, 1885, represented in the investment involved the second largest amount of capital in any one undertaking in the city of Baltimore. The Hotel Rennert is now owned and operated by the Rennert Hotel Company, which was organized March 1, 1899. Mrs. Rennert, who makes her home at the hotel, is a large stockholder in the company, and is the president. In the meantime Mr. Rennert opened what was known as Rennert's Downtown Restaurant, on Fayette street, near Calvert. About 1870 he built the old Rennert Restaurant on a portion of the site now occupied by the postoffice, Fayette street, between Calvert and North streets; he remained there about nine years and was very successful, despite the fact that Barnum's Hotel, which was very popular, was located quite near it. He was preparing to enlarge his place of business when the property was purchased by the government for the postoffice.

Mr. Rennert's training in his particular line of work was under the best men in the business at that time, but he went ahead of the old landlords in studying how to make a reputation that would cover the field. He steered clear of the vanity of vaunting himself on specialties, but he made a specialty of everything in his line. He studied the art of serving his guests with everything they wanted in the best possible style. He was an ideal host and was honored and respected by all who found shelter and

refreshment under his hospitable roof. He was a man of the most amiable and lovable qualities, exceedingly sympathetic, generous and charitable, and his tastes were both cultivated and refined.

Mr. Rennert died October 3, 1898. A mass of requiem was celebrated at the Cathedral, which was filled with friends and acquaintances. The celebrant of the mass was Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of the Cathedral. Rev. John T. Whelan, of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, was deacon, and Rev. William A. Fletcher, of the Cathedral, was sub-deacon. Cardinal Gibbons was present in the sanctuary and read the absolution service in Latin and then repeated it in English. Others in the sanctuary were Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Father Auth, of St. Alphonso's Church; Bishop Curtis and Rev. Joseph T. O'Brien, of the Cathedral. Father Thomas preached the sermon, in which he paid a high tribute to the life of Mr. Rennert, as follows:

Not one of us but feels that a great loss has been sustained, a deep void created and an exceptionally useful life too early ended. While we bow in unfeigned and lowly submission to the will of the Most High, who reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly, yet our souls throb with tearful emotion at the thought that Robert Rennert is dead. And it is natural, for it is for a noble Catholic man we mourn, for a prominent, distinguished citizen we sorrow, for an honest, upright, unblemished business character we grieve, for a thoughtful, considerate host, a true genuine friend, an intensely affectionate husband and father. Churchmen have admired and praised him for his religiousness, members of various professions have shown him deference for his integrity, the business world has trusted and respected him for his honesty, multitudes of the traveling public have esteemed him for his interest in them, a score of associates have looked up to him for his justice, his numerous friends have been attached to him and have never failed him, and his devoted family have loved him. I think every walk of life, every degree of social rank, every complexion of private character and political and civil career testify to his sterling worth, to his unselfish living and profound qualities of mind and heart. We think of him as one innocent in hand and clean in heart, who hath not taken his soul in vain, nor sworn deceitfully to his neighbors, who hath not walked in the council of the ungodly, nor stood in the way of sinners, nor sat in the chair of pestilence, but whose will is in the law of the Lord.

Success has crowned his efforts. Untiring industry, indefatigable perseverance, careful attention, painstaking thoughtfulness have in his case produced their wonted results. The spirit of his labors, which was, as he declared to me, always to please the public, led him on to the eminence he attained and won the confidence and support in this and other communities. But down deep below that was his honesty and undeviating devotion to high principles of integrity and justice, and his proud boast was: "I have never knowingly injured any man nor taken a cent not justly my due." His fame and his success and all that underlies and flows therefrom were possible on the basis only of his honesty.

Like all truly and persistently successful men, he won his way because men had no reason to mistrust him, because they always found him honest and straightforward. He saw that other methods might prosper for a while, and that some men rise to wealth and prominence by means not strictly honorable and just. He found in his business many temptations to profit and to abuse the confidence reposed in him; he found around him in various circles little disposition to respect the demands of business candor and the rights of fairness and justice; a tendency to disregard the claims of a public whose patronage and support are solicited; but he despised all that; he resisted all such influences; he would have about him only men who were as honest and as fair as himself, and often said that he would prefer beggary and failure rather than descend to means which a public conscience, did it discover, would condemn. Men like that are apt to be regarded stern, hard and harsh, but the people recognize very soon an honest business man and testify their appreciation by cordial support and constant patronage.

As he was in public so was he in private, and his honesty pervaded his personal actions. And of this private life I want especially to emphasize and to extol its religiousness. He loved his family and was never happy away from them. He loved his business and gave it unbounded attention; but he loved his church more. He was ever a consistent, devoted Catholic, and the Catholic religion furnished him with incentives for all his noble and honorable deeds. It taught him the high principles

and sublime standards up to which he faithfully endeavored to act. It infused love for virtue and moral beauty, contempt for vice and irreligion. By it was he encouraged to master through special grace those untoward affections with which all men are born and to battle manfully against the temptations that assail us all so powerfully. It entered deep into his soul and made him esteem those things which most men affect to despise, cherish what so many others ridicule and love what they hate, and practice what they seem disposed to reject with scorn.

His devotion to his religion was not ostentatious, his practice of piety was not sentimental, his faith was not intrusive, but all the same it was genuine and true, heartfelt and earnest, ardent and generous. The same practical, honest tact he put into his business relations he brought to duties, to religion. Every Sunday brought him here to mass, as the church commands, and every few months found him here examining his conscience, as at stated times he examined his business standing, to discover his failing and his sins before God, to confess them to Christ's appointed minister for pardon, with firm purpose of amendment. His religion was his inspiration in life every day, his strength in temptation, his comfort in difficulties, and enabled him to say in these, his last days, "What is a man, father, without his religion?"

God grant us more men like him, more characters like his in circles political, mercantile and social. Long will his memory linger with you, long will you retain the appreciation of the loss his taking away occasions, long will your minds recur to his worth and his sterling qualities, which will serve you as inspirations and incentives and make you regret that he was not longer spared in his career of usefulness and honor.

JOHN JONES HURST SR.

The Hurst family, one of the old families of America, and which traces its lineage as far back as the year 1400 in England, is one which has furnished its full quota of members to those who were active in defense of the rights and liberties of this country, and to professional, financial and commercial lines. Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church, president of the Drew Theological Seminary, well known author and writer for the press, is a grandson of Samuel Edward Hurst and his first wife, Lavinia Littleton, and there have been a number of others who have attained more than a merely local reputation as writers.

(I) Edward Hurst married in England, where his life was spent, and among his children were: Edward, see forward.

(II) Edward Hurst, son of Edward Hurst, was born January 16, 1744. He married, 1764, Sarah, daughter of Henry Hooper, and resided at Battersea, county Surrey, England. Children: Samuel Edward, see forward; Thomas, Joseph and Rebecca, who immigrated to America, and settled in Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1796.

(III) Samuel Edward Hurst, eldest child of Edward and Sarah (Hooper) Hurst, was born at Battersea, county Surrey, England, in 1764, died October 26, 1822. He came to Maryland when he was about sixteen years of age, and his name appears as one of the fourteen "militia men" drafted from Dorchester county, listed in a letter of Henry Hooper to the governor, dated June 28, 1781, "to serve in the Continental army until the 10th day of December next." He served as a private in the Second Company, Captain James Gray, Third Maryland Regiment, from June to December, 1781, and in the Maryland Line, First Regiment, as a member of the Sixth Company, until his honorable discharge at Frederickstown, November 29, 1783. He was on the fighting line in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, during several important engagements; took part in the siege and battle of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. In 1787 there was awarded him, as a soldier, a piece of land, lot No. 1053, of four thousand one hundred and sixty-five lots, of fifty

acres each, on reserved ground lying west of Fort Cumberland, then in Washington (now Garrett) county, Maryland, about one and a half miles from Deer Park. It seems that this property was never valued highly enough either to occupy, pay taxes thereon or sell, and the title subsequently passed into other hands. He owned a farm near Salem, and about thirteen years prior to his death he purchased a tract of land on the west side of the stream, later known as Hurst's Creek, and about four miles east of Cambridge, the county seat. This place was called Weir's Neck and passed into the possession of his eldest son. He became a member of the Methodist denomination some years before his death, and is buried in the old cemetery at Cambridge.

Samuel Edward Hurst married (first) in 1786, Lavinia Littleton. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1787, died in 1845, married Thomas Winge. 2. Stephen, see forward. 3. Christiana, born in 1795, died in 1880; married Lewis Finney. 4. Elijah, born in 1797, died in 1849. Mr. Hurst married (second) 1803, Elizabeth Yardley. Children: 5. Samuel, see forward. 6. John, born 1807, died 1880. 7. James, born 1810, died 1823. 8. Henrietta Maria, born 1813, died 1847; married William H. Swiggett. 9. Emily, born 1816, died young.

(IV) Stephen Hurst, eldest son and second child of Samuel Edward and Lavinia (Littleton) Hurst, was born in 1793, died in 1846. As the eldest son he inherited Weir's Neck, according to the English custom, and was a gentleman farmer and a local preacher of the Methodist church. Shortly after his death his wife removed with the family to Cambridge, Maryland. He married Ann Jones, and among his children was John Edward Hurst.

(IV) Samuel Hurst, eldest son of Samuel Edward and Elizabeth (Yardley) Hurst, was born in 1804, died in 1840. His birthplace, which was also that of his wife, was Dorchester county, Maryland. Like his father, he was a farmer and a member of the Methodist church. He married Margaret, sister of Ann (Jones) Hurst, mentioned above. Children: Samuel J.; William Richard; John Jones, see forward.

(V) John Jones Hurst, third son of Samuel and Margaret (Jones) Hurst, was a shoe merchant in Baltimore, and a member of the firm of Hurst, Miller & Company. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist church. He married Martina Augusta, daughter of John and Rebecca (Simmons) Webster. Children: John Jones Jr., a sketch of whom follows; Charles W., married Ida Emory, and has one child, Catherine Emory; Rebecca, married Granville Smith.

JOHN JONES HURST JR.

John Jones Hurst, son of John Jones and Martina Augusta (Webster) Hurst, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 28, 1871. At the age of seven, upon the death of his father, he went to live in Dorchester county, and his elementary education was acquired in the public schools of that county; he was then a pupil for three years at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey, where he graduated as the president of his class in 1891. He then entered at Princeton University in the scientific course, but at the end of his first year, having determined to take up the profession of law, changed his course, then spending one year in travel in Europe, principally in Germany. Upon his return to his native country,



Wm. L. L. L. L.

he took up the study of law at the Maryland University, and was graduated from that institution in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after his graduation he established himself in the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has continued with an excellent amount of success up to the present time. Combined with the qualities indispensable to a lawyer, a keen, rapid, logical mind, and a ready capacity for hard work, he has the rarer gifts of eloquence of language and a strong personality. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and his religious with the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. He has recently joined the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His social affiliations are with the Maryland, Baltimore Country, and Baltimore Athletic clubs, the Princeton Club of New York and the Nassau Club of Princeton.

Mr. Hurst married, June 1, 1907, Louise, born in Howard county, Maryland, daughter of the late Charles A. and Henrietta (Gaither) Banks. She is a charming matron of the younger social set in Baltimore. They have one child, John Jones 3d, born March 18, 1908, who seems to have inherited the beauty of his mother and the intellectual qualities of his father. Their home, at No. 1218 North Calvert street, is noted for its generous hospitality and refined entertainments.

WILLIAM LANAHAN

William Lanahan, head of the firm of William Lanahan & Son, a house which for more than sixty years has been prominent in the commercial world of Baltimore, and which for more than half a century has enjoyed an international reputation, is a representative of a family of Irish origin. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, the race was transplanted to the Colony of Virginia, and for four generations the name has stood in Baltimore as a synonym for exceptional ability and integrity crowned with their legitimate reward of phenomenal success.

(I) Thomas Lanahan, grandfather of William Lanahan, was born in Ireland. He left his native land and settled in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1812, at the request of an English uncle named Daniell (taking his surname), who in 1770 had settled in the colony, where he became possessed of estates and occupied a prominent position. In his old age he desired the presence of heirs, and therefore requested his nephew to join him, which the youthful representative of the Lanahans did, thus planting the family in the New World. Mr. Daniell died at the advanced age of ninety-four.

Thomas Lanahan was engaged in business as an architect, and married Margaret Conkling, by whom he became the father of nine children, three sons and six daughters, the sons being: John, born in Harrisonburg, Virginia; William (see forward); and Thomas M. The mother of the family died while the children were still young, and for a time they were under the care of an aunt, Mrs. McWilliams. Thomas Lanahan, the father, died about 1858.

(II) William Lanahan, son of Thomas and Margaret (Conkling) Lanahan, in 1827 engaged in business as a wholesale importer of fruits, having his store on Pratt street. About 1849 he founded the wholesale liquor business which was later carried on under the firm name of William Lanahan & Son, becoming the leading house of its kind in Baltimore.

About fifty years ago the firm introduced to the public its famous blend, "Hunter Baltimore Rye," an article which speedily acquired a world-wide reputation. There is no one article made in Baltimore that has done more to spread the fame of the city as a commercial center than has "Hunter Baltimore Rye."

Mr. Lanahan married Mary Jackson, a native of Baltimore, and their children were: 1. Samuel J., a sketch of whom follows in this work. 2. Mary C., deceased, first wife of Oliver Reeder. 3. William (see forward). 4. Josephine, second wife of Oliver Reeder. 5. Emma, wife of Edwin Griffith; deceased. 6. Charles M., deceased, sketch of whom elsewhere in this work. 7. Harry, deceased. 8. Gertrude, married Philip Wilker. Mr. Lanahan died August 8, 1868, at his home in Baltimore, bequeathing to his children not merely the wealth acquired by great executive ability and commercial success, but the rich heritage of an unstained name.

(III) William Lanahan, son of William and Mary (Jackson) Lanahan, was born October 14, 1849, in Baltimore, and received his education in the schools of his native city. In 1864 he became associated with his father in business, as was already his brother, Samuel J. Lanahan. After the death of the elder Mr. Lanahan, the sons continued the business, Samuel J. becoming the head of the firm, and William being associated with him. Uninterrupted and constantly increasing success attended their efforts, unchecked even by the great fire of 1904, when their place of business was among those destroyed. The firm immediately decided to build, and erected a fireproof structure at a cost of \$225,000. This building, which the firm has since continued to occupy, is a six-story structure, eighty-seven by one hundred and eight feet, and is regarded as one of the finest business buildings in the city.

As time went on, and the years in their rapid flight poured showers of gold into the coffers of the great house and spread abroad more and more the honor of their name, they brought also change and separation. For more than thirty years the chain which linked together in triple union the heads of the firm remained unbroken. It was first severed by the death of Charles M. Lanahan, and some years later, in January, 1908, occurred the death of Samuel J. Lanahan, the head of the house. Then it was that the uncommon executive abilities of William Lanahan shone forth in their fullest luster. He showed himself to be indeed a captain of commerce, more than able to steer his ship through the troublous sea of the business world, and after every voyage to bring it into port, nobly flying its flag, free from all stain of dishonor, at the masthead. The record of William Lanahan since he became the head of the firm proves that he can be confidently trusted to maintain the great traditions of the generations who have preceded him, and who have in him a successor in the highest degree worthy of them. A prominent feature of his business policy is its progressiveness. Unlike many other concerns, who have prided themselves upon their conservatism, William Lanahan & Son have broken away from wornout methods, realizing that changed conditions require new administration of affairs. They have not been content to keep pace with the times, but have set a pace for themselves, and instead of confining their operations to any one section have made the world their market.

Mr. Lanahan is a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, and the National Bank of Baltimore, and a member of the finance committee of the Distillers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Devoted as he is to the duties which his great responsibilities impose upon him, Mr. Lanahan's interests are too numerous and his sympathies

too broad to be confined within the sphere of commerce. His genial social nature, which is one of the most marked features of his character, has led him to ally himself with the following organizations, where he is always a welcome presence: The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Elkridge Hunt Club, Germania Männerchor, Pimlico and Merchants' clubs, and the Lambs' Club, of New York. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party and he is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of Baltimore.

Mr. Lanahan married, February 25, 1873, in Baltimore, Catherine, daughter of St. John Carroll, who died in 1869. Mr. Carroll was associated with the firm of Numsen & Carroll, and was a representative of a family the name of which no true son of Maryland can ever hear without a thrill of pride and reverence, calling up, as it does, the memory of Charles Carroll, whose signature to the Declaration of Independence shines conspicuous even in that list of illustrious names. Everyone knows the story: How, when Mr. Carroll signed his name, some one said, in allusion to his great wealth, "There go a few millions." "Yes," was the answer of a bystander, "but there are so many Carrolls the government will never find out who affixed this signature. Hearing this, Mr. Carroll again took the pen and wrote after his name the words "of Carrollton," thus making the matter clear to his own day and to all future time.

The gentler qualities of this noble race of the Carrolls are well exemplified in Mrs. Lanahan. Her gracious personality renders her the light of her husband's home, and an ideal hostess to the many guests received at Blenheim, as Mr. Lanahan's estate is called, the old name of the neighborhood for miles around. The estate is a century old. The handsome stone gateway bears on one side the name of Lanahan, while on the other is inscribed "Blenheim." The first impression of the visitor is one of unsurpassed beauty, and this impression is constantly strengthened as long as he remains within the enchanted limits of the estate. A conservatory has been added, the house remodeled, and most attractive porches built. The old residence is handsomely and tastefully furnished. In the hall is a small mahogany table which has stood there since 1800, and was originally the property of one of the Signers of the Declaration. In the library is an old mahogany bookcase that came from Mount de Sales, where Mrs. Lanahan was educated, and the large collection of volumes comprises books on almost every topic. Upstairs are the poolroom, and the little altar room, where Father Stafford, of Washington, and other well-known priests have said mass. The large colonial hall, where hang the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Lanahan, is most interesting. On either side of the broad staircase hangs a large canvas painted by Mrs. Lanahan, and of distinct artistic merit. Among the canine pets of the family the finest is Lanahan, a large St. Bernard; after him come Muggs, a Skye terrier, and little Jack, the friendly fox terrier. Beyond the orchard, where all the trees have been planted by Mr. Lanahan, you arrive at the garage, in which are kept the three big cars. The latest of these has a speed power of eighty miles an hour, and is noted for being a great hill-climber. Just ahead is the large, handsome stable, which was built a few years ago, the old one having been destroyed by fire. Here are the eighteen carriages, which have been somewhat neglected for the autos, and five thoroughbreds, which are still used occasionally. The walks lined with flowers and the hot-beds filled with delicate blossoms render the place a dream of beauty. At the turn of the road stands a gigantic oak tree which must have numbered two centuries, and across the green lawn are some weeping-willows and tall, stately pop-

lars planted by Mr. Lanahan, and to which he still pays special attention. The rookery, with its mound of solid rock almost hidden beneath ivy, myrtle and running cedar, completes the fascination of this dream-like abode.

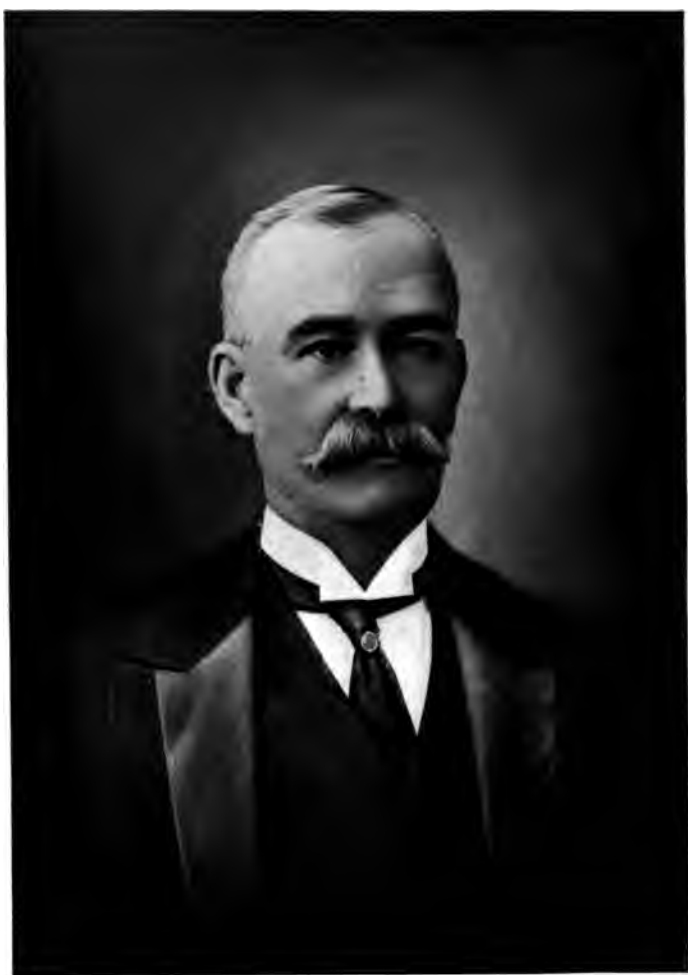
Mr. Lanahan is a man of attractive personality, and is greatly valued in social life; he has hosts of friends, and it may be truly said of him that he is often a friend in need. His beneficence has kept pace with his wealth, belonging as he does to that noble class of men whose wealth ministers not to themselves alone, but to all humanity. Although a large part of his fortune was inherited from his father, the bulk of it has been earned by his own individual effort and tireless industry, joined to great boldness and foresight in enterprise. His talents for organization are especially marked, and have done much to further his success. He is an able executive, and a financier of unusually keen perception. Of such a man it may be said that he belongs not to any one community, but to the Nation.

SAMUEL J. LANAHAH

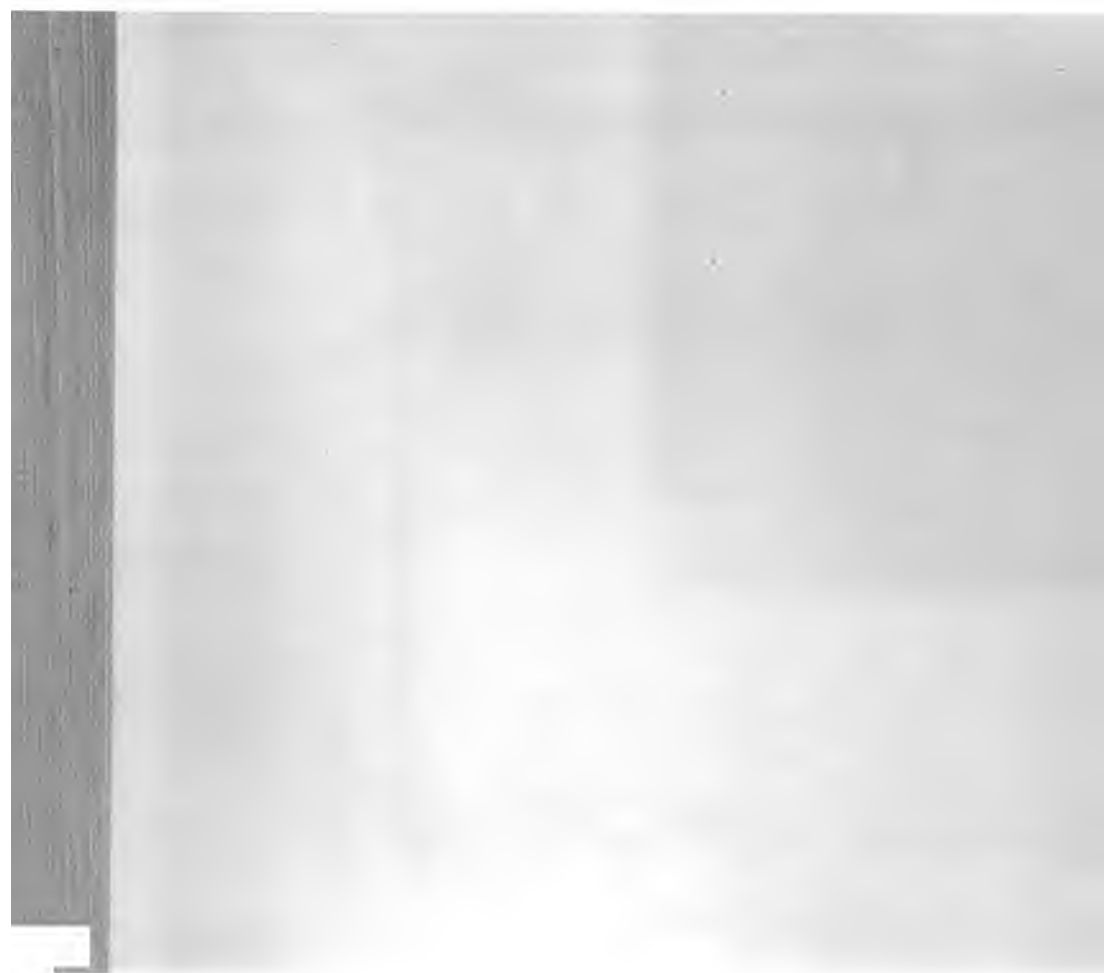
Among the men whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Baltimore, it may be well doubted if any deserve a more honorable mention in the historical and biographical annals of our city than the man whose name is to be found at the head of this sketch.

The late Samuel J. Lanahan, for many year one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Baltimore, and a member of the firm of William Lanahan & Sons, was a native of Baltimore, born March 20, 1844, a son of the late William and Mary (Jackson) Lanahan. He received his education in Baltimore, first attending the old Newton Academy, and then studying at several local private schools. At an early age he entered the employ of his father, who was the founder of the firm, and was admitted as a partner in 1865, devoting the remainder of his life to the expansion and development of the business. In 1868, on the death of his father, he became head of the firm, composed of himself and two brothers, William and Charles M., the latter being admitted to the firm in 1876 and continuing until his death in 1901.

Samuel J. Lanahan was possessed of a rare if not distinctive business character, which impressed one on meeting him, it being men like him who help to develop the success of all large cities. Aside from his private business interests, he was an active and helpful factor in various financial concerns, serving in the capacity of director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank and of the Continental and Mercantile Trust Companies, in which his ripe and varied experience, his logical mind and his careful observations rendered him a trusted counsellor. He was regarded as one of the ablest and best informed financiers in Baltimore, and his advice was not infrequently sought by men in this and other cities when confronted with business problems which needed shrewd calculation and far-sighted judgment, for which Mr. Lanahan was noted. As a citizen he was universally esteemed, always sustaining the character of a true man. His business transactions were conducted on the principle of strict integrity, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him, and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. Mr. Lanahan was a member of the Maryland Club. Prior to his death he received the rites of the Catholic Church, and was buried in that faith.



H. S. S. S. S.





Chas. H. Lanahan

Mr. Lanahan married Fannie, daughter of the late Charles Reeder, the well-known ship builder. She survives him with one son, William Wallace, a graduate of Harvard University. Mr. Lanahan died at his late home, 205 Goodwood Road, Roland Park, January 30, 1908, and his remains were interred in Greenmount Cemetery.

Mr. Lanahan's life had been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it has become an integral part of the history of Baltimore, and has also left its impress upon the annals of State and Nation. He was a type of the Baltimore business man of whom the city is justly proud, whose enterprise and integrity have not only developed the trade and commerce of the city, but given it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid him is, that he made himself an honor to his nation in the great commercial world, as well as a credit to the mercantile community in which he resided.

CHARLES M. LANAHAN

Charles M. Lanahan, one of the members of the firm of William Lanahan & Son, a house which, for more than sixty years, has been prominent in the commercial world of Baltimore, and which for more than half a century has enjoyed an international reputation, was a representative of a family of Irish origin. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, the race was transplanted to the colony of Virginia, and for more than four generations the name has stood in Baltimore as a synonym for exceptional ability and integrity crowned with their legitimate reward of phenomenal success.

Charles M. Lanahan, son of William and Mary (Jackson) Lanahan, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, 1855, and received his education in the schools of his native city and at Chester Military Academy, Chester, Pennsylvania. Shortly after graduation from the last named educational institution, he associated with his elder brothers, William Lanahan Jr. and Samuel J., who constituted the firm, their father having died several years before. Inheriting the progressive ideas that brought wealth and fame to his father, and for which the family of Lanahan has ever been noted, he largely increased the scope of the firm's business. As a business man he was noted for his aptitude in grappling with details, and for his accurate and keen perception, but his strongest points, perhaps, were his executive ability, his power to see the bottom of any business proposition, and his fertility and practicability of resource. He was a tireless worker, a man of strong and steady purposes, rare judgment, and those admirable qualities which give a high character to the commercial life of Baltimore. Quick and decisive in his methods, he was keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, and found that pleasure in the solution of a difficult business problem without which there can be no real success, as otherwise there is indicated a lack of that intense interest which must be the foundation of all progress in commercial and industrial lines.

On April 4, 1871, Mr. Lanahan married Miss Annie R. Snowden, daughter of Richard H. Snowden, who survives him, with the following children: Misses May, Helen, Josephine and Adelaide Lanahan, and Charles M. Lanahan Jr. Socially, Mrs. Lanahan is quite prominent, and is one of those rarely endowed characters who make their presence felt in any community in which they live. She and her daughters are among

the leaders of Baltimore's social circles, where their culture, talents and tact have endeared them to many. Charles M. Lanahan Jr. is a genial, companionable young man, who likes to entertain his friends and is very popular, and bids fair to be a worthy standard-bearer of this branch of the Lanahan family.

While an alert and active business man, Mr. Lanahan did not allow the cares of his company to engross him entirely, and had just appreciation for the social amenities of life. He was a member of the Maryland, Baltimore Country, Elkridge Hunt and Baltimore Yacht Clubs, and frequently sought freedom from the cares attendant upon business in traveling. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and St. Michael's and All Angels' Church numbered him as one of its most active members.

In the death of Mr. Lanahan, which occurred February 7, 1901, Baltimore lost one of her most enterprising and versatile business men, and one by whose remarkable abilities she was constantly the gainer. In the private walks of life he shone not less than in his transactions with the business world. A man of unbounded generosity, gentle and genial in his nature, he gathered around him a circle of admiring friends, who felt honored by his friendship and proud of his success in life. His heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. His life was a happy illustration of the honors and rewards of business fidelity and industry, when combined with high principle and unswerving integrity. As a business man, his character was unclouded and unimpeachable, and he adhered with staunch consistency to sound, conservative and unquestionable methods. His name was known among the highest circles of the commercial world as that of a man who could be trusted, and with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. His life teaches the old and ever valuable lesson that true success comes only through tireless industry, guided and inspired by singleness of purpose. It emphasizes also the priceless value of unswerving loyalty to right, and the assured rewards of exemplary living.

WILLIAM WALLACE LANAHAN

It is to the younger generation of business men that every city must look for the growth and development of its commercial and financial interests, and prominently identified with these in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, is William Wallace Lanahan. Perhaps the strongest points of Mr. Lanahan's character are his executive ability, his power of seeing to the bottom of intricate affairs, and his fertility and practicality of resource. His facility in the management of a number of important affairs at one time has often been a cause of wonder in the business world, and it is not easy to predict what may be the ultimate measure of success attending the efforts of a man of such capacity, when one reflects upon what he has already achieved at the age of twenty-six years. Quick in his judgment of men and their affairs, he is usually accurate in the opinion he has formed, and he possesses in an eminent degree the rare ability for saying in a convincing manner the right thing at the right time.

William Wallace Lanahan, son of Samuel Jackson Lanahan (a sketch of whom is also to be found in this work), was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 24, 1884. At a suitable age he was sent to the public schools,

where he acquired his elementary education, then went to St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, where he remained four years and was prepared for his college examinations. He then matriculated at Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It was the desire of his father that he should become identified with a mercantile career, and in 1907 he became cashier for the firm of William Lanahan & Sons. This line of business did not appeal to him, however, and after the death of his father he decided upon the banking business as offering a proper field for the financial ability of which he was convinced he possessed a goodly share. Events have proved the truth of this conviction and the wisdom of the change he made. He exhibits the quick appreciation and prompt decision in his business transactions which are as necessary to the successful business man as to the successful general, but his manner is always tempered with a courtesy which wins the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. In 1909 he was one of the organizers of the banking firm of Whelan, Duer & Lanahan, which has been connected with most extensive financial enterprises. Mr. Lanahan purchased seats in the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges, and is the moving spirit in these concerns. He has a certain warmth and geniality of manner, which wins the confidence of clients, and makes them feel at once their interests are not only in competent hands, but in the hands of a man who takes a personal interest in their safe conduct.

Mr. Lanahan is a member of the Maryland Club, and is very fond of all outdoor sports. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, whose interests he has at heart, and he is a devout member of the Catholic Church. Evenness and poise are among his characteristics, and he is a dependable man in any relation of life and in any emergency. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and tastes, enterprising and original in his business ideas, he is personally liked most by those who know him best. Frank in declaring his principles, he is sincere in maintaining them, and his career thus far has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

GENERAL JOHN GILL

The friends of General John Gill are fond of declaring that he is an excellent exponent of a type of man now rapidly disappearing—the Southern gentleman of song and story. Chivalrous, warm-hearted, red-blooded, impetuous, General Gill is found to be by all who come in contact with him; so in so far as these traits are typical of any one part of the country, General Gill is a type. In appearance he carries out the contention of his friends. He still clings to the goatee once so much worn throughout the South and which is now often the distinguishing mark of the Confederate veteran. For the rest he does not look like a veteran, Confederate or otherwise. He is tall and vigorous, with a ruddy complexion. One of the most conspicuous figures in the financial life of the city, he is equally distinguished in other directions. General Gill is an epicure, a dinner-giver of such note that his invitations are in great demand and eagerly prized when received. He is a connoisseur of wines, and is renowned as a judge of oysters, terrapin and other delicacies peculiar to this State. He knows as much about the art, much neglected in this country, of ordering a delightful meal, as he does about finance; as

much about the temperature at which the various wines should be served as he does about the grain trade.

General Gill is also known as a litterateur. One book he has to his own credit. This is a review from memory of the four years he served as a private soldier in the Confederate Army. It is written in a pleasant, reminiscent vein, and its incidents of march, camp and battle, throw an interesting side-light upon the active life of a soldier during the greatest conflict of modern times. Some idea of his war record as a "first-class fighting man" may be gained from the fact that it was of him the late Fitzhugh Lee publicly remarked: "I would be glad to lead in a fight five thousand men like John Gill against ten thousand of the enemy."

The history of General John Gill may be in a nutshell as follows: He was born on August 15, 1841, in Annapolis, Maryland. His father was the late Richard W. Gill, son of John Gill, of Alexandria, Virginia. His mother was the daughter of Captain James Deale of West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. His ancestors on the paternal side came to America from England immediately after the American Revolution, the first of the name to arrive being his grandfather, John Gill, of Yorkshire, England, who came to Alexandria, Virginia, as the resident partner of the great shipping house of Abernethy, Lowry & Gill, of London. His mother was descended from Captain John Deale of the Continental Army.

Young Gill was educated at the Preparatory School of St. John's College and the Lawrenceville High School, near Princeton, New Jersey. He was graduated from the Lawrenceville School in 1859 and then entered the University of Virginia. The Civil War, however, interfered with his student life and on May 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier under Captain William H. Murray in Company H of the First Maryland Infantry, and served with it through the campaigns of Manassas, in the Valley with Jackson, and in the peninsular campaign before Richmond. Later he became a member of the First Maryland Cavalry and finally was detailed as a courier at the headquarters of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, where in time he was given charge of the signal corps. He was temporarily attached to Colonel Mosby's command when the war closed.

After the war he went into mercantile life in this city, becoming a member in 1866 of the firm of Knox & Gill. He formed the firm of Gill & Fisher in 1873, which became one of the largest grain exporting houses in the country. When in 1888 he retired from the grain business he had, though a young man, made his mark on the business life of the town. He was known even then as one of the most progressive men in the city, and one whose sagacity and foresight had done much to aid in the building up of Baltimore.

After he left the grain business he organized and incorporated the Mercantile Trust Company, becoming its first president, with the strongest board of directors in the city, consisting of W. W. Spence, Louis McLane, Bernard Kahn, Andrew Reid, Alexander Shaw, John A. Hambleton, and Charles D. Fisher. He retained the presidency until the fall of 1910, when in consequence of failing health, he resigned from the active management and became the chairman of the board of directors. During his administration as head of this institution, he built it up from a small company until it became one of the largest in the South, and it stands to-day as a monument to his sagacity and ability.

In 1868 General Gill was married to Louise Wallace Spence, daughter of W. W. Spence. Mrs. Gill admirably assists her husband in the entertaining of which he is so fond. She is recognized as conspicuously a

leader in Baltimore society, and one whose influence has ever been directed toward maintaining a high standard of morality and purity in social life. She is ever foremost in charitable works, and is as benevolent as she is popular. General and Mrs. Gill have four daughters: Mrs. G. B. Hazelhurst, Mrs. James Madison Thompson, Mrs. Lloyd Richardson Macy and Agnes Gill, and their handsome home on Charles street next to the Maryland Club has been the scene of innumerable gaieties.

General Gill is a member of the Maryland Club, of the Society of the Army and Navy, of the Maryland Line Association, and was Brigadier-General commanding the First Brigade, United Confederate Veterans of Maryland. There are few movements in the city in which General Gill's great influence is not thrown to the cause of the public weal, for he is as interested in current events as he was forty years ago.

NICHOLAS RUFUS GILL

Prominent among those in the city of Baltimore who rose to eminence at the bar was the late Nicholas Rufus Gill, who was a man of marked capacity and decided character, and of the most undoubted integrity. He was modest and unassuming in his deportment, and retiring in his habits, with no disposition to put himself forward, but in whatever position he was placed he was emphatic and decided. He went further than the mere requirements of the ethical code. He was always anxious, not merely to act honorably to a professional brother, but also to serve him, if he could, by advancing his interests, and increasing his claims to public estimation and confidence. In the language of the lamented Lane, "He was so constituted, that it was impossible for him to be guilty of dishonorable rivalry towards his fellow practitioners." He scorned the tricks of the profession and those who practiced them. To the junior members of the faculty, he was particularly kind and generous. They were at once made to feel that he was one in whom they could place their confidence.

Nicholas Rufus Gill was born in Western Run Valley, Baltimore county, Maryland, March 12, 1838. He received his early education in Lamb's School and Milton Academy. When twenty-one years of age he entered the law offices of the late David Stewart and read law for one year, after which he matriculated at Harvard, graduating from the law department of that institution in the class of 1859. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Baltimore and opened an office for the general practice of his profession. His skill and ability were soon recognized and he enjoyed a lucrative patronage, practicing alone until such time as his sons were able to assist him, when he formed the firm of N. Rufus Gill & Sons. His connection with the firm of which he was the founder had been of late years as adviser to his sons, owing to the fact of impaired hearing, which affliction had greatly interfered with his law practice. Mr. Gill was not a politician, although a consistent Democrat. He was a member of the first branch of the city council three terms and twice served in the capacity of president of that body. At the expiration of his last term his fellow councilmen passed resolutions recognizing his faithful services. He declined to allow his name to be used for any other elective office. His last public position was as president of the water board, about 1890. Thus it will be seen that his life has been an active one, being widely extended, and will be felt and recognized for many years to come, although he has passed from the scene of his earthly labors.

Mr. Gill, who was injured October 27, 1905, in a driving accident on St. Paul Street bridge, died October 30, 1905, at the sanitarium of Dr. Miller, whither he was taken immediately after the accident. He and his daughter, Miss Agnes Gill, were thrown from a buggy, the accident being due to a high-spirited horse. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. John G. Murray, rector of St. Michael's and All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. William H. Falkner, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Fifty members of Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar, attended the services, their members acting as active pallbearers. At the grave in the family lot at Greenmount Cemetery the Masonic rites were observed. He is survived by his daughter, Agnes Gill, and five sons: Roger T., Robert L., a sketch of whom follows this; Albert S., Nicholas H. and Calvert B. Gill.

ROBERT LEE GILL

Robert Lee Gill, lawyer, of Baltimore, belongs to a family which has been identified with Baltimore for two hundred years, he being seventh in descent from Stephen Gill, who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1700 and settled in what was then known as "The Forest," in Baltimore county, near "St. Thomas" or "Garrison Forest" Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the organizers and a member of its first vestry. Stephen Gill married Elizabeth Hubbard, December 16, 1708, and had four children, John, Stephen, Prudence and Elizabeth. John (1709-97) married Mary Rogers, February 26, 1730, daughter of Nicholas Rogers Sr. and sister of Colonel Nicholas Rogers, who served as aide to Baron DeKalb, of the Revolutionary army. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Their son Nicholas (1750-93) married his cousin, Elizabeth Gill, and had four children, Stephen, and three daughters. Stephen, born March 17, 1781, died January 7, 1846, married Phoebe Osborn, and they had three children, one son, George Washington, and two daughters. Stephen Gill was a captain in the Maryland Volunteers in the War of 1812. His grandfather devised to him one hundred and thirty-nine acres of "Nicholson's Manor" and "Hickory Bottom." George Washington, born February 23, 1808, died February 18, 1876, married Rebecca Ensor, and they had seven sons. Nicholas Rufus, born March 12, 1838, died October, 1905, married Eleanor Agnes Dowson, and of this marriage Robert Lee Gill was born in Baltimore, December 20, 1870. The résumé here given shows the direct line of descent from Stephen Gill, immigrant, to Robert Lee Gill.

Mr. Gill's mother was by another line of descent a Gill, being descended from John of the second generation through his son Edward. This family is one of that comparatively small number of American families which have remained in the territory settled by the original immigrant and kept such records that they are able to show a clear line of descent.

Robert Lee Gill, second son of Nicholas Rufus Gill, was reared in Baltimore, educated in its public schools, and his legal training received from the School of Law of the University of Maryland, by which institution he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Prior to his graduation he had acted in a clerical capacity in the law office of his father, so that he was qualified, upon graduation, with both the theory and practice to enter at once upon the work of his profession. In taking stock



Yours sincerely
Robert Lee Gill



of the motives which induced him to enter upon the profession of law and to strive for the prizes of life, Mr. Gill now recognizes that he was much influenced by the example of his father, and the controlling influences which have guided his conduct through life came primarily from the home training, followed by his own study, contact with his fellows and school training.

Mr. Gill's record at the bar has been one of success, but, like many other active lawyers of the present day, he has become interested in other matters and may be classed not only as a successful lawyer, but as a capable business man. He is now president of the Lee Electric Company, which he organized. He recently took an important part in combining the larger Baltimore bakery interests in the City Baking Company; he is secretary and treasurer of the Potomac Sand and Gravel Company of Washington, D. C.; president of the German Land Improvement Company from its inception; president of the Law Construction Company from its inception, and a director in a number of other companies. Notwithstanding his legal and business activities he finds time to devote to philanthropic and religious work. Since 1900 he has been a member and vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and a trustee of St. Peter's Orphan Asylum; since 1906 he has been interested in the Locust Point Social Settlement. By tradition and conviction he is, in politics, affiliated with the Democratic party. He finds his chief recreation in golf, and holds membership in the Baltimore Country Club.

In April, 1898, Mr. Gill married Jane Henderson, and of this marriage there is one child.

Mr. Gill sums up very briefly his views as to the things essential for the young man who desires to make a success of his life. He puts closeness of application to one's vocation, uprightness in dealing, honesty and promptness in all matters as qualities which will go very far toward insuring success. Personally Mr. Gill has made what men call a success of life, but to the student of men and things the strong feature of his career is not that he has built up a large practice or made money, but that he has neglected no interest to which the good citizen is called upon to give service. In his profession, in his business interests, in the church, in philanthropy, he has been constant and attentive, and his life therefore presents the well-rounded career of the good and useful citizen.

BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE

The Latrobe family has not alone been distinguished in this country for a number of generations, in professional life and as statesmen and military commanders, but had earned the same distinction in Europe as far back as the records extend. The family originally was "de Boneval," located at Villeneuve near Montauban in Languedoc. The Counts de Boneval belonged to the old French noblesse and acquired the name of La Trove or La Trobe through the successful search for certain papers involving a large accession to their estates. After this event in the family history, they became known as "de Boneval de La Trobe." The family embraced at an early period the doctrines of the Reformation. During the reign of Henri III. of France, they opposed the League and valiantly supported the cause of Henri IV.; one of the family distinguished himself by a gallant defense of the strong fortress of Verlhas, near Montauban,

now in ruins. They continued to take part in the religious wars during the reign of Louis XIII. and were involved in the persecution and losses which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

(I) Count Henri de Boneval de La Trobe married Adelaïde de Montmorency, a descendant of a royal house. They had a son, Henri.

(II) Henri Boneval de La Trobe, after the confiscation of the family estates following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, emigrated from Bordeaux and fled to Holland. Here he entered the service of William of Orange, afterward William III. of England, and accompanied him to Ireland. He was severely wounded at the battle of the Boyne, and subsequently settled in Waterford, Ireland, where he married Malfré de Raymond, a fellow exile, and died at ninety-six years of age. He left one son, James.

(III) James Boneval de La Trobe, born in 1702, died in 1752; married ——— Thornton in 1744, by whom he had one son, Benjamin.

(IV) Benjamin Latrobe, son of James Boneval de La Trobe, married Anna Margaret Antes, daughter of John Frederick Antes, of Pennsylvania, born Baron Von Blume, the head of a noble family of the German Palatinate. In taking, however, to a monastic life, he adopted the Greek equivalent to the family name, "Anthos" a flower; his cousin the Baroness Von Blume was at the same time the Superior of a convent at Majusk; both became Protestants, were married and immigrated to America to escape religious persecution, accompanied by many of his vassals. They kept the name of "Anthos," or Antes, as it became. Benjamin Latrobe became a bishop in the Moravian church and was sent to South Africa. He was also somewhat noted as a musician and wrote several books. He died in 1786, and his wife in 1794; they were buried at Falneck in Yorkshire, England. They had six children as follows: Christian Ignatius, Anna Louisa Eleanor, Benjamin Henry, Justina, Mary Agnes and John Frederick, all born between 1759 and 1779 in the order named. Justina died in infancy; Mary Agnes married Mr. Bateman, and was the mother of John Frederick La Trobe Bateman, the noted English hydraulic engineer; Christian Ignatius remained in England; John Frederick went to Livonia, Russia, where he married the Baroness Stackelberg, whose son was Edward de La Trobe.

(V) Benjamin Henry Latrobe, son of Benjamin and Anna Margaret (Antes) Latrobe, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 1, 1764, died at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1820, as the result of an attack of yellow fever. At an early age he was sent to a Moravian seminary in Saxony, Germany, and later became a student at the University of Leipsic. In 1795 he became a soldier in the Prussian army, participated in several battles, was wounded, and resigned in 1786. Returning to England he became in 1789 surveyor of public office, and engineer of London. After the death of his first wife, the political views he entertained were the cause of his immigration to the United States, for which he sailed November 25, 1795, leaving his two children in England, and after a long and stormy voyage attended with numerous adventures, arrived in America, May 20, 1796. He sent for his children later. For a time he made his home in Virginia and was the engineer of the James River and Appomattox canal. He also built the Richmond penitentiary and a number of private dwellings. He then removed to Philadelphia and constructed the first waterworks in that city, and was made surveyor of public buildings in Washington in 1803, by President Jefferson. After the Capitol had been burned by the British in 1814, he designed its restoration, and was succeeded by Charles Bullfinch, in 1817. The plans for the Chesapeake canal, the Baltimore Cathe-

dral and the custom house, were of his designing, and are fair examples of the high standard of his work. His son by his first marriage, Henry Sellen Latrobe, settled in New Orleans, and while installing waterworks in that city, contracted the yellow fever, from which he died. His father then took up the uncompleted task of his son, and while in the midst of it he, too, was stricken by the fatal disease and died there in 1820. A valuable and interesting journal, containing his observations as an architect and as a naturalist, and covering the period of his travels through the United States from 1796 to 1820, was published after his death.

Mr. Latrobe married (first) in England, a Miss Sellen, of London, who died in that country, leaving: Henry S., died in New Orleans; and Lydia, married Nicholas Roosevelt, uncle of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He married (second) in 1803, Mary Elizabeth, who died in 1841, daughter of Isaac Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, an Indian merchant, and partner of Robert Morris, the Revolutionary financier and patriot. Children: John H. B., sketch of whom follows; Julia, died unmarried; Benjamin Henry, a sketch of whom also follows.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE

In passing in review the record of the life of John H. B. Latrobe, it seems almost incredible that one man should have been gifted with excellence in so many and so widely-diversified directions, and have succeeded in accomplishing so much. It is one of the very rare exceptions to be met with in this world.

John H. B. Latrobe, son of Benjamin H. and Mary Elizabeth (Hazlehurst) Latrobe, was born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1803, and died at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, September 11, 1891. For a time the family resided in Washington, where his school education was commenced, and he then attended Georgetown College and the school conducted by Mr. Carnahan, who subsequently became president of Princeton College. Later young Latrobe became a student at St. Mary's College, where he remained until his appointment to a cadetship at West Point, from which he resigned in 1821, after the death of his father. General Thayer, who was the superintendent at West Point while John H. B. Latrobe was there, wrote to him in 1864, as follows:

"Forty-two years have not effaced from my memory the regret and disappointment I felt when, near the close of 1821, your resignation was handed me, for I had counted on you as a future officer of engineers. You were then at the head of your class and without a rival. Had you waited a few months before resigning, you would have been the recipient of the highest honor and prize the academy and government could bestow as a reward for distinguished scholarship and merit."

The death of his father, however, had made this resignation a necessity, and upon the return of his mother with the younger children to Baltimore, young Latrobe entered the law office of his father's friend, General Robert Goodloe Harper. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, but as he was without great personal influence, his acquisition of a practice was necessarily a matter of time, and in the meantime he set about other ways of increasing his income. Gifted as an artist and a writer, he called these arts into practical use. His yearly contribution to the *Atlantic Souvenir* was a novelle; for Sanderson's "Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" he wrote the life of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; "The Picture of Baltimore," another product of his facile pen, was

illustrated with outline drawings of the public buildings; in "Lucas' Progressive Drawing Book" he furnished both plates and letterpress; he illustrated "McKenny's Tour to the Lakes." Before he was admitted to the bar he had already commenced "Latrobe's Justices' Practices," which when finished went through a number of editions, Mr. Latrobe revising the eighth edition himself in 1889, when he was eighty-six years of age. As a poet his lines were graceful and not without considerable merit. His interest in military affairs was an active one for some years after his return to the city of Baltimore, and he served as an aide to General Harper, at that time in command of the Third Division, Maryland Militia. In this connection he had an important post to fill in the reception to General Lafayette in 1824, and at various times was in command of the Chasseurs of Lafayette and the First Baltimore Sharpshooters, and while on a visit to Philadelphia was captain of the First Baltimore Light Infantry.

Mr. Latrobe was the means of organizing what was ultimately known as the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanical Arts, the first exhibition being held in the concert hall in South Charles street, which was used as a lecture room until more convenient quarters were secured in the Athenæum building. It was organized originally, September 5, 1824, by John H. B. Latrobe and several others, and destroyed by fire, February 7, 1835. When it was reorganized, December 1, 1847, Mr. Latrobe was selected to deliver the opening address, and was connected with it for many years. While still engaged with his legal studies, he delivered a course of lectures on history and geography at the Apprentices' Library. In the meantime, the skill with which he had conducted such cases as were entrusted to him had not remained unobserved. In 1828 he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to secure the right of way from Point of Rocks to Williamsport, and from that time onward was connected with the railroad company as its counsel. He was appointed counsel for the foreign creditors of Maryland in 1841, and it is due to the measures which he originated that the payment of interest on the debt of the State was resumed. President Taylor appointed him one of the "Visitors" to West Point in 1849, and his colleagues chose him as president of the board. He visited Europe several times, and while there in 1857, as counsel for the firm of Winans, Harrison & Winans, the Russian contractors, he conducted their affairs so successfully that he was given what was at that time considered an enormous fee, \$60,000, and was retained by this firm as their special counsel.

Mr. Latrobe was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, prepared the first map of the colony in Africa from the descriptions of an agent of the society, and in association with General Harper bestowed upon the rivers and settlements the names by which they are known at the present time. He was instrumental in securing an appropriation of \$200,000 from the State to be utilized in the transportation of emigrants from Maryland, and the constitution and ordinance for the temporary government of the Maryland colony in Liberia, at Cape Palmas, were his work. It was due to his activity in this connection that in 1853, while president of the Maryland State Colonization Society, he was elected president of the American Colonization Society. He aided his effective work in this direction by no less effective publications and addresses in various other States, and was devoted to the scheme throughout his life. He was invited by the King of Belgium in 1876 to represent the United States at the meeting called by the king at Brussels, with a view to organizing an International Association for the Exploration of Africa.

and when this was effected Mr. Latrobe was elected president of the American branch.

Political honors had very little attraction for him. Although nominated by the Democratic party in 1829, at a time when the city had but two representatives, Mr. Latrobe declined the honor. His reason for this course of procedure was that his professional duties demanded his attention to the exclusion of political matters. As an inventor he is best known through the "Latrobe Stove," also known under the name of "The Parlor Heater," and a variety of appellations, which is in familiar use throughout the United States. He was in especial demand as a patent lawyer, as his knowledge of mechanical principles gave him an advantage not to be overlooked. He organized and incorporated the telegraph company over whose lines the first telegraphic message was sent, and by means of introducing Morse to President Harrison of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, succeeded in interesting the latter in the new idea. He had a very peculiar and practical theory about utilizing scraps of time, which very many people allow to go to waste, and this was the secret of his being able to accomplish what seem to be almost marvellous results. He was eighty years of age when he purchased a typewriter and learned to use it with a fair amount of rapidity.

The honors showered upon Mr. Latrobe and the offices he held are almost numberless. He delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple in 1866, was chosen grand master of the fraternity four years later, and was reelected for nine successive years, when he declined another reelection. When the cornerstone of the new City Hall was laid in 1867, he was chosen to make the address, and was selected by the citizens of Baltimore to receive it from the building committee. He was appointed commissioner from Maryland to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and so active was his work in the commission up to the close of the exhibition that the thanks of the Society for the Better Observance of the Sabbath were tendered him for having been instrumental in closing the exposition on Sundays. He was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, and was later chosen vice-president, an office he filled many years. He was one of the founders, and president, of the Maryland Historical Society, and one of the regents of the University of Maryland. As chairman of the Public Park Commission, his work was of a most excellent character. He served as president of the Maryland Academy of Art until its collections were transferred to the Peabody Institute, and it was due to his efforts that the casts were obtained which are now in the gallery of the Maryland Historical Society. For many years he was president of the "Proprietors of the Greenmount Estate," and was one of the original purchasers with a view to turning it to its present purpose.

Mr. Latrobe married (first) Maria, daughter of Dr. James Steuart, of Baltimore; (second) Charlotte Virginia, daughter of Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne, of Mississippi. Children: Ferdinand C., a sketch of whom follows; Osmun, who lived in Europe for a number of years after the Civil War, during which he served on the staff of General Longstreet, then returned to Baltimore; R. Steuart; John H. B. Jr., a lawyer; Virginia, married the late Judge Cogswell, of New Jersey; and Lily, married Dr. Frank B. Loring, of Washington, D. C.

Editorially one of the Baltimore papers said of Mr. Latrobe, in part:

Maryland has possessed in this country no man who accomplished so much in so many different directions as John H. B. Latrobe. To have done one of a dozen things

that he did would have been more than one man in a thousand achieves in a lifetime. To have done all that he did, was to crowd a long and noble career so full of achievements that its retrospect seems an almost impossible record. In reviewing his life it is difficult to decide whether to bestow the higher praise on the thoroughness with which he did each thing, or on the facility with which he did all things, and the only way out of the embarrassment is to admire the universality of his ability, the wonderful endurance of his mental and physical powers, and the unflagging steadiness of his purpose. The lifework of such a man is his best eulogy. He achieved fortune and fame outside of politics by the pure force of his ability and integrity. Labor was to him both duty and pleasure. He aimed at success, and he succeeded, and with it all he maintained the purity and rectitude of his character, and left a reputation which should be an incentive and an encouragement to every young man. It was a noble life, nobly lived.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE

To write a personal history of General Ferdinand Claiborne Latrobe is in effect to write the history of the most important events concerning the growth and improvement of the city of Baltimore for more than half a century. While his family has been a distinguished one, General Latrobe has done much to enhance its importance and memory. His parents were John Hazlehurst Boneval and Charlotte Virginia (Claiborne) Latrobe.

General Latrobe was born in Baltimore, October 14, 1833, and died in the same city, January 13, 1911. Early in his life he cultivated a taste for good reading, making a specialty of historical works. His elementary education was acquired in the schools of Baltimore and the Baltimore City College, from whence he went to St. Timothy's Hall near Catonsville, and then to the college of St. James near Hagerstown, Maryland, which he left during his junior year, in order to engage in commercial business at the request of his father. Having acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of business affairs, he commenced reading law in the office of his father, was admitted to the Baltimore Bar in May, 1859, to the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the following year, and from that time was diligently engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. His father had been engaged as the general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, almost from its inception until his death, and General Latrobe was appointed assistant counsel.

General Latrobe made his first appearance in the political field as a Democratic candidate for the Maryland Legislature and was elected in 1867. Owing to the absence of the chairman of the committee on ways and means, during the following year, General Latrobe was appointed as acting chairman, was also on the committee of militia, framing the militia law of the State, which was passed at this session and under which the Maryland militia was reorganized. He was appointed judge advocate-general during the same year by Governor Swann, holding the office for many years, as he was successively reappointed by Governors Groome, McLane, Whyte and Carroll. This constitutes the entire military service of General Latrobe, although he always kept in close touch with the military affairs of his State and Nation. Being again elected to membership in the lower house of the Legislature, in 1869, he was chosen Speaker in the session of 1870. In 1875 he won a victory for the Democratic party by his election to the mayoralty of the city, and was re-elected in 1877-79-83-87-91-93. He was offered the nomination in 1881, but withdrew in favor of William Pinkney Whyte.

His administration of public affairs was characterized by the introduction of many reforms in the municipal government and many improvements

in various directions. Some of these improvements are: The establishment of a harbor board through whose agency the inner harbor of the city was deepened and completed; the entire building of the Gunpowder Water Works, by means of which the city is supplied with drinking water, and which was accomplished within the amount appropriated; the sunken gardens around the Union Station, known as Mount Royal Terraces; the erection of the beautiful bridges over the Jones Falls at various streets; the widening of a number of what have through this procedure become important streets; the opening of Mount Royal avenue and the removal of the old Bolton depot; the removal of all the railings around the city parks, which adds greatly to their beauty; the building of Baltimore City College and the Western High School, and of a number of primary and grammar schools; two powerful iceboats were built, the "Latrobe" and the "Annapolis," by means of which the harbor of Baltimore can always be kept open in winter; Eutaw place was extended to Druid Hill Park; the Municipal Art Commission was called into existence; almost the entire storm water sewer system was constructed; Riverside Park was enlarged; the Belt was annexed, and by this means the area of the city was more than doubled; the construction of the new court house was assured by the laws and ordinances which were passed; the North avenue stone bridge, one of the largest structures of its kind in the country, was built; improvements were planned and commenced with regard to the paving of the streets, by which miles of thoroughfare were put in a safer and more sanitary condition. In all of these improvements, and in many more, General Latrobe was invariably the leading spirit, and his unflagging energy kept his co-workers up to the mark.

It is not flattery to say that he was acknowledged to be the most prominent and popular citizen of Baltimore, and in his private as well as in his official capacity did more for the advancement and improvement of the city of Baltimore than any other one man. After the expiration of his last term as mayor, General Latrobe divided his time between his law practice and his duties as president of the Consolidated Gas Company, an office from which he resigned a few weeks prior to his death. Among other offices he held were: Member of the State Building Commission, which was created by the Legislature of 1900-02, for the erection of the Court of Appeals building at Annapolis, and of additions to the State House; president of the Board of State Aid and Charities, to which office he was appointed by Governor John Walter Smith upon the organization of that body; president of the Board of Commissioners from Maryland for the Industrial Exhibition at Charleston, South Carolina; president of the Board of Commissioners from Maryland for the Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo, New York; became a member of the Public Park Commissioners in 1902, and was elected to the presidency of the board in 1908; member of the Municipal Art Commission of Baltimore, and of the board of trustees of the Maryland Institute, to which he gave much of his personal attention for many years. In 1899 he was again elected a member of the House of Delegates and served as chairman of the committee on ways and means during the session of 1900; at the extra session of the Legislature in 1901 he was again elected Speaker of the House of Delegates. In Masonic circles he achieved prominence, having been a past master of Fidelity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; member of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Maryland Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also a member of Franklin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As an orator he was forceful; as a lawyer, well-read; and as a financier, he displayed ability of no mean order. He was recognized as one of the leaders of thought in Maryland, versed

in many subjects foreign to politics, while to his personal friends and intimate acquaintances he was known as a genial philosopher. He was an associate member of the Journalists' Club, vice-president of the Democratic Club, and a charter member of Baltimore Council, National Union.

General Latrobe married (first) in 1860, Louisa, who died in 1865, eldest daughter of Thomas Swann, who filled many public offices, among them being those of mayor of Baltimore and governor of Maryland. They had one child, Swann, who died in early manhood. He married (second) in 1880, Ellen, daughter of John R. Penrose, of Philadelphia, and widow of Thomas Swann Jr., who was a brother of the first wife of General Latrobe. Children: Ferdinand Claiborne Jr.; Charlotte, married O. Howard Harvey; Ellen Virginia. Mrs. Latrobe had by her first marriage a son, Colonel Sherlock Swann.

At a banquet which was given not many months prior to the death of General Latrobe, he was introduced as "The Grand Old Man of Maryland," and called upon to respond to the toast of "Maryland." He said in part:

A great honor has been bestowed upon me in asking me to respond to the toast "Maryland." Maryland is not the largest State in the Union, but it is the proudest, and has every reason in the world to be proud. In the capital of this State, Annapolis, General George Washington laid down his commission after having won independence for the American colonies. Whenever I go to Annapolis and enter the old senate chamber I feel that I am upon sacred ground.

General Latrobe was always an advocate of the manners and customs of the old school wherever they did not interfere with modern progress, which no one was quicker to recognize than himself. One of the most lovable traits of his character was his filial affection. As long as his mother lived it was his invariable custom to go to her house and breakfast with her in the old-fashioned manner she loved so well.

The extracts which follow are taken from editorials which appeared after the death of General Latrobe, in the papers of Baltimore:

It is difficult to estimate fairly the worth of General Latrobe's services as the chief executive of the city. He served throughout a time when civic spirit, except for spasmodic demonstrations, was dead, and when the politicians held full sway. Taking into consideration the long and arduous task it has been to rescue the city from the grip of the bosses—success finally being brought about by nothing less than a political revolution—recalling what a different kind of a man with General Latrobe's opportunities might have cost the city, it is possible that Baltimore fared better for having somebody of his easy-going temper and disposition at the head of affairs during the era when the boss was at the zenith of his power. It needed peculiar characteristics to go through the fire of corruption which then prevailed without one's own garments being touched. And yet, not even in the fiercest political fight was General Latrobe's personal honor or honesty ever questioned. If he did not constantly warn the public of the evils of partisanship and of bossism, there is little reason to believe that he could have accomplished much had he been never so vigilant and never so prompt to sound the alarm. The truth was that the public got the sort of governor it seemed to desire. There can never be reform until the mass of the people want it so sincerely that they will not be denied. Personally, General Latrobe was universally popular. Indeed, the word is not warm enough to measure the regard in which he was held and the people of the whole city will regret to learn of his death.

The success of the administrations of General Latrobe was marred by political conditions with which he was unable to contend. This was due, perhaps, to his naturally amiable and kindly disposition. And yet he was never an indolent man, and few could accomplish as much work. He was always employed up to the time of his last illness, and was never known to make the excuse that he had no time to do what was requested of him. General Latrobe was a man of the most genial and generous disposition, and in his official position he exercised great self-restraint and was uniformly patient and courteous. No provocation could make him forget that he was a gentleman. His death will be sincerely mourned by a multitude of his fellow citizens.

BENJAMIN H. LATROBE

It is no unusual occurrence to find great and notable features in generation after generation of a family, and this seems to have been the case in a remarkable degree of the Latrobe family. Benjamin H., youngest son of Benjamin Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Hazlehurst) Latrobe, born December 19, 1806, died October 19, 1878, was certainly no exception to this rule. After his graduation from St. Mary's College, Baltimore, he commenced the study of law in the offices of Charles F. Mayer, and was admitted, in due course, to practice at the Baltimore Bar. As his mother was possessed of a considerable amount of real property in the State of New Jersey, a natural opening seemed to appear in that direction. Mr. Latrobe accordingly established himself in practice in the town of Alloway, Salem county, New Jersey, where he met with the success generally achieved by a beginner in the legal field. The climate of New Jersey, however, did not agree with him physically, and he returned to Baltimore to continue his practice in that city. He entered the office of his brother, John H. B. Latrobe, who was at that time the junior counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. From his earliest years Mr. Latrobe had taken an intense interest in all matters connected with engineering, having attained a high degree of proficiency in the higher mathematics while a student at St. Mary's College, and was by nature endowed with a talent as a draughtsman. He very soon realized that his natural bent in this direction should be utilized, and that he would be more successful in this field than by pursuing his legal work. After a discussion of this point with his brother, the latter secured for him an appointment in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the engineering department, where he commenced at the foot of the ladder in the position of a rodman, knowing full well that he would be able to work his way to the top; his first field of activity in this new work was on the road beyond Ellicott's Mills.

He had evidently entered upon the course which would lead him to a prominent position, and this united with his love of the work he had undertaken, enabled him to rise from rank to rank until he was associated with Henry J. Ranney in the construction of the branch road between Baltimore and Washington, designing the Thomas viaduct at the Relay House, then one of the most imposing structures of its kind in the entire country and considered a masterpiece. As opportunities offered he was quick to embrace them, and finally became the chief engineer of the Baltimore & Port Deposit Railroad. Upon the completion of this important undertaking, his connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was resumed, the office of engineer of location and construction being especially created for him. One of the memorable works conducted by him in this position was the location of the road across the Alleghenies to Wheeling; another was a change in grade per mile which he effected. It was while surveying a route up the Potomac which had a uniform grade of about eighty feet to the mile, that he urged the board of engineers to adopt his idea of making a grade of one hundred and sixteen feet to the mile for a length of seventeen miles. This course, which was finally adopted after a considerable amount of discussion, was considered the most remarkable piece of work of its kind at the time, and the recognition it has since received has fully proved the excellence of the plan suggested by Mr. Latrobe. While engaged in the construction of the heaviest of the tunnels on this route, Mr. Latrobe evolved the zigzag mode of construction, thus rendering the road available much sooner than would

otherwise have been the case. He served as chief engineer of the Pittsburg & Connellsville road, and of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad to Parkersburg. As consulting engineer of the Hoosac tunnel, until Massachusetts put the entire work under contract, the work of Mr. Latrobe was of great value. He was called into consultation in connection with the construction of the suspension bridge across the East river, connecting New York with Brooklyn, and was consulted on almost all important works of engineering construction until 1872, when he withdrew from active work. The only office he retained was that of consulting engineer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. A report on the route of a ship canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware was the last active professional work on which he was engaged.

Mr. Latrobe married, in 1832, Ellen Hazlehurst, who died in 1872. Children: 1. Charles Hazlehurst, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Mary, married Henry Onderdonk, of St. James College, Maryland, now deceased. 3. Agnes Catherine, married Cornelius Weston, of Maine. 4. Rev. Benjamin H., of Philadelphia, deceased. 5. Nora Maria Ellen, married Hammond Vinton, deceased, of Rhode Island.

It was characteristic of Mr. Latrobe that he took nothing for granted that had to do with the planning or construction of his work; every detail and every suggestion were entered into with the utmost faithfulness by himself personally before he would give his consent to the progress of the work, and this was one of the chief reasons for the success which attended all his efforts. As his work was always thoroughly and conscientiously planned before the construction was commenced, he was enabled to economize time when the work was once under way, and thus apparently accomplished wonders in the quantity of work. His work was his pleasure as well as his duty, and it was through his unceasing devotion to it that he finally undermined his health to such an extent, that a much needed rest which he was induced to take did not avail in repairing what had been so completely shattered. During all his active years he allowed himself but one vacation of any considerable length, and that was in 1867, when he paid a short visit to Europe. However, the reputation he achieved is one which few engineers in the United States have equaled, and many who were engaged in work under his direction have, by following the methods and principles he had inculcated, distinguished themselves in the same profession. The warm affection with which these men regarded him and still honor his memory is the best testimony as to his personal worth. His methods were progressive and well worthy of the imitation they met with throughout the country. His manner was courtly and dignified, with the polish of the gentleman of leisure, which was never allowed to be disturbed by the hurry of a business transaction, although his ability and quick, impetuous temperament always kept him in the foremost rank. Wherever he made his temporary home, there he made friends; and those in inferior positions to his own, who were connected with him by professional ties, looked up to him with sincere affection as well as admiration and respect.

CHARLES H. LATROBE

When the history of Baltimore and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no name, nor the record of any career more worthy of honorable mention than that of the late Charles H. Latrobe.

It has been said that "biography is the home aspect of history" and it is therefore within the province of true history to perpetuate a remembrance of those men whose lives have been of marked usefulness and honor to the State and Nation, and the life of this eminent engineer whose works now stand and will continue for ages to bear witness to his genius and ability is justly entitled to a prominent and permanent place in the story of those who have helped to add to the greatness and the beauty of this city. The constructive nature of the work of an engineer in connection with the building and improvement of a city gives opportunity for the exercise of talents which, while providing for man's fundamental necessities, can clothe them with beauty, and such work touches in every highway the intimate daily life of the multitude.

Blessed with such talents, Charles H. Latrobe, a man of modest and retiring personal nature, but with the highest ideals of duty and usefulness served his native city faithfully and well. His active career embraced the wonderful last half of the nineteenth century, which has no parallel in history for vastness of growth in wealth and knowledge. Such a period of expansion and development is the engineer's greatest opportunity if he is artist enough and man enough to grasp the weapons ready to his hand. It is the greatest possible tribute to Mr. Latrobe to say that he so adapted himself to these conditions that he was able to direct high expenditures of money to useful and worthy artistic aims, with the result that the great works produced from his plans and under his guidance, stand not only as monuments to his skill and good taste, but as silent teachers of the dignity and importance of the engineer's calling.

Charles Hazlehurst Latrobe, son of Benjamin H. Latrobe, was born in Baltimore, December 25, 1833. He was educated at St. Mary's College, in this city, and took up the study of engineering in his father's office. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was at work in Florida, where he had gone some years previously. He gave up his engineering work and joined the forces being raised in Florida to aid the Southern Confederacy, and rose to the rank of lieutenant of the Engineers' Corps.

At the close of the war Mr. Latrobe returned to Baltimore and resumed the work of his profession. Although at that time scarcely thirty years of age, he almost immediately demonstrated that peculiar genius and skill which had characterized his eminent grandfather, his efforts, however, being directed along the line of heavy construction work rather than in the field of artistic building. Much of his work in this city and the surrounding country has been the subject of favorable comment by the most eminent engineers in the world.

During the administration of his cousin, General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, as mayor of Baltimore, Charles H. Latrobe was engineer of the Jones Falls Commission, and it was under his direction that the retaining walls along the Falls were built, an undertaking calling for the expenditure of between three and four million dollars. In connection with the work along Jones Falls he designed the terraced gardens along Mount Royal avenue at St. Paul street; the great iron bridges which carry St. Paul street, Calvert street and Guilford avenue over the Jones Falls valley, and the smaller bridges at Biddle street, Chase street, Gay street, Lombard street and Water street were all constructed under his direction, as also was the drawbridge at Block street.

A great feat of engineering and one which created much comment in the engineering world was his construction of the famous Agna de Verrngas bridge, which was constructed in this country from his designs, together

with a number of other iron bridges, and sent to Peru. This bridge was 575 feet long and 263 feet high, being at the time of its erection the highest bridge in the world. The Arequipa viaduct is also his work. For many years he was engineer and general superintendent of public parks of Baltimore, a position which he held until a short time before his death, and in which he rendered inestimable service to the city in the beautification of its many parks. For some time before his death he was consulting engineer of the Coal & Iron Railway, a branch of the West Virginia Railway.

This plain statement of the facts connected with the life of Mr. Latrobe gives a very inadequate idea of the rare ability which was his, for he showed in his calling what might be called absolute mastery of the highest degree of skill and science which at that time had been attained in the world of civil and mechanical engineering. To those who knew him or were brought under the influence of his personality, the man himself was as interesting as his work was wonderful. Like most men of large affairs, he possessed that mysterious quality known as personal magnetism, which had much to do with gaining him such loyal friends and making the execution of his many enterprises possible. Among his strongest points were his executive ability, his power to see through intricate affairs, and his fertility and practicality of resource. He was quick to grasp large problems, size up a situation, and map out his course. His combination of physical and mental energies was exceptional, and he was so happily poised that he could turn readily and rapidly from the exercise of one talent to another without any sense of confusion. A man of fine personal appearance, retiring and composed in manner, shrewd, kindly and judicious in speech, he was the soul of honor in all business transactions and distinguished throughout his life by an unswerving loyalty to principle. He died on September 19, 1902.

While in Florida Mr. Latrobe married Letitia Gamble, widow of Mr. Halliday, of that State, and daughter of Colonel Robert Gamble, a wealthy and influential planter. They had a son Gamble, a sketch of whom follows. His second wife was a daughter of Dr. Robinson, a distinguished physician of Baltimore, and his third wife, who survives him, was Mrs. Isaac McKim before her marriage to Mr. Latrobe.

With regard to the position occupied by Charles H. Latrobe in the engineering world, there is no room for doubt. He desired success and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which it brought, but was too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all of his undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid him is that he made himself an honor to his nation as well as a credit to the community in which he lived. His busy life was full of achievements: he needs no eulogy for the record of his career tells its own story.

GAMBLE LATROBE

Gamble Latrobe, who is descended from one of the well-known families of the city of Baltimore, is noted for his aptitude in grappling with difficult engineering problems, which seems to be an inherited trait, and is considered one of the best young men in the railroad service in this country. He is the son of Charles Hazlehurst and Letitia (Gamble) (Halliday) Latrobe.

Mr. Latrobe was born in Baltimore, January 21, 1866, and for a time attended the private schools of his native city. He then became a pupil in



James H. Van Sickle.

the St. James Grammar School, Washington county, Maryland, and from thence went to the Institute of Technology in Boston, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen years he commenced the active business of his life by entering the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in the engineering department, becoming rodman in the engineering corps engaged in the construction of the Philadelphia division. Resigning from this position July 31, 1887, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, August 8, of the same year as level man in the engineering corps on construction work. On May 9, 1888, he formed a connection with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, with headquarters at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he remained until October 1, 1889, when he returned to the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with headquarters at Altoona, Pennsylvania. February 1, 1890, he was appointed assistant supervisor of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and was stationed at Philadelphia; in 1895 he was advanced to the position of supervisor, with headquarters at Jamesburg, New Jersey; April 1, 1899, was transferred to Washington, D. C.; March 19, 1900, was transferred to Wilmington, Delaware, in the same capacity; in 1902 he was assigned to Clayton, Delaware, as assistant engineer of the Delaware division of the latter road; in 1903 he was transferred to Baltimore, Maryland, and became the assistant engineer of the Baltimore division of the Northern Central Railroad; March 11, 1908, he was promoted to the position of acting general agent and superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad, and October 15, 1908, was appointed general agent and superintendent of this road, an office he is filling very capably at the present time. Mr. Latrobe is quick and decisive in his business methods, and keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities. The pleasure he takes in the successful conduct of the affairs of the road under his control makes the solution of a knotty point an easy matter, and the system which prevails throughout his domain is one worthy of imitation.

Mr. Latrobe married in Upland, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1894, Emma, daughter of George Knowles and Emma S. Crozer, and they have two children: Charles Hazlehurst, born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1895; Gamble Jr., born in Jamesburg, New Jersey, March 28, 1896.

While giving his keenest attention to the important matters under his control, Mr. Latrobe does not believe in devoting himself to business affairs to the exclusion of all social intercourse, holding that a judicious mixture is the best course to pursue. He is a member of the Maryland, Baltimore Country, Elkridge Kennels and Merchants' clubs. He is genial and approachable in his manner, and has the happy faculty of winning friends wherever he goes.

JAMES HIXSON VAN SICKLE

James Hixson Van Sickle, for many years prominently identified with educational affairs in various parts of the United States, was born in South Livonia, Livingston county, New York, October 24, 1852. He is a direct descendant of Ferdinandus van Sycklin, born in Holland about 1635, and who emigrated to America and settled there when a lad of seventeen years. The father of Mr. Van Sickle, John Landis Van Sickle, was a well-known and prosperous farmer who combined with his regular calling, that of grain merchant for his locality, and filled a number of positions of trust and responsibility in the interests of his town and county. His wife was a member

of the Greene family, foremost in the ranks of those who won fame in Revolutionary days, and had been engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. Her influence, no doubt, helped in a great measure to shape the future life-work of her son. There were also two daughters.

Mr. Van Sickle was a regular attendant at the village school until he was about seventeen years of age, assisting in his spare time at such work on the farm as was suited to his capacity. He was extremely fond of reading and had a decided liking for mechanics. To gratify the former desire, he was dependent upon a small select library in his own home, and an endowed library a few miles away, to gratify the latter inclination, he was encouraged to try his skill on the farm machinery and was successful in keeping it in prime condition. The farm was not a great distance from Rochester, and to that city young Van Sickle was allowed to make occasional visits, which were of material benefit in extending his experience. At the age of seventeen years he became a student at the Albany (New York) Normal School (now college), from which he was graduated. This step was taken as offering the best opportunity to earn money and thus further his education. He began his work as a teacher merely as a step in his progress to some other profession on which he had not finally decided, but he developed a sincere liking for the work on which he was engaged and determined to make it his life-work. To this end he studied for a time at Williams College, and then resumed his teaching. Later he removed to the West, completing his college course at the University of Colorado, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed, after further study, by the degree of Master of Arts. In 1905 the honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by his first *alma mater*, the Albany Normal College.

Mr. Van Sickle's first position as a teacher was in a district school in the western part of New York State. Next he held principalships in village schools in New Jersey and New York, and served as instructor in Cook Academy, Havana, New York. His first position in the West was the principalship of a school in Denver, Colorado. From this position he was chosen to fill the superintendency of the North Side schools, one of the three districts into which Denver was divided, and he continued in that office until July 1, 1900, when he became superintendent of the Baltimore schools. Under his able management the schools have been reorganized, and many improvements introduced. His varied experience in school management enabled him to make recommendations that have been accepted without hesitation by a very able school board, and during his administration the public schools of Baltimore have made many strides forward. Mr. Van Sickle has been a special lecturer upon School Administration and Management, in the University of Chicago, Cornell University, Yale University, and the Summer School of the South, since 1902. In 1909, he was chosen president of the Southern Educational Association, an organization embracing in its territory seventeen States. For several years he has been president of the American School Peace League and is a director of the American Peace Society. He has served as president of the History Teachers' Association of the Middle States and Maryland, and was a member of The Committee of Eight, which, under the auspices of the American Historical Association, prepared and published a volume entitled "The Study of History in the Elementary Schools", a course of study, syllabus and manual of method for which the association stands. He is the author of articles written for educational journals and of numerous papers and reports written for the proceedings of educational associations. He is co-author of a series of school arithmetics and editor of the Riverside Readers. Mr. Van Sickle is a member of the Phi

Beta Kappa Society, the National Educational Association, the Society for the Scientific Study of Education, and the National Council of Education. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. His influence for right ideals and progress is widespread, and is felt not alone in educational circles. As a teacher he was always greatly respected by his pupils, and as a school administrator in an age of transition, he has had the confidence not only of many men of eminence who were co-workers in the same field, but also of a large circle of professional men in other fields of expert service. Mr. Van Sickle likes to take his pleasures with his family, though club associations, too, have their attractions for him, and he has friends in a variety of social circles. He finds recreation at times in his old-time love of work with tools, and in the absence of farm implements needing to be constructed and repaired, he has developed skill of no mean order in cabinet-making.

Mr. Van Sickle married, August 1, 1882, Caroline E. Valentine, and has two sons and two daughters: John Valentine, Schuyler Curtis; and the Misses Helen and Isabel Van Sickle.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, Mr. Van Sickle's career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

CHARLES ENGLAND

In presenting to the public a review of the lives of such men as have deserved well of their fellow citizens, the biographer should not forget those who, although unobtrusive in their everyday life, yet by their individuality and force of character mould the commercial destinies, and give tone to the communities in which they live. Among the men whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Baltimore, Maryland, it may well be doubted if any deserve a more honorable mention in the historical and biographical annals of the city than Charles England, head of the firm of Charles England & Company, grain receivers. He possesses in no small degree that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, is yet manifested with dynamic force in all human relations, and differentiates its possessors from the commonplace.

He is a descendant of the Englands, who long resided in Newcastle county, Delaware, and who were represented by John England, who was a Friend, and one of the proprietors of Principio Furnace in Cecil county, Maryland. He came to this country from Staffordshire, England, in 1723, as manager for the Furnace, and in 1726 purchased lands on White Clay Creek, in Mill Creek Hundred, at the mouth of Muddy Run. He also purchased land in Pencader and Christiana Hundreds. These tracts contained iron ore, and it was to advance the interests of the furnace that they were purchased. He resided part of the time on the east side of Muddy Run, on land purchased of Toby Leech, where he soon afterward built a dwelling house and a grist mill, which has since been known as "England's Mill." John England died in May, 1734.

(1) Joseph England, brother of John England, came to this country the same year that John immigrated, and purchasing a large tract of land in West Nottingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, settled there. Soon after the death of John, Joseph took charge of the lands on White Clay Creek and

removed to that place. On February 24, 1741, Allen and Joseph England, sons of John England, who remained in England, conveyed this property to Joseph England. The estate contained four hundred acres. Joseph England became a Friend in 1730, and was an active member of West Nottingham Meeting. In 1747 he built the present brick manor house, and the mill was, at that time or soon afterward, rebuilt. He died August 29, 1748, and by his will devised the mill and property to his son Joseph, and the Nottingham property to his son Samuel. A daughter, Joanna, married Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore, and their descendants are now living in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

(II) Joseph (2) England, son of Joseph (1) England, resided at the mills all his life, his death occurring February 5, 1791. He devised the farm to his son Joseph, see forward. A daughter, Elizabeth, married William Wollaston, a descendant of an old family in the vicinity. Another daughter, Sarah, married Captain Robert Kirkwood, who was favorably known on account of valuable services in the Revolutionary War, during which he served in thirty-two engagements; they settled at Odessa.

(III) Joseph (3) England, son of Joseph (2) England, to whom the mills and farm were left, was identified by his public life with his country, having served in the Legislature between 1800 and 1828, his death occurring April 24, 1828, while a member of the Senate. He married and among his children were Joseph Townsend, see forward.

(IV) Joseph Townsend England, son of Joseph (3) England, was born at the old homestead at White Clay Creek. His father died when he was quite a young man, and shortly after that event he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and for a short time was employed in the office of Joseph Townsend, who was the founder and first president of the Equitable Insurance Company. His educational training was acquired in Newark College, Newark, Delaware, which was situated near his home place. In 1840, he accepted a clerical position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, during the early stages of its development, and continued in its employ for the long period of thirty-five years, or until a short time previous to his decease, when he resigned, retiring from active pursuits. During his incumbency of office he was promoted from time to time, owing to his faithfulness and integrity in the performance of duties, and for some time prior to his resignation was serving in a confidential and highly responsible position.

He married Mary E., daughter of Richard Middleton, a native of Annapolis, Maryland, who served in the War of 1812. Among their children was Charles, see forward. Joseph T. England died June 25, 1870. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Library of Baltimore, and in many ways contributed to the welfare and advancement of his adopted city.

(V) Charles England, son of Joseph Townsend England, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He attended private schools there until attaining the age of seventeen, when he accepted a position as clerk in a grain office, remaining for a short period. He then went to northern Wisconsin as the representative of some eastern capitalists, engaging in the lumber business. After the expiration of three and one-half years he sold his plant in Wisconsin, and returning to Baltimore, Maryland, re-entered the grain business, remaining as a clerk until 1886, when he engaged in business on his own account and has continued up to the present time (1912). Success has crowned his efforts, this being the natural sequence of business conducted in a straightforward and honorable manner. In addition to this extensive enterprise, which is one of the leading industries in the section of the city in which it is located, Mr. England is serving in the capacity of director of

DWIGHT D. MALLORY

A stranger visiting Baltimore and seeking for evidences of the city's commercial prosperity and enterprise would feel that his quest had begun to be rewarded when he saw rise before him the great packing houses of D. D. Mallory & Company. These structures are a monument to the controlling energy and resistless force of character of Dwight Davidson Mallory, for nearly a quarter of a century head of the house and a power in the commercial circles of the Monumental City.

Mr. Mallory comes of New England ancestry. His great-grandfather, Jesse Mallory, married Hannah Rowe in 1781, and their son, James Mallory, was born March 26, 1782. The family is of English origin, and has ever displayed, in the successive generations, those strong and dominant qualities which have given to the Anglo-Saxon the ruling position which he holds in every quarter of the globe.

Willard Mallory, son of James Mallory, and father of Dwight Davidson Mallory, was born in Connecticut, and remained until past middle life in his native city, New Haven, where he successfully engaged in the oyster business. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Susan (Andrews) Davidson, of East Haven, Connecticut, and they were the parents of two sons: Dwight Davidson, mentioned below; and Jeremiah D., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Willard Mallory died in September, 1876, in Baltimore, where he had resided for some years, winning the reputation of an able business man and a good citizen.

Dwight Davidson Mallory, son of Willard and Elizabeth (Davidson) Mallory, was born April 10, 1837, in New Haven, Connecticut, and was educated in private schools in his native city. Knowing that he was then enjoying what would probably be his only opportunity for study, and that the time was necessarily limited, he devoted himself sedulously to the acquisition of such knowledge as he had facilities for acquiring, thus early displaying the foresight and tenacity of purpose which marked his subsequent career. In 1854 he engaged in the grocery business on his own account, continuing the enterprise until 1856, when he moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he became a pioneer in the oyster trade, an industry which at that time was scarcely known in that city. The attempt to introduce it would, no doubt, have been very successful, had it not been that the length of time required for the transportation of the oysters caused them to spoil before reaching their destination. In 1862, therefore, he removed the headquarters of the industry to Baltimore, founding the firm of D. D. Mallory & Company.

Here they built up the enormous oyster and fruit packing business with which their name has ever been indissolubly connected. Their first place of business was on Alicaena street, but finding the situation poorly adapted to their rapidly increasing trade, they moved, after a short time, to Gardiner's shipyard, at the foot of Washington street, where they put up the buildings and wharf which still remain. The firm gave constant employment to several hundred persons, packing immense quantities of oysters and fruit, the number of bushels, daily despatched, during the busy season being reckoned by the thousand. They established branch houses in Detroit, Chicago and Pittsburgh, the trade extending to all parts of the United States and frequent shipments being made to foreign countries. For twenty years Mr. Mallory was at the head of one of the largest establishments of the kind on this continent, his reputation for business in-

tegrity and financial stability keeping pace with his material prosperity. Owing to the fact that he was the heart and soul of the enterprise, not merely presiding over and directing its transactions but attending to all the details, his health failed, forcing him, in 1882, to sell the business which he might almost be said to have created. Reared on the sure foundation which he laid for it, and strengthened by the many years during which it was guided and enlarged by his far-sighted wisdom and enterprising yet conservative spirit, it stands to-day, a memorial to its founder and a far-reaching power in the business world.

Mr. Mallory is a director of the National Mechanics' Bank and the Hopkins Place Savings Bank. He has frequently been solicited to become a candidate for public office, but has invariably declined. He has always been a liberal supporter of the various charitable and benevolent institutions and enterprises of his adopted city, giving to several of them his time and personal attention as well as pecuniary aid. He is a director in the Friendly Inn, the Boys' Home and the Women's Hospital. He belongs to the Charity Lodge of Masons, of Detroit, Michigan, and is a member of the Merchants' Club. In the sphere of politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member and trustee of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Mallory married, August 12, 1860, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Eliza (Ames) Spencer, of Middletown, Connecticut, the former a native of England. Mr. Mallory is a man of very strong domestic tastes and affections. No other spot has for him the attractions which his own fireside possesses, and he finds in his beautiful home on Eutaw place the most perfect happiness which it is ever his lot to enjoy. This house was built by Mr. Mallory on his retirement from business and is one of the handsomest and most attractive residences in the city.

Although now so long withdrawn from the arena of business, Mr. Mallory's name is a familiar one in all parts of the United States; his phenomenal success has given him a national reputation. Baltimore, however, is the center of the great system of commercial enterprise which owes its origin to him, and she claims him as one of the worthiest of her adopted sons. He is a typical representative of his stalwart race, transplanted to a more genial soil into which his being has struck deep and enduring roots. New Haven was his birthplace, but Baltimore is his home.

JEREMIAH D. MALLORY

New England has acquired a well deserved reputation for the large number of keen, progressive business men she has sent out in all directions, not a few of whom have come to the conclusion that Baltimore, Maryland, offered in many respects advantages not to be found in some of the other larger cities of the United States. The late Jeremiah D. Mallory, until his death, head of the firm which bore his name, was a fine instance of this class. His name was known in the highest circles of the business world as that of a man to be trusted and one with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. He was the son of Willard and Elizabeth Mallory, who removed from New Haven, Connecticut, in 1862, and took up their residence in Baltimore. In both cities Mr. Mallory Sr. had been successfully engaged in the oyster and fruit packing business.

Jeremiah D. Mallory was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June, 1850,

about three-quarters of a million of human beings in the city of Baltimore, and it has been remarked that men in their very earliest manhood govern these most important business undertakings, and occupy the highest seats in the boards of directors of vast corporations, thus practically controlling the financial interests of the city and shaping the course of the entire business policy of banks, insurance and railway companies, and the great commercial industries. A most worthy member of this class is the man whose name heads this sketch. The family of which he is a member were among the early settlers of this country, settling with the early Puritans in Massachusetts and then migrating to Connecticut, from whence they scattered to various other States.

Dwight Farlow Mallory, son of Jeremiah D. and Sophia A. (Farlow) Mallory, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 23, 1874. His early education was acquired in Marston's Preparatory School, and he then attended the University of Maryland, from the Law Department of which he was graduated in 1898. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania in 1894-95. The business career of Mr. Mallory has been a varied one and always connected with important business enterprises. From 1898 to 1900 he was engaged as clerk with J. D. Mallory & Company, railway supplies; from 1900 to 1904 he was engaged as manager for the same company; from 1904 to 1909 he was secretary and treasurer of the Farlow Draft Gear Company, of which he was one of the organizers; in 1909 he sold this company to the T. H. Symington Company, in which he at present is the manager of the draft gear department. He is a noteworthy example of the record established by the young men of the city in the most important business circles. In addition to his responsible duties as manager of the above mentioned department, he is an active member of the board of directors of the National City Bank of Baltimore. Up to the present time Mr. Mallory has never aspired to holding public office, but he gives his undivided support to the principles of the Republican party. His church affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination. During the Spanish-American war his intense patriotism caused him to enlist, and he served as ensign in the United States Navy. He is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania, the Baltimore Country, Maryland Country and Merchants' clubs.

The enterprises with which Mr. Mallory has been connected have been of such character as to add to the general wealth and welfare of the city. His nature is of that restless, energetic sort which is never satisfied unless it has overcome some obstacle or has found one worthy of being overcome. His features are an index to his character; determination and energy are characteristic of this fact, and sound judgment and strong common sense are clearly expressed.

Mr. Mallory married, in Baltimore, January, 1901, Lela, born in Baltimore, daughter of Edward L. and Julia A. Bartlett, a sketch and portrait of the former appearing elsewhere in this work.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE RAMSAY

John Breckinridge Ramsay is one of those men whose lives and personal exertions have done much to further the material and commercial prosperity of Baltimore, and it may well be doubted if any deserve more honorable mention in the historical and biographical annals of our city. Like the majority of men who have risen to commercial prominence during the

last half century of our nation's history, he is emphatically self-made, cutting his way from the most humble walks of mercantile pursuits inch by inch, and step by step, relying upon his own personal energy, guided and directed by his own good sense, until he gained the uppermost rung of the commercial ladder, and to-day finds himself a leader in the business circle of men who control the business interests of one of the proudest cities on the American continent. To do this required a more than usual share of prudence, energy and perseverance, to say nothing of natural ability.

The ancestors of Mr. Ramsay came from Scotland and Ireland, and transmitted to him the many admirable qualities which those two nations have ever shown. Upon their arrival in this country they engaged in farming, an occupation which was followed for many generations. Jefferson Ramsay, father of John B. Ramsay, was a farmer at Port Deposit, Maryland. He married Mary McConkey and, in addition to John Breckinridge Ramsay, they had four other children.

John Breckinridge Ramsay was born at Port Deposit, Maryland, November 18, 1846. His education was acquired in his native town and it was there he commenced his business career, his first position being that of clerk in the general warehouse of J. Tome & Company, where he was soon advanced to the position of bookkeeper. His next advancement was to become bookkeeper for the Cecil National Bank and, when but nineteen years of age, he became the acting cashier, and two years later, cashier. His election to the position of cashier of the People's Bank of Baltimore took place in 1873, an office he retained until he organized the banking house of Ramsay, Claibough & Company. His health having become impaired by reason of his close attention to business matters, he sold his interest in the last mentioned concern in 1882, and became National Bank Examiner, his services in this most responsible office being most acceptable to the banks of Maryland and Delaware, as well as to the comptrollers of the currency, representing both political parties. Mr. Ramsay became a director of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, January 11, 1887, and at the meeting of the board the following day, he was unanimously elected to the presidency of the bank, an office with which he is invested at the present time, and his careful management and executive ability have made this one of the strongest financial institutions in the South. His other business interests are manifold. He is chairman of the finance committee of the United Railway and Electric Company of Baltimore; director in the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore; director in the Seaboard Air Line Railroad; director in the Central Elevator Company; and director in the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. He is a member of the Maryland and Baltimore Country clubs. In politics Mr. Ramsay affiliates with the Republican party, but he reserves for himself the right of upholding his independent opinions. He is a prominent member of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church and is an excellent judge of music. He leads a rather quiet and retired life, is an admirer of good horses and has owned a number in the past, but now uses automobiles for business and social duties. In manner he is somewhat abrupt, and this often gives strangers a mistaken idea of his character and disposition, which are warm-hearted and charitable to a degree. One must be well acquainted with him to be able to appreciate his many fine qualities and the spirit of helpfulness by which he is actuated.

Mr. Ramsay married (first) Mary N. Jenks, of Philadelphia, daughter of Colonel Barton Jenks; married (second) Mary Cullen, daughter of Rev. Thomas Cullen. Children: John Breckinridge Jr., and Mary Cullen, both pupils at the Calvert School.

At all times Mr. Ramsay has stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age, in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. Realizing that he will not pass this way again he has made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record is in harmony with the history of an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

ALEXANDER D. McCONACHIE

Dr. Alexander Douglas McConachie, noted as a specialist in the treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear in Baltimore, Maryland, is a man of sound judgment and great sagacity not alone in the profession he honors, but in all phases of life. In the noble profession to which he has devoted his life, he has attained an eminence, after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil, of which any physician may well be proud, and his daily life records the fact of the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. His patients regard him as a friend as well as a physician.

The early history of the famous family from which Dr. McConachie is descended is a remarkably interesting one. It was one of the most famous of the Highland clans of Scotland, known as the Campbells, and was divided into four branches. It was one of the most powerful of the time, being able, as early as 1745, to muster five thousand strong fighting men. Each of the four branches of this clan was sub-divided into fourteen septs or families, each of these bearing a special family name, and of these the McConachie family was one. The Clan Campbell has been famous in history and song since the days when Sir Neil Campbell, of Loch Awe, followed the brave Wallace in his battle for the liberties of the Scotch. The origin of the McConachie sept or family is as follows: Family tradition says that Neil Campbell, chief of the clan, married a sister of Robert Bruce, the Scottish liberator; their son, Duncan, was the head of the Campbells of Inverart; Dougal, son of Duncan, was called after his mother's family; Duncan, son of Dougal, had bestowed upon him, according to Celtic custom, the patronymic McDowell vic Conachie, which became McConachie or Maconachie. This name was applied to the chieftains of that branch of the family who succeeded him, while the cadets bore the original name of Campbell. There have been numberless famous men in this family, but the limits of this sketch will not permit the mention of all. Alexander McConachie, Lord Advocate of Scotland, who succeeded to the title of Lord Meadowbank, was one of these; another was Allan McConachie, a judge of great ability and attainments, who was second in command of the army of the Earl of Argyll, in the struggle between the Covenanters and the Royalists; this Allan McConachie was the direct lineal ancestor of Dr. McConachie. The grandfather of Dr. McConachie was a soldier under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.

William McConachie, father of Dr. McConachie, was born in Scotland, and emigrated to America in 1857. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel, and in the remarkably short time, for that period, of four weeks. In his early life he was a contractor and later a gentleman farmer. He was a man of sterling worth and integrity, and one who never shirked a duty, however unpleasant the performance. No work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain, and he brought to bear in undertakings of this character a discrimination and thoroughness that, if applied to business methods in the present day, could not fail to bring success. Mr.



Cordially yours
Alex. D. McCrackie



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McConachie married in Scotland, Elsie Shand, a Presbyterian of the old type, who personally supervised the early religious training of her children, and it is to the excellent teachings he received in the privacy of his own home, and the fine examples of Christian charity and true goodness given him in the conduct of both his parents that Dr. McConachie ascribes his moral training.

Dr. McConachie was born in Woodstock, county of Oxford, Ontario, Canada. As a boy his constitution was not a robust one, but he was obliged to discharge the duties which usually fall to the lot of most country boys, such as the general chores, hunting and fishing, and this tended to harden him physically. His attendance at the schools of his district was the proper one for the time, and when he was twelve years old he was placed in a school in the town of Woodstock. Naturally of an observant nature, the hours he had spent in the open had been of inestimable benefit to him, and his home life had trained him in methodical ways and conduct. It had been the custom of his mother to have him read carefully a portion of the Scriptures every evening, and in this manner he became thoroughly familiar with the contents of the New Testament and memorized it almost entirely. His mature judgment in later life has taught him that the benefit he derived from this course of reading has been an invaluable one. He was graduated from the Woodstock Collegiate Institute to the Toronto Normal School, from which he graduated with a teacher's certificate. He was but seventeen years of age at this time, and for some time he followed the profession of teaching, then was actively engaged in business as a representative of a large manufacturing plant. These two occupations were of use to him in later life as they widened the scope of his experience. For a long time he had entertained the idea of qualifying for the medical profession and, with this end in view, commenced the study of dentistry and medicine at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated as a dentist in 1888 and was awarded a gold medal in this branch, and in 1890 he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, and was also awarded a gold medal. He then took a post-graduate course in the Academic Department in the Biological Laboratory, following this by post-graduate courses in the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital of Baltimore. As "appetite grows with the eating", Dr. McConachie was not satisfied with these courses, which to a less ambitious man would have seemed more than sufficient, but visited Europe in 1894, and there continued his studies in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Edinburgh. Upon his return to this country he established himself in medical practice in Baltimore, but from the first has made a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, in the treatment of which he has attained great distinction. While exerting a wide influence to that branch of science to which he has so ably devoted himself, Dr. McConachie does not believe in the concentration of effort to the exclusion of all other interests, and has a just appreciation for the social amenities of life.

Dr. McConachie married, December 22, 1897, Mollie Thomas Drennen, of Elkton, Maryland, a direct descendant of Colonel Stephen Hyland, who was a man of prominence during the early Colonial period, and was an active and gallant participant in the Revolutionary War. Politically, Dr. McConachie might be called a conservative Democrat, or an Independent, as he is entirely devoid of partisanship, and never allows himself to be influenced by party views in casting his vote.

While his professional reading is extended, he finds time for other books of worth and is especially fond of Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy". As an author he has also achieved a reputation, having written a number of

monographs on subjects of great interest to the medical profession. Governor Crothers honored him by an appointment on his staff as surgeon-general of the State of Maryland. He is affiliated with a number of organizations, among them being: The Royal Arcanum of Maryland, in which he has served as grand regent; the Masons; St. George's Society; Baltimore Country Club; and Maryland Country Club. In addition to attending to his private practice he is holding a professorship in the Maryland Medical College. A strong believer in the doctrine of a sound mind in a sound body, Dr. McConachie is fond of all forms of outdoor sports, but preaches the doctrine of moderation and does not believe in a system of athletics. His opinion of what constitutes success in life can be best given in his own words: "Being content and happy in doing my daily duty as it arises, I never feel the sting of failure, but if I have failed (according to the judgment of others), I should say that I have not succeeded in applying assiduously my gospel, which is a gospel of work, and more work, by which we work out our salvation here and hereafter". He wastes no time on the follies and new fads which are taking men's minds away from serious work, but believes in temperance in all things and the symmetrical development of the whole man; the determination to do well and thoroughly all that we attempt, and be firm in the idea to be in the first rank in the field of labor that we have chosen for our life work. He is possessed in no small degree of that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations, to differentiate its possessors from the commonplace.

ELIAS LIVEZEY

It is a very unusual matter to find a man of ninety-one years, not only in full possession of his faculties, but with the penetration and shrewd business sense of a man many years his junior, and of such a cheerful, optimistic disposition, that he is the life and sunshine of the circles in which he moves. In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who better than Elias Livezey, an old resident of Baltimore, Maryland, gives substantial proof of the wisdom of Lincoln when he said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." With a realization of this truth, Mr. Livezey has labored persistently and energetically, not only to win success, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow men. In a quiet and unobtrusive manner he has exemplified a form of business success which we do not often see, and one that illustrates the fundamental principles of a true life, whatever the phases its enterprise assumes. We know of no one who has more consistently and invariably manifested the principles of rectitude and justice than Mr. Livezey. Many young men owe their start in life to the support given them by him, and in the course of his long business career, in which he has employed many office boys, there were five who commenced to work for him when they were twelve years of age; of these, four are now among the most prominent men in the city of Baltimore, and the fifth is a well known engineer, at present employed on the work at the Panama canal.

Elias Livezey is a lineal descendant from Thomas Livezey, who came to America in 1681, settled in William Penn's colony, and became a member of the Friends' Society. He was born in a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1819, his mother being Sarah Paxton, whose father loaned

horses to General Washington after he had crossed the Delaware River, and these horses were later returned. Educational facilities were limited when he was a young lad, and his education was confined to attendance at the district school near his home, where he learned the "three Rs," which he considered sufficient for any boy with the proper spirit. His early years were spent in the country, assisting his father in his agricultural pursuits, and it is to the freedom of the life he led in the open air in his growing years, that he ascribes the excellent health and robust constitution he has enjoyed. He is a man without pretense, free from the small importances of lesser minds, has always been absorbed in his work, and bent on doing the best that lay in his power for everybody. He commenced his business career as a salesman, and after some years opened a general store on his own account in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which he conducted for ten years. During some of these years he was postmaster at Centerville and Lumberville, Pennsylvania. In 1844 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, with five friends from Philadelphia, and there became associated with the Baltimoreans who opened Loudon Park Cemetery. This was his first venture in real estate matters, and from that time he became identified with that field of business, in which he has been eminently successful, and has assisted materially in the growth and development of the city of his adoption. As a business man his character is unclouded and unimpeachable. He is possessed of excellent judgment, and adheres with much consistency to sound, conservative and unquestionable methods of finance. His name is recognized in the highest financial circles as that of a man to be trusted and one with whom it is a satisfaction to have business dealings.

Mr. Livezey takes life more easily now than in his earlier days, and he is greatly pleased with the fact that he can look back upon a long life spent in honorable and useful work, which earned and merited the approval of his fellow citizens. His political support was given for many years to the Whig party, and he then affiliated with the Independents. He has been a member of numerous associations which have now ceased to exist, and for many years was a member of the Old Taxpayers' Association, before whom, on one occasion, he made an address when he was in his seventy-third year, which had a material effect in altering some of the laws, and deeply impressed all those who listened to it. He is a member of the Hicksite Quakers, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his cooperation in vain. The interest he displays in work of this character is the same which characterizes his business affairs, and he is a splendid type of the American citizen who makes his own interests harmonize with the welfare of his country.

Mr. Livezey was married in Philadelphia, by Mayor Scott, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Thomas and Rachel Elton, of Philadelphia, the former of whom spent many years in travel, especially in China, and there are in the family at the present time many curios which he collected in the course of his travels. The home of Mr. Livezey is Elton Park, Catonsville, a charming and well kept estate, which has been his pride for many years. The house is large, comfortably furnished, and equipped with all modern conveniences. The grounds are well shaded, many of the trees having been planted by Mr. Livezey himself, and one of the notable features is a superb rose garden. It has also a spacious vegetable and fruit garden, the place being a tract of thirty acres. It was formerly much greater in extent, but parcels of it were sold in the course of time and cottages erected thereon for others. On one of the plots which is no longer in the possession of Mr. Livezey, is a giant oak, which overtops its fellows

far and wide, and which was planted by Mr. Livezey half a century ago. He takes the liveliest interest in all matters of public importance, in music, art and literature, and spends his leisure time in the making of verse—as he says: “I don’t write poetry. I just scribble verse to amuse myself.” But these leisure moments are not so very many, for he makes a tour of inspection of his place several times a day, leaves for his place of business regularly at half past ten o’clock every morning, being deterred by neither heat nor cold, and returns to his home at three o’clock. His looks proclaim him in the sixties at the utmost, and it seems almost impossible to believe that he is nearing the century mark. He was born before trains, steamboats, etc., were contemplated, and can easily recall seeing the old stagecoach driving up to his store, the passengers alighting, mail slammed down, horses changed, and—away.

Every member of his family lived to be over ninety years of age, and Mr. Livezey expects to have many more years of enjoyment before him. He stands among our citizens who have ennobled the American name like a chief who has become exalted in character, illustrious in deeds, and venerable in form, beloved for his virtues, honored for his deeds, and venerated for his age. His bow yet abides in strength and his day is bright, and, while the shadows are falling toward the East he has naught to cause him a pang when he looks back over those years, each jeweled with the joys which beset an upright life. The long retrospect gives him a peaceful pleasure, and the future shows a cloudless sky, up to which he casts the eye of faith and discerns a brighter life above.

FREDERICK NEWTON McDONALD

Among the men whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Baltimore may be mentioned Frederick Newton McDonald. Like the majority of men who have risen to commercial prominence during the last half century of our Nation’s history, he is emphatically self-made, cutting his way from the most humble walks of mercantile pursuits, inch by inch and step by step, relying upon his own good sense, until he gained the uppermost rung of the commercial ladder, and to-day finds himself a leader among the merchants who guide the commercial destiny of Baltimore. To do this required more than usual prudence, energy and perseverance, to say nothing of natural ability.

Frederick Newton McDonald was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, June 22, 1864, son of the late George and Elizabeth Barber (Hall) McDonald, the former of whom was a native of Scotland, born 1840, died 1901, a county commissioner and land-owner, and the latter a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, born 1840, died 1906, a representative of an old Baltimore county family, her father having been a German officer. Frederick N. McDonald attended the public schools of Baltimore, acquiring a practical education which prepared him for the active duties of life. He was actively engaged in the firm of Dobler & Mudge, a wholesale paper concern, for a quarter of a century, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the various branches of this business, and in 1900 started in the same line on his own account, with a limited amount of capital, depending upon his own resources entirely, but possessed of a large amount of determination, energy and thrift. The business was successful from the start, and from year to year it has increased in volume and importance, and now (1910) ranks



F. N. McDonald.



among the leading industries of Baltimore. In addition to numerous firms which he supplies with his product, Mr. McDonald has the patronage of the *Sun*, *News*, and *Manufacturers' Record*. He is possessed of a rare if not distinctive business character, is quick in his judgment of men, being usually accurate in his convictions, is scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, thus earning for himself a reputation for public and private integrity, and his magnetic personality has drawn to him a large circle of friends among all classes of society. He has never exhibited any political aspirations, but has confined his attention strictly to business matters, content with the privilege of voting in common with his fellow citizens. He is chiefly interested during his leisure time in aquatics; he has a bungalow on the Gunpowder River, spending considerable time motor boating, and is the owner of some good specimens of horse-flesh, deriving therefrom considerable pleasure and recreation. He is an Episcopalian in religion. From this brief history it will be seen that the life of Mr. McDonald has been an active and useful one, and that his enterprise has added to the general welfare of the city wherein he resides.

Mr. McDonald married, September 19, 1894, at St. Michael's and All Angels Church, Baltimore, Clara T. Irvine, of Essex county, Virginia, born in Baltimore, Maryland, November, 1875, daughter of Carter P. Irvine, who was the father of two other children, namely, Jennie Abell I., and Carter P. Jr. Carter P. Irvine Sr., who died in 1900, was actively engaged in the Bay Line Steamship Company. Children of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald: Elizabeth Bradfute and Catherine Irvine, both attending the Arundel School, Baltimore.

JOHN MARBURY NELSON

The Nelson family, worthily represented in the present generation by John Marbury Nelson, of Baltimore, was founded in this country by Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, York county, Virginia, son of Hugh Nelson, of Penrith, county of Cumberland, England, and Sarah, his wife. The coat-of-arms of the family is: Per pale argent and sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. Crest: A fleur-de-lis per pale argent and sable.

(I) Thomas Nelson, progenitor of the family in the State of Virginia, was born in Penrith, county of Cumberland, England, February 20, 1677. He immigrated to the Colony of Virginia about the year 1700. He was popularly known as "Scotch Tom," from the fact that his parents were from the North of England, near Scotland. He founded Yorktown, Virginia, about 1705, and erected a wooden house, and about 1715 erected the first brick house. The present Nelson brick house, which was occupied by Lord Cornwallis as headquarters of the British army during the siege of October, 1781, was built as late as 1740-41, by President William Nelson, for his eldest son, Thomas.

(II) William Nelson, eldest son and child of Thomas (known as "Scotch Tom") and Margaret (Reid) Nelson, was born at Yorktown, York county, Virginia, in 1711. He was president of the Dominion of Virginia, and known as President Nelson. He was also president of the Council a short time before, or at the time of his death. His portrait, three-quarter length, hangs in the Nelson House at Yorktown, Virginia.

(III) Thomas Nelson, eldest son and child of President William and Elizabeth (Burwell) Nelson, was born at Yorktown, Virginia, December 26,

1738. He was placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Yates, of Gloucester county, Virginia, afterward president of William and Mary College, in order to prepare him for an English university. At the age of fourteen, sooner than was intended, he was sent thither. While young Nelson was on his voyage home from England, he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, although he was at that time barely twenty-one years of age. He was one of the members of the First Convention, which met at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1774, to consider the matter of taxation of the colonies in America, by the home government in England. He was again a member of the Provincial Convention, and in July, 1774, he was appointed colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment of Infantry. He was a member of the convention which met at Williamsburg, Virginia, in May, 1776, to frame a constitution for Virginia, and was elected to offer the resolution instructing the Virginia delegates in Congress, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to propose a Declaration of Independence. He signed that document, July 4, 1776. In May, 1777, he was obliged, by an indisposition affecting his head, to resign his seat in Congress, but in the following August, during the alarm occasioned by the entry of the British fleet, under Admiral Howe, within the capes of Virginia, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia State forces; and soon after, in response to an appeal from Congress, he raised a troop of cavalry with which he repaired to Philadelphia. In June, 1781, he was chosen Governor of the State of Virginia, a position to which he was recommended by Thomas Jefferson, then retiring from office. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, October, 1781, as commander of the Virginia militia, with the rank of major-general in the American Army. His force, about three thousand strong, was raised and equipped at his own expense, and constituted the second or reserve line, and performed fatigue duty during the siege. As it was thought that Lord Cornwallis, commander of the British Army, occupied his house (the present Nelson House) as headquarters, he ordered it to be bombarded, saying to General Lafayette: "Spare no particle of my property so long as it affords comfort or shelter to the enemies of my country." His services and, as a matter of policy, those also of the militia whom he had collected, were highly commended in the general orders of General George Washington, the American Commander-in-Chief, October 20, 1781, being the day after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis with the British Army. His statue was one of the six selected to be placed around the Washington Monument, at Richmond, Virginia. The other five were: Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Andrew Lewis, John Marshall and George Mason. Governor Nelson built the Offley House, in Hanover county, Virginia, during the Revolution, in order to send his family there to a place of safety. Governor Nelson had left to him by his father, President Nelson, landed property, including the present Nelson House, at Yorktown, and forty thousand pounds in hard cash. Nevertheless, he died poor, having given nearly all he had to the cause of liberty. The only original portrait of Governor Nelson was painted when he was a youth sixteen years of age, by Chamberlin, in London, 1754. This portrait was copied for the Capitol at Richmond, Virginia, where it may be seen among the governors in the State Library. There is also a copy at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the room where the famous Declaration was signed. The family Bible of Governor Nelson is in the possession of the Goggin family, in Campbell county, Virginia.

(IV) Hon. Hugh Nelson, fifth son and child of Governor Thomas and Lucy (Grymes) Nelson, was born at Yorktown, Virginia, September 30, 1768, died at Belvoir, Virginia, March 18, 1836. At one time he was

speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia. He was afterward Judge of the Federal Court, and was sometimes called Judge Nelson. He was presidential elector in 1809; representative in the United States Congress from Virginia, 1811-23; and immediately thereafter was appointed minister to Spain by President James Monroe, during the latter part of his administration. He married, 1799, Eliza, only child of Francis and Mildred (Walker) Kinloch, of Charleston, South Carolina.

(V) Rev. Cleland K. Nelson, son of Hon. Hugh and Eliza (Kinloch) Nelson, was born at Belvoir, Albemarle county, Virginia, about 1814, died October 30, 1890. He was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his influence for good was felt throughout the entire community. He removed to Annapolis, Maryland, which was thereafter his home. He married (first) in 1840, Mary A., daughter of John Marbury, of Georgetown, D. C. Children: 1. Mary Cleland, married, 1868, Holmes E. Offley, banker, Washington, D. C., and has several children. 2. John Marbury, see forward. Rev. Cleland K. Nelson married (second) Mary Hagner, of Washington, D. C. Children: Fanny and Hugh.

(VI) John Marbury Nelson, only son of Rev. Cleland K. and Mary A. (Marbury) Nelson, was born in Georgetown, D. C., March 3, 1845. His early educational training was obtained at home, and this knowledge was supplemented by attendance at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, but he did not graduate as the Civil War was the means of breaking up the college. His knowledge of finance and economics has been acquired from the reading of books and practical experience—the best teachers possible. In 1863 he began business as bank clerk in the city of Baltimore and continued along that line until 1873, a period of ten years; from 1873 to 1879 he was engaged as stock broker; from 1879 to 1885, was broker for Hambleton & Company, and in 1885 was admitted as partner in that firm. He has edited Hambleton & Company's *Weekly Financial Circular* for thirty years. He is a member and vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Towson, Maryland. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He is president of the Home for Incurables and vice-president of the Board of Trade; member of the University Club, Merchants' Club, and the Bachelors' Cotillon Club.

Through all the varied responsibilities of life, Mr. Nelson has acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and won the approbation and esteem of opponents as well as friends. His large experience and great energy have been signally displayed in all enterprises that he has undertaken, and he is eminently a thoroughly practical and true type of a self-made man. Democratic in his manners and associations, being easily approached by any citizen no matter how humble, yet he is cool, calculating and safe in all his business transactions. He is a man whose natural abilities would secure him prominence in any community, and one able to successfully grapple with the vast enterprises which must necessarily arise, from time to time, in a metropolis as growing and important as Baltimore. In private, no less than in public life, he ranks among the first of his fellows; his friends are legion, to whom many genial qualities, as well as his pure and high-minded conceptions of every relation of life, have endeared him, and in whose respect and esteem he is securely imbedded as he calmly advances in his honorable and useful career. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career.

Mr. Nelson married, October 20, 1868, Ella M. Delaplaine. Children: 1. Alexander C., married Sally T. Fisher; one child, Sara. 2. William W., married Elsie Coates; children, Laura, George and Cleland Kinloch. 3.

Edwin D., married Helen A. Thompson; child, Mildred Page. 4. Mary Cleland. 5. John Marbury Jr.

Mr. Nelson's success sufficiently denotes the quality of his mind and the vigor of his physical vitality. Courageous, cheerful, ready, clear in judgment, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor and masterly in the management of men, he owes his success solely to his own efforts and the qualities inherited from a vigorous ancestry.

PATRICK KENNEDY

While American trade annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans and straightforward dealings, than that of Patrick Kennedy, in whose death Baltimore has sustained a loss which will be severely felt for many years. Like all children of the Emerald Isle, he was possessed of traits of character which render this nation one of the most desirable additions to the citizens of America. The fearless honesty, faithfulness to duty, and courage of those who have come here from Ireland and made their homes here, have been equalled rarely by other nations, and certainly excelled by none. Masterful men always forge ahead. In the tribal conditions they become chiefs; in war they are generals; in politics, the statesmen and party leaders; in the professions, they command the large incomes; in journalism they control public opinion and, in its modern development, own great and profitable newspapers; in business, they rise from nothing to be mill and mine owners, merchants, contractors, millionaires. It is to a man of this caliber, Patrick Kennedy, president of the Baltimore Malleable Iron and Steel Casting Company, that this narrative refers.

Patrick Kennedy was born in Longford, Ireland, in 1855, and came to this country as a young lad, full of life and energy. He was one of those indefatigable men who love work for work's sake, and from the outset his career in this country was onward and upward. Upon his arrival in this country he went to Philadelphia, where he was apprenticed to learn the trade of iron molding, and in this he became thoroughly proficient. Alert, energetic and progressive, obstacles served rather as an impetus to renewed labor than as a bar to progress. He had fixed ideas from the outset of his career, and was thrifty and economical in his mode of living. It was not a very long time before he had accumulated a sufficient capital to enable him to make some desirable real estate investments, his earnings from this were again judiciously invested, and in this manner he gradually became identified to a large extent with the real estate field in Philadelphia.

It had never, however, been his intention to allow the knowledge gained in the iron molding industry to lie idle, and, when he heard of a favorable opportunity of purchasing an iron foundry in Baltimore, he promptly went to that city, and there bought, in 1890, the Federal Hill Foundry from the Sinclair Scott Company. He built up the business of his new acquisition, and in many respects his conduct of affairs might serve as a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations, either in his own employ or among his customers and correspondents. No amount of gain could allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. The increased demands of his business made it necessary



Patrick Kennedy



for him to purchase another site, which he did at Charles and Welles streets, and there erected the P. Kennedy Foundry Company. A few years later he organized, on adjoining property, the Baltimore Malleable Iron and Steel Casting Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. Mr. Kennedy was an expert in the art of light steel castings, and this foundry is the only one of the kind in Maryland. The financial ability of Mr. Kennedy was rated very highly by those competent to judge of such matters, and he was interested in a number of other enterprises. Capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were balanced factors in his business career, while the work was carefully systematized so that there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor. He never regarded his employes as mere parts of some great machine, but recognized their individuality, and made it a rule that efficient and faithful service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. This was probably the reason that in all the years of his business transactions there never was a strike among the men in his employ, and they looked upon him as a fatherly friend in whom they could confide, if need arose, as well as the man who gave them the opportunity to earn their daily bread. In 1902 Mr. Kennedy made an extended tour of Europe for the benefit of his health and, while he found much to admire abroad, he returned gladly to the land of his adoption and his love.

He married, in 1881, Mary Flynn, of Philadelphia, a member of a highly respected family of that city. Unassuming in her manner, she is known far and wide for her work in charitable circles. She survives her husband with five children: Frank P., Joseph P., Florence, Anna, Marie Maris Stella.

Mr. Kennedy was public-spirited without being a partisan; charitable, without ostentation; enterprising, yet careful; deeply imbued with high religious principles, his life flowed on in quiet power, silently accomplishing its beneficent results. He was a true citizen, and interested in all enterprises which had for their basis the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and he aided actively by his means and influence. Around his home he shed a benign influence which was as the summer evening's glow upon the land which the morning and noon had brightened and blessed. When he died, he left a record of which his family and friends are justly proud.

SHERLOCK SWANN

Sherlock Swann, a man who has been prominently identified with municipal affairs in the city of Baltimore for many years, is a member of a very distinguished family. He was born in the old executive mansion at Annapolis, Maryland, in the Naval Academy grounds, December 27, 1866, a few months after the death of his father, Thomas Swann Jr., during the term of office of his grandfather, Thomas Swann, as Governor of Maryland. In 1867, he with his mother and brother, Thomas Swann 3d, took up their residence at No. 908 North Charles street, Baltimore, where he still resides.

His education was a most varied and interrupted one. His first tuition was received in a private school in Baltimore, and he was then placed in Professor Tuttle's Friends School on Eutaw street, in the same city. From 1877 to 1879 his family traveled in Europe, during which time he studied in France and Germany. Upon returning to America the family again took

up its residence with Governor Swann, then living in Washington, he being at that time Maryland's representative in Congress from the Fourth District. While at the national capital he was a student at Georgetown University, and from 1880 to 1884, at St. John's School at what is now Ossining, New York. It had been his desire to take up civil engineering and architecture after leaving St. John's School, but severe illness interrupted his educational career at this important period of his life, and after recovery he returned to Baltimore where he took a short course at a business college, and also spent some time at the Maryland Institute. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the military staff of Governor Frank Brown, with the rank of colonel, which was practically the beginning of his public career. In 1894 he was appointed one of the commissioners for opening streets by Mayor Latrobe, his uncle, but resigned within a short time to make a tour around the world on the yacht of a friend.

In 1896 he became a candidate for the First Branch City Council from the old Ninth Ward, on the Democratic ticket, being elected by a majority of 349 votes, although the ward was carried by the Republicans for the presidential ticket by 382 votes. He was reelected the following year. While serving in the City Council he was most active, but being a member of the minority, all measures proposed by him were either smothered in committee or defeated in other ways. Since that time, however, almost all of them have been taken up, one way or another, and put into effect. He was the first member of the city council who attempted to force the various street railway companies to pay to the city the nine per cent. park tax on their entire lines within the actual city limits, which of course included the annexed district, whether such lines were laid upon private property or purchased private rights of way or not. Although Colonel Swann's efforts then met with defeat, it led to the system of selling franchises and also, later on, to an agreement whereby the city will eventually receive the full tax, but much has been lost by the delay. He was author of the Anti-Cobblestone law, which was only passed after it had been copied verbatim, and introduced by a Republican member. He was also the author of a law requiring interest to be paid by the banks on city deposits, which was defeated, but led to interest being paid. He was instrumental in the passage of the ordinances compelling the vestibuling of the street cars to protect the motormen, and the running of all-night cars, and also the construction of the electric subways. He assisted, by strenuous efforts, in defeating two bad pieces of proposed legislation, one to establish a garbage reduction plant and the other a filtration plant, both on political lines. He tried to have all city printing done by contract, and to have created an unpaid commission to discover and obtain new sources of revenue. While these were beaten with the rest, they also have been since taken up, with the result that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been added to the city's income. He urged the acquirement of all private streets, and the grading of the annexed district on proper lines, instead of allowing it to be developed without system. He urged also the adoption of a complete and well defined system of paving for the entire city, to eliminate patchwork.

In 1901 Mr. Swann became a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the Legislature, from the Second District, but this time he was not running as an individual but as a member of a delegation, and was defeated by a small margin, with some of the others. After the great fire of February, 1904, a commission was appointed by Mayor McLane, known as the Burnt District Commission, to take advantage of the possibilities which the fire had brought about, of widening and straightening streets and establishing

an up-to-date system of municipal docks and piers. The mayor appointed Colonel Swann chairman of this commission, and the great thoroughfares and other improvements which now grace the heart of the business section of the city are the result. When the commission first went into office the press criticised it in a most scathing manner, and especially was Colonel Swann pointed out as utterly incapable of carrying out the work, but it was not long before editorials in all papers were loud in their praise of him and the able manner in which he and his colleagues were performing their arduous task. At almost the end of this work Colonel Swann allowed himself to be persuaded to enter the race for the Democratic mayoralty nomination, in the early spring of 1907, but within a short time withdrew in favor of Mr. Mahool, who had been selected.

It would, however, seem that he was not to be out of the public service for long, for after declining a number of appointments that were tendered him, he accepted that of member of the board of police commissioners for Baltimore City from Governor Crothers, taking office in May, 1908, and serving as president of the board until May, 1910. He instituted many reforms and improvements in the department, and the spirit that he imbued in the men by his energy and personality will be lasting. He was the first president of the board to establish regular working hours, reaching the office at nine in the morning and remaining until four in the afternoon, with the doors wide open, so that without formality, as in the Burnt District Office, anyone could walk in and see him who wished to. A few of the many improvements he made in the department are as follows: He had passed what is known as the traffic law, and the traffic squad of police, which up to that time had been more ornamental than useful, was augmented by a motor-cycle squad. He established a school of instruction for them at headquarters, of which he was instructor, and used miniature cars, wagons and horses, some of which he manufactured himself, to illustrate how the law was to be carried out. An automobile was placed in service at headquarters which is used daily by the deputy marshal, who is the inspector of the department, and which enables him to accomplish in a few hours what formerly took several days. Motor patrol wagons were installed in four of the police districts which have increased the efficiency of the service to a very great extent, not only in transporting criminals with celerity but injured persons to hospitals, when every minute of delay is of importance. Aside from the traffic law, what is known as the "Swann Cocaine Ordinance" is one of the most important of his efforts, for not only with it the illegal sale and possession of this drug was stopped, but by the opinion of the Court of Appeals, when the constitutionality of this law was attacked, unsuccessfully, one of the most important opinions was delivered, which established the right of the city to make its own police laws and rule itself. During his administration also, the publishing of the names of men before appointment to the force was inaugurated, and an opinion was obtained from the court of appeals establishing and prescribing the actual legal rights of the police to photograph and measure, before trial, persons charged with crimes. This had always been a grave question with the department which the decision put on a sound, well-defined and strictly legal basis. He was also the author of the law making the detective department a part of the regular force, and not a separate and distinct body. Under the régime of Colonel Swann the detective bureau was reestablished in better quarters, the adoption of the mask system of inspection of criminals being one of the features. The Bertillon bureau for the identification of criminals was greatly improved, and now ranks as one of the finest in the country. A

large "rogues' gallery" and an exhibit case of paraphernalia taken from criminals, of the various kinds of tools with which they work, was added. He established a printed daily paper for the department, to take the place of the bulky sheet which was formerly copied by the members of the department, and which was a very crude affair.

Among the other many good features originated and introduced during Colonel Swann's administration of the office of president of the board were: The merit system, followed as far as the law would permit, politics eliminated; a system of crime maps instituted for each police district; the acknowledgment of service of forty years or more by special insignia; the donation of the Swann Gold Medal for bravery; the assignment of men to posts near their homes and to congenial duties as far as possible, on the principle that a man always does better under those conditions; a new system of keeping records of the men, crediting them only with convictions secured and not arrests made, as the latter frequently led to unwarrantable arrests; pistol practice given, resulting in eighty-five per cent. of the men becoming able to shoot with fair accuracy; the teaching of first aid to the injured to save life; adoption of caps for winter and cork helmets for summer wear, which afford the best protection for the respective seasons; Christmas and other presents entirely barred, saving the men from being obliged to contribute when they could ill afford it; and other innumerable improvements, including the law against carrying concealed weapons. He also is the author of the present law governing motor vehicles in the State, and from which the city and State will derive a large income.

At the conclusion of his term of office he was reappointed by Governor Crothers for another term of two years, which was confirmed by the Senate, but Colonel Swann, in a letter to the Governor, declined reappointment on account of circumstances which had arisen, which would prevent his giving the amount of time to the work that he considered necessary, and would therefore violate a principle he had established for himself, which was that having accepted public employment to devote his entire time to properly performing it. Upon the occasion of his retirement from the department he was given a most flattering and unusual farewell by the men, the greater number of whom called personally upon him at headquarters to say good-by, and express their appreciation for the unvarying fairness and kindness he had always shown them. Colonel Swann is recognized as an untiring worker and a man who does things, traits evidently inherited from his grandfather. He has a marked gift for mastery of detail, which has enabled him to undertake and make a success of the many kinds of work he has been called upon to perform, and in which he has shown fearless devotion to the best interests of the people. He is a man of great energy, initiative and foresight, and has advocated many valuable things for the benefit of the city. Among others, originating from him but not yet undertaken, are the proposed Civic Center, and the cutting through of Pratt street into Gough, to bring East Baltimore in closer contact with the business section.

Colonel Swann is a member of many clubs, including the Baltimore Maryland, Elkridge, Baltimore Country, Maryland Jockey, Bachelors Cotillon, Democratic and Journalists, but is seldom seen at any of them, being most domestic in his habits.

He married, November 30, 1897, Edith R. Deford, a daughter of Thomas Deford, one of the most prominent merchants of the city. They have three children: Sherlock Jr., Edith Page and Deford.

JOSEPH BOWES

Among the adopted citizens of whom Baltimore is justly proud are many from the land of the Shamrock, representatives of a race, versatile, brilliant, forceful, and seldom failing to succeed even under the most unfavorable conditions. Among these Joseph Bowes, for many years manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, stands as a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man, to whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than as a bar to advancement.

Joseph Bowes was born October 8, 1844, near Belfast, Ireland, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (Hamilton) Bowes. The former died in his native land and the latter passed away in 1908, at an advanced age. Joseph Bowes received his education in Ireland, attending the public schools and also some of the smaller private schools. On approaching manhood Mr. Bowes conceived the idea of going to seek his fortune across the sea, in the land where so many of his countrymen had been successful. Accordingly, in 1863, being then nineteen years old, he embarked for New York. It seemed, however, that the elements had conspired to frustrate his plans, for the vessel in which he sailed was shipwrecked, and for twelve days the enterprising youth was tossed hither and thither at the mercy of the waves. His ambition, however, was not of a nature that would accept defeat at the outset, if, indeed, it would ever consent to do so, and he at last succeeded in reaching his "desired haven," his courage unshaken and his energy undiminished.

In his native land he had learned the business of a druggist, and on reaching New York he found employment with Dr. Giles, with whom he remained for a period of ten years, acquiring in that space of time a remarkable degree of proficiency and an extraordinarily thorough knowledge of the business. After having passed so long a period in steady application of one kind, many men would have found it difficult to turn their energies in another direction, but to one possessing Mr. Bowes' versatility this was comparatively easy.

Upon leaving the drug business he entered the government service, and for another ten years held a position in the Treasury Department, thus gaining a fund of experience of another kind and proving his ability in another direction. In 1884 he was made manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and spent one year in Washington. At the end of that time he returned to Baltimore, where he became the manager of the same company, holding the position until January 1, 1910. In the insurance business Mr. Bowes achieved a most gratifying success, becoming one of the best known, most highly respected and most financially prosperous of all the men in this country who have devoted themselves to that line of endeavor. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in business ideas, liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

One of the most conspicuous services which Mr. Bowes rendered in the life insurance business may be found in the part he played in the insurance difficulties of 1905, when he led the agency forces of the Equitable in the work of getting rid of James Hazen Hyde. Mr. Hyde spent a large share of the profits of the Equitable in giving balls, dinners, champagne suppers, and similar forms of entertainment and dissipation, never

once failing to charge these excesses to the expense account of the Equitable, upon whose money he looked and drew as if it were his private bank account. This proceeding was stopped when Mr. Bowes began to get busy. The memorable meeting of agents at the Savoy Hotel in New York City will be fresh in the minds of many, and the leading spirit at that meeting was Mr. Bowes. He was chairman of the Committee of One Hundred who went to Albany and laid the affairs of the Equitable before Governor Higgins. He was also chairman of the committee who went before the State Insurance Commissioner at Syracuse, and pleaded with him for his influence in ousting young Hyde from his position in the Equitable. He was also chairman of the committee who went to Hyde's residence in Fortieth street, and demanded his resignation. The outcome of the efforts of Mr. Bowes was the complete elimination of Mr. Hyde from the forces of the Equitable, and his departure for Paris, France, where he is at present residing. This investigation was far-reaching in its results. It led to the examination of banks and companies all over the United States and while it made the financial atmosphere rather stormy for a time, it was the cause of the closing of many companies of mushroom growth, and a general retrenchment in the slack and unsatisfactory methods which had been employed in general.

In all the philanthropic institutions of Baltimore Mr. Bowes is actively interested, but with the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital he is personally identified, holding the office of secretary. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and belongs to the Baltimore and Maryland Country clubs and the Maryland Athletic Club. His social nature, which is one of his most marked characteristics, leads him to identify himself with those organizations in which his genial manner and recognized worth and ability render him an ever welcome presence and a moving spirit. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Roland Park Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bowes married, January 16, 1872, Jennie E. Warnock, and they have been the parents of thirteen children, six of whom (all boys) died in early infancy. The following survive: Thomas Hamilton, born January 17, 1873, was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1894; Joseph; Annie E., married Dr. John Scott Willock; Jennie; Jessie Reeve; Effie; Marjorie Knox. In his home and family relations Mr. Bowes enjoys the highest happiness. Mrs. Bowes is an admirable wife and mother, the mainspring of a household rendered by her presence a center of domestic peace and harmony.

The business career of Mr. Bowes has been one which he carved out for himself, his advancement being due to the exercise of his powers, and to the possession of an industry which his will never allowed to falter, as well as to a close study of business conditions and his utilization of opportunities which others might have employed had they as carefully sought the way to success. He is a man of progressive ideas, has been successful in his business and has proved his ability as a manager of an enterprise which calls for intelligence, tact and skill. He has long been one of Baltimore's representative citizens, ever ready to give practical aid to any movement which he believes will advance the public welfare. He is, as all who know him can testify, a man of pleasing manners, and, which is better still, he is equally well known as a man of a very clear head and a very well trained mind. He is a most conspicuous example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens by strictly following the

rules established, both in private and business life, by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity.

JACOB BRANDT

Captain Randolph Brandt, who came to Maryland from the Island of Barbadoes in the year 1674, was a descendant of the old Baronial House of Brand, or Brandt, of Hamburg, Germany.

The arms of this family, as given by Rieststap in his *Armorial General* are the same arms shown in the London Visitation as those accredited to the Baronial family of Hamburg.

Marcus Brandt, the second son of Daniel Brandt of Hamburg, was a man of recognized ability and social position at the Court of King Charles II., for that monarch twice honored him with diplomatic commissions. In view of the fact that to be in the diplomatic circle of the Stuart Kings meant high favor at the English Court, and as both Cranfield and Dickinson were in the King's personal service, it is evident that Marcus Brandt was also a favorite of His Majesty. Since we find in the estates of Marcus Brandt's son the name of the Parish of Hammersmith perpetuated, and also Greenweigh, one of its suburbs, it is evident that Marcus Brandt was one of the Court circle living at Hammersmith, the favorite place of residence of King Charles II., who lived there several years in a noble mansion on the Upper Mall, surrounded by many of the Court circle.

Marcus Brandt, of London, His Majesty's Commissioner at Surinam, finally settled at Barbadoes, where his family was living during his diplomatic mission. The date of his death is not certain, but his will is on record in Barbadoes, in which his son Randolph is mentioned, we have on authority of the Colonial Secretary of the Island, 1697. In the Annapolis Land Records, Liber 15, fol. 506, it is recorded that Mr. Randolph Brandt immigrated to Maryland in the year 1674, bringing with him his wife Mary, daughters Mary and Judith, and son Randolph. That he had a son Marcus Brandt, who remained in Barbadoes, we learn from his will, recorded in Liber A., No. 2, fol. 190, Charles County Wills, as follows:

I, Randolph Brandt, of the Province of Maryland, give and bequeath to my Deare and loving sonn Marcus Brandt now residing in the Island of Barbadoes 500 acres of land lying in Charles county in the Province aforesaid, called "The Expectation," etc. Also I give the said Marcus one certaine house with the land and other appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appurteyning in the said Island of Barbadoes late in Possession of my father deceased; to him or his lawful heirs, and failing to have heirs, then to my son Randolph Brandt, and his heirs; and in default of heirs, then to my next heir. * * *

3rd. I give to my son Randolph two hundred (200) acres of land on Potomac River, called "Hammer Smith," and to his heirs, but in default of heirs, to the next male heir of my body. * * *

5th. To my son Charles the moiety one half of land where I reside, West side of "Piccawaxen Creek" containing four hundred and fifty (450) acres, also the moiety of two hundred (200) acres on the Potomac River called "Green Weigh."

6th. To my son Jacob Brandt and his heirs one half of a moiety of land where I live called "Asher," containing four hundred and fifty (450) acres, also the moiety of two hundred (200) acres called "Green Weigh," on Potomac River in "Accokeek Neck." Sons Charles and Jacob to be brought up in the Catholic Faith.

(Signed) RANDOLPH BRANDT.

The following letters taken from the land records of Charles county at Annapolis, Liber C., No. 2, pp. 31, 32, 33, relate to the two sons of Captain Randolph Brandt, Randolph Jr. who emigrated to Maryland with

his father, and Marcus, named for his grandfather, the King's Commissioner, who died in Barbadoes, and establish officially the descent of Captain Randolph Brandt of Maryland from that distinguished and dashing figure in the West Indies.

Captain Randolph Brandt was commanding a troop of horse in Charles county, Maryland, in the year 1678, four years after his arrival in the Province. Coming to Maryland as the son of the King's Commissioner, who had before his residence in Barbadoes been one of the influential Court circle at "Hammersmith," we find him perpetuating the places of residence of his father and himself in his patents of land which descended for generations—these were "Hammersmith," "Barbadoes," "Greenweigh," etc. Randolph Brandt was a member of the House of Assembly of Maryland from 1671 to 1675.

Lord Baltimore, to whom Captain Randolph Brandt was very close, always signed his letters of instructions or commendation "your loving friend C. Baltimore," a term of endearment reserved for the favored few by this most distinguished and aristocratic of the Proprietaries, descendant of the Lords Arundell of Wardour Castle, and in his own right a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. His courage, diplomacy and devotion to duty characterize Captain Randolph Brandt's career in Maryland, and mark him as one of her noblest founders of Colonial Maryland families.

Of the sons and daughters of Captain Brandt, Charles only is of direct interest to this memoir. In his father's will, dated 1697, Charles Brandt is mentioned as a minor, instructions being given that he be brought up in the Catholic faith.

He married Elizabeth Douglas. His will, proved March 10th, 1714, is recorded in Liber W. B., No. 5, page 692, Annapolis Wills. To his son Jacob he leaves a gold seal ring, saddle, holsters, pistols, sword, belt and young horse; two silver spoons to daughter Elizabeth; to daughter Sarah, leather chairs, pewter, etc. No land mentioned, that going by law of entail to his son Charles Brandt.

Jacob Brandt, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Douglas) Brandt, married Mary ———. He was evidently a Catholic. He never held any office in the Province, as he lived after Maryland was under the rule of Protestants, and when Catholics were not permitted to hold office here.

Charles Brandt, son of Jacob and Mary Brandt, married Martha Wood. He lived on the estates which descended to him by the law of primogeniture from his great-grandfather, Captain Randolph Brandt, of Charles county. His wife's father was James Greenfield Wood, of Charles county, Maryland.

Jacob Brandt, son of Charles and Martha (Wood) Brandt, married Ann Mankin.

Jacob Brandt, son of Jacob and Ann (Mankin) Brandt, was born January 22, 1812, died January 12, 1882. He was identified with the steamboat interests of Baltimore, being president of the Richmond & York River Line; the Savannah Steamship Company; the Powhatan Steamboat Company, and a large stockholder in all these companies. At the suggestion of his cousin, Francis H. Jenks, of New York, who was the originator of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Mr. Brandt incorporated and financed the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and established it on its present site, 13 South street, Baltimore. It is to-day one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the South. During his presidency he served on its first board of directors.

His home, No. 14 East Mt. Vernon place, was the scene of many

brilliant social entertainments. He was one of the original members of the Maryland Club. His life was a happy illustration of the honors and rewards of business fidelity and industry, when combined with high principle and unswerving integrity. As a business man his character was unclouded and unimpeachable. He had excellent judgment, and adhered with staunch consistency to sound, conservative and unquestionable methods of finance. His name was known among the highest circles of the financial world as that of a man who could be trusted and with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. His private life was simple and unostentatious. He was interested in many charitable and benevolent enterprises, and liberal in his gifts along the lines of religious and philanthropic effort. His life teaches the old and ever valuable lesson that true success comes only through tireless industry, guided and inspired by singleness of purpose. It emphasizes also the priceless value of unswerving loyalty to right. Would that Baltimore had more men of the same stamp.

He married, June 26, 1851, Miriam, daughter of Daniel and Letitia (Mankin) Dodge, born September 7, 1832, died November 5, 1884. Children: Miriam; Lenita, who married Commander Poundstone, U. S. N.; Letitia; and Jacob, see below.

Jacob Brandt, 4th, was born in Baltimore, May 26, 1866, and died December 5, 1910. He was educated in private schools, and his first business experience was in the office of the late John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. After some years with Mr. Garrett he went into the postoffice service, under the late Postmaster I. Parker Veazey. He finally left the postoffice service and entered the real estate business. The firm of M. & J. Brandt was established by him, and is one of the oldest and most successful real estates firms in the city. He was one of the best informed men on real estate in Baltimore. Mr. Brandt was a member of the Maryland Club, Baltimore Club, Baltimore Country Club, and Bachelors' Cotillon. A man of social nature, he was prominent in Baltimore society for many years.

GEORGE REPOLD VICKERS

George Repold Vickers, vice-president of the National Marine Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, is a member of a family which has been identified with the interests of America, since the early Colonial days, and which is descended from an ancient family of England. The arms of the family are: Argent, a fret, gules. Crest: Cubit arm ppr. vest. gules, holding a millrind azure. Motto: *Vigore*. These arms, borne by the Vickers family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are identical with the armorial blazoning of the Vickers of Yorkshire, England, represented by C. B. Vickers, lieutenant-colonel in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, London, and also represented from Sheffield, Yorkshire. The name Vickers is frequently found in the annals of ancient Sheffield, those bearing it having a voice in the affairs of the locality and contributing liberally to the organization and maintenance of such good works as Sunday schools and other benevolent projects. In Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England" he treats of this family under the name of Vicar, Vickers, or Vicary. The name is associated with the Colonial days of Maryland, and has been identified with the Eastern Shore since 1730.

(1) Edward Vickers was in New Haven in 1670, and died in 1684.

He married Hannah ———. Children: George, see forward; Isaac, of Hull, freeman in 1680; Israel, of Hull, freeman in 1675; Jonathan, freeman of Hull, 1678. The names of all occur in the historical records of the State, in relation to military duty or local affairs.

(II) George Vickers, son of Edward and Hannah Vickers, was of Hull in 1650, and had been of Marblehead as early as 1637. He was doubtless one of those who helped establish that fantastically built town, whose streets on the sides of the cliffs "run upstairs and downstairs," whose houses are perched on ledges of rock like the nests of seabirds, and whose location has little to do with the principal thoroughfares that follow the natural valleys between. It was at Marblehead, where on a rocky eminence stood the little Colonial church where the first settlers worshipped in comforting nearness, and buried their dead within the niches spared them by the rock. A recent writer says of the church: "It was set thus high, this homely tabernacle of faith, to overlook land and water, that no stealthy Indian band might creep upon the worshippers unawares." George Vickers was doubtless one of those who guarded this church against their cruel enemies, more cruel than the sea which dashed its spray against the cliff foundations of their homes. It is certain that he fought the Indians, for the Massachusetts archives record that George Vickers, of Hull, was a captain in Johnson's company during King Philip's war, when it was conducted in Maine in 1675. In a deed, dated April 20, 1679, he mentions his sons, and in his will, which was probated July 29, 1679, he names his son Jonathan as executor. He married Rebecca, daughter of David Phippeny. Children: 1. George, see forward. 2. Isaac, married (first) Elizabeth Cromwell, widow of Richard Price, and (second) Lydia Jones. 3. Jonathan, married Susannah ———, who was his executrix, October 21, 1745.

(III) George Vickers, son of George and Rebecca (Phippeny) Vickers, married Lucy ———. Children: 1. Silvanus, born June 13, 1683, died soon after his second marriage. He married (first) at Boston, March 22, 1705, Mary Styles, and deeded a tract of land, August 20, 1717. He married (second), December 11, 1718, Anne Newell. 2. Hannah, born September 9, 1685; married, May 23, 1704, John Lobdell. 3. George, see forward. 4. Elizabeth, born March 7, 1693; married, September 9, 1720, Elijah Gerish. 5. Lucy, born October 20, 1695. 6. Israel, born November 30, 1698, died January 28, 1699. 7. Israel, born December 17, 1699; married Judith Hersey.

(IV) George Vickers, second son and third child of George and Lucy Vickers, was born August 14, 1688. He married, December 11, 1710, Elizabeth Binney. Children: 1. Mercy, born September 14, 1711. 2. George, see forward. 3. Sylvanus, born April 10, 1736, and died April 21, of the same year. The "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" records, under the date of February 5, 1716: "George Vickers 2nd as George Vickers, Jr., out of the love he had for his grandchildren George and Mercy, children of his son, George, gave them land by a deed recorded."

(V) George Vickers, second child and eldest son of George and Elizabeth (Binney) Vickers, was born November 12, 1713. Very shortly after his marriage he removed with his wife to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, thus becoming the founder of that branch of the Vickers family. He married, in 1730, Lydia Tower, born May 1, 1713, whose line of descent is as follows: Robert Tower married in Norfolk county, England, 1607, Dorothy Dawson; John, son of Robert and Dorothy (Dawson) Tower, married, February 13, 1639, Margaret Ibrook; Ibrook, son of John and Margaret

(Ibrook) Tower, married Margaret, daughter of John Hardin; Hezekiah, son of Ibrook and Margaret (Hardin) Tower, married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Whiton; Lydia (Tower) Vickers was the daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Whiton) Tower. Children:

1. Jesse Vickers, born October 16, 1737; married Jennie Clothier. Children: Benjamin, Cecelia, Milly and Sarah.
2. Abner Vickers, born November 6, 1740; married ———. Children: Asa and Rosa.
3. Benjamin Vickers (see forward).
4. William Vickers, born January 8, 1746; married Margaret, born in February, 1739, daughter of Stephen and Priscilla (Murphy) Bordley, granddaughter of Rev. Stephen Bordley, who came to Maryland in 1694, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Stephen Bordley, prebendary of St. Paul's Church, London, England: Child: Captain James, born February 22, 1776, died 1818. He fought in the battle of Chaulk's Field, and was one of those who remained all night on the field of battle to give aid to the wounded and dying. He married Ann Davis, of Queen Anne county, Maryland, who died in 1827. They had two children: William, who died in infancy, and George, born November 19, 1801, who represented Maryland in the State and United States Senate, and was appointed major-general of the Maryland State Militia in 1861. The office of judge was tendered him by several governors, but he declined this honor. He married, January 5, 1826, Mary, daughter of James Mansfield, of Chestertown, Maryland. They had eleven children.
5. George Vickers, born November 6, 1747; married Margaret Price, of Cecil county, Maryland. Children: i. George, died unmarried; ii. Abraham, died unmarried; iii. Sarah, married Thomas Bishop, and had: Thomas V. and Charles; iv. Margaret, married John Hurtt, of Kent, and left a daughter, Margaret; v. Rebecca, died unmarried; vi. Thomas, married Maria Edes, and had: John R., Margaret, Mary Frances, Annie and Thomas; vii. Samuel, married (first) ——— Hardcastle, and had: Rev. John Thomas; (second) Juliet Roberts, of Queen Anne county, Maryland; viii. Martha, married Darial Dunn; ix. Elizabeth, married (first) Jeremiah Glenn, (second) Christopher Goodhand.
6. Lydia Vickers, born May 30, 1749; married Jacob Shaffer, and had children: Barbara and Elizabeth.
7. James Vickers, born July 22, 1752; married Avis Rollinson. Children: Ella, Elizabeth, who married John Atkinson.

(VI) Benjamin Vickers, third son and child of George (4) and Lydia (Tower) Vickers, was born January 26, 1742. He married Rachel Roberts. Children: 1. David, born October 16, 1765. 2. Ann, born September 16, 1767, died 1839; married Samuel Beck. 3. Elizabeth, born December 20, 1771, died January 12, 1832. 4. Joel, see forward. 5. Samuel, born September 6, 1776, died August 31, 1802. 6. Benjamin, born October 28, 1778, died young. 7. William, born February 18, 1783, died February 23, 1865. 8. Sophia, born January 16, 1786, died young. 9. John R., born December 18, 1787, lost at sea in 1811. 10. Mary, born January 16, 1789; married William Voss and had children: i. Elizabeth Rachel; ii. Hester Ann, married Rev. George Barton, and died in 1840, leaving a son, George I.; iii. Mary Jane, died May 21, 1852; married James W. Phillips, and had: Wealthy Anne, Hester Ann, Geraldine, Mary Jane and John W.; iv. Sophia V., died unmarried, September 10, 1832.

(VII) Captain Joel Vickers, second son and fourth child of Benjamin and Rachel (Roberts) Vickers, was born in Kent county, Maryland, August 14, 1774, and died December 2, 1860. He was occupied as a merchant and a miller. He married Ada Beck. Children: 1. Geraldine, died young. 2. Celena, married Charles Jessup. 3. George R., see forward. 4. Benjamin Albert, married Mary I., daughter of Francis Foreman, and has had children: Benjamin Albert, Annie, Robert J., Geraldine Sarah, Mary, Francis and Charles Jessup. 5. Geraldine.

(VIII) George R. Vickers, eldest son and third child of Captain Joel

and Ada (Beck) Vickers, died in July, 1875. He was engaged in mercantile business in Baltimore, and was at one time a director in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was a broad-minded man who had thoroughly learned the lessons of life, and recognized the fact that opportunity is open to every individual, and he made the best use of the opportunities which presented themselves to him. He had, in an eminent degree, the rare ability for saying in a convincing manner the right thing in the right place. He married, August 1, 1839, Elizabeth Williamson, a daughter of John Williamson and ——— (Croxall) Wilmer, of Baltimore. Children: Joel; Ada; George Repold, see forward; Samuel Roberts; William H. Collins Vickers.

(IX) George Repold Vickers, son of George R. and Elizabeth Williamson (Wilmer) Vickers, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 18, 1843. His education was acquired in the private schools of Rev. J. H. Harmon and Warren Major, from which institutions he was graduated. He established himself as a merchant and miller in 1862, and continued in these lines of business for a period of twenty-two years. In 1873, he associated himself in a partnership with William E. Woodyear, from which Mr. Vickers withdrew in 1884, in order to assume charge of the estate of his father, and these interests have fully occupied his attention up to the present time. His financial affiliations are with the National Marine Bank, as mentioned above. He does not ally himself with any particular political party but, irrespective of partisan ties and party platforms, reserves the right to cast his vote for the man whom he deems best fitted to serve the interests of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Vickers married in Baltimore, April 3, 1873, Mary Julia, born in Talbot county, Maryland, only child of Robert M. and Julia Anna (Martin) Wilson, the former in the employ of the United States government. Children: Mary Croxall, married John H. Morgan; George R. Jr., born June 24, 1879, married Helen Mendes Thomas, of Baltimore; Robert V., born September 15, 1882; Arthur, deceased; Elizabeth Croxall, deceased.

Mr. Vickers combines with business ability and sagacity of a high order, those personal qualities which have gained for him public confidence and esteem and the affection of a host of friends. He is a man without pretense, thoroughly genuine, absorbed in his work, and bent on doing the best he can.

WILLIAM HENRY BOSLEY

William Henry Bosley, a member of the firm of John S. Gittings & Company, private bankers, the second oldest house of this kind south of Mason and Dixon's line, is a man of great energy and business acumen, traits which he has inherited from a long line of ancestry, who were prominent in the affairs of the old world as well as in those of the new. It is perhaps true that Mr. Bosley, being a man of great natural advantages, would himself be the first to acknowledge the indebtedness to a good ancestry, which has been of undoubted assistance to him, as it must be to any man who desires to live on a high plane.

The Bosley family originated in Staffordshire, England, for there is in existence a coat-of-arms granted to the Staffordshire Bosleys, which has neither crest nor motto. According to Sir Bernard Burke, the recognized English authority, it is as follows: Argent on a fesse engrailed between

three conqueroils, sable, three fleurs de lis of the field. As these coats-of-arms without crests or mottoes are among the most ancient, this in itself is proof that the Bosleys were established in Staffordshire many centuries ago. The records show that this family from the beginning of its settlement in this country identified itself thoroughly with its affairs and planned to perpetuate the name in landed possessions. Between 1734 and 1812 eleven patents for land were issued to them, as follows: June 4, 1734, "Bosley's Delight," one hundred and forty-three acres, Baltimore county patented to James Bosley; December 1, 1743, "Bosley's Meadow," twenty-one acres, to John Bosley; November 30, 1758, "Bosley's Range," one hundred and seventy-eight acres, to Charles Bosley; April 5, 1764, "The Great Tobacco Man's Loss," two hundred acres, to John Bosley; October 30, 1764, "Bosley's Adventure," four hundred and ninety-nine acres, to John Bosley; June 15, 1773, "Bosley's Plains," three hundred and eighty-four acres, to Elijah Bosley; December 7, 1774, "Bosley's Inclosure," one hundred and forty-four and three-quarters acres, to Thomas Bosley; February 8, 1785, "Boreing's Chance," sixty and one-half acres, to Gideon Bosley; December 23, 1793, "Well Enough," one hundred and thirty-eight acres, to Vincent Bosley; March 2, 1798, "Fertile Marsh," two hundred and ninety-one acres, to Ezekiel Bosley; and May 29, 1812, "Philip's Choice," eleven and three-quarters acres, to William Bosley. With the exception of the tract patented under the name of "Well Enough," all these lands are located in Baltimore county, and the family has therefore been identified with this county for more than two hundred and fifty years. The grandfather of William Henry Bosley developed the celebrated Beaver Dam Marble Quarries located at Cockeysville, Baltimore county, Maryland, and the lime industry which has long been owned by the family is located at Texas, Baltimore county, furnishing the very remarkable fact that such valuable properties have remained in one family for so many generations. The Bosley family has everywhere been active in advancing the material interests of Maryland and the country at large. They have improved their property, given employment to a large number of people and helped in many different directions in the material prosperity of the State. At the same time the individual members of this family have always lived up to a high standard, being men of recognized character and attainments, and they have exercised a happy, healthful influence over all with whom they have come in contact.

(I) Walter Bosley, the immigrant, who is said to be the ancestor of all the Bosleys in America, was a barrister at law and a man of attainments. He came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Baltimore county, Maryland; died there in November, 1715, the will being on record at Annapolis, Maryland. One of his tracts of land adjoined the Ridgeleys and Dulaney's, west of the Gunpowder river, at Meredith Ford. He married Mary ———. By his last will and testament, made July 29, 1715, and recorded in the office of the register of wills for Annapolis, Maryland, he devised his estate to his five sons: Joseph John, James, William, Charles.

(II) John, second son of Walter and Mary Bosley, made a will which bears the date, September 20, 1767. He married Widow Hannah Tipton. Children: Joseph, see forward; Walter, who had no issue.

(III) Joseph, son of John and Hannah (Tipton) Bosley, made a will dated October 9, 1775. He married Mary Hall. Children: Joshua, William, John, see forward; Philip, Daniel.

(IV) John, third son of Joseph and Mary (Hall) Bosley, married

——— Cole. Children: Thomas, who died without issue; William, see forward.

(V) William, son of John and ——— (Cole) Bosley, was a very wealthy man, who was active in developing many industries, prominent among which were the Beaver Dam Marble Quarries, mentioned above. He married ——— Parks. Children: Peter, John, see forward; William H. J.

(VI) John, son of William and ——— (Parks) Bosley, succeeded to the many and varied industries of his father, and was prominent in the public affairs of the community. He served for many years as treasurer of Baltimore county, was a member of the Legislature, and died in 1890, at the age of sixty-three years. He married Rachel Harryman Cole, a direct descendant of the Gist family. Children: William Henry, see forward; Bettie B., married George Jessup; Mary, unmarried; Eleanor Cole, married Andrew S. Thompson; John C., married Gertrude Hutchins; Richard W., died unmarried.

General Mordecai Gist was one of four particularly distinguished soldiers during the Revolutionary War. He was one of Washington's most trusted lieutenants, and was descended from Christopher Gist, who settled on the Patapsco River in Maryland, in 1682. Christopher Gist married, in England, Edith Cromwell, daughter of a kinsman of Oliver Cromwell. Richard, son of Christopher and Edith (Cromwell) Gist, was one of the surveyors of the Western Shore of Maryland in 1727, assisted in laying out Baltimore town in 1736, was prominent in the community in many directions, served in the Assembly and became a presiding justice; he married Zippora Murray. One of the daughters of Richard and Zippora (Murray) Gist, married James Calhoun, the first mayor of Baltimore; three of the brothers married daughters of Joshua Howard and Johanna O'Connell, while a sister married in the Ridgely family. William, son of Richard and Zippora (Murray) Gist, married Violetta Howard. Joseph, son of William and Violetta (Howard) Gist, married Elizabeth Elder. Cecil, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Elder) Gist, married Abraham Cole. Lewis Richard, son of Abraham and Cecil (Gist) Cole, married Sarah Harryman. Rachel Harryman, daughter of Lewis Richard and Sarah (Harryman) Cole, married John Bosley (see Bosley IV).

(VII) William Henry, eldest child of John and Rachel Harryman (Cole) Bosley, was born at Beaver Dam, near Cockeysville, Baltimore county, Maryland, October 14, 1849. He enjoyed the advantage of country training, assisting in the cultivation of the homestead farm when not occupied with his studies, and varied these occupations by hunting and fishing. His scholastic education was an excellent one, being completed at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Upon the completion of his school years he engaged in the banking business, acting upon the advice of his father and accepting a position as junior clerk with a salary of sixteen dollars and sixty cents per month. He had inherited the desire to win success and the respect and confidence of his fellows and those for whom he labored, and his diligence and faithful attention to the duties entrusted to him could not fail of the desired result. He rose steadily from step to step, and at the end of fifteen years' service, was admitted to membership in the firm. During the twenty-five years in which Mr. Bosley has been connected with business affairs, he has won a prominent and honorable niche in financial circles and in a number of other business enterprises. He was instrumental in the construction of two railroads, serving as president of both; is a director in numerous corporations, and is recognized as a valuable addition

to any enterprise which can secure his co-operation. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and gives his political support to the Democratic party. His fraternal affiliations are with: Phi Kappa Phi, college fraternity; Maryland Club, Baltimore Club; Merchants Club; Maryland Commandery Knights Templar; and a number of other social organizations. Recently, because of impaired health, Mr. Bosley has retired somewhat from business activities.

Mr. Bosley married, December 23, 1875, Mary E., daughter of John Robert Cockey, of Worthington Valley, Baltimore county, Maryland. In 1666, William Cockey settled at Annapolis, and became the founder of the Maryland family bearing his name; the family has the largest land holdings in the country. Children: 1. Captain John Robert, who was graduated from the Western Maryland University and the Johns Hopkins Medical College. He then studied for a time in Germany, and upon his return passed the medical examination of the United States and was awarded his diploma as a surgeon. He was appointed as a surgeon in the United States army with the rank of captain, and at the present time has full charge of the station in the Philippines, and is on the list for promotion. He married Gertie Danielton, of Christiania, Norway. 2. William H. Jr., was graduated from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and the Maryland Law School, and is now a practising attorney in Baltimore. He married Ellen Scott. 3. Marie E. 4. Chauncey Brooks. 5. Harryman Gist.

In all that Mr. Bosley does he is a plain, strong, dependable sort of man, who has that indefinable something called personal magnetism that draws men to him. His features indicate his character. The nervous, energetic determination of the man appears in every line and in every expression. It will be seen that his life has been an active one, and that his enterprises were such as added to the general wealth and welfare of the city and State. He is one of those restless, energetic business men, whose whole life is an incessant battle; whose clear brain brings order out of chaos, and whose touch transmutes the baser metals into gold. It is needless to say that he has exerted and still exerts a great influence on the affairs of the City. His work has been widely extended and will be felt and recognized long after he shall have crossed the confines of time and eternity.

JAMES BOSLEY

The Bosley family, of which the eminent physician, Dr. James Bosley, of Baltimore, is a representative in the present generation, is one of the old Colonial families of this country. They devoted their time and attention mainly to agricultural pursuits, and in later years have achieved considerable success by the adoption of the most modern scientific methods. All of the name in this section of the country have descended from

(I) Walter Bosley, of Staffordshire, England, who received extensive grants of land at Meredith Ford, in Dulaney's Valley, on the Gunpowder.

(II) James, son of Walter Bosley, emigrated with his six brothers to America in the eighteenth century, and settled on the lands which had been granted to his father.

(III) Ezekiel, son of James Bosley, lived on the estate known as "My Lady's Manor."

(IV) James, son of Ezekiel Bosley, was at one time the proprietor of a cloth and woolen factory near White Hall. He married Hannah Hughes, and they had six daughters and three sons.

(V) John, youngest child of James and Hannah (Hughes) Bosley, was born on the farm which later came into his possession, near Monkton, January 20, 1818, and died at an advanced age. The farm consists of two hundred acres, all in a fine state of cultivation, and is one of the finest of its size in the section. Mr. Bosley gave his political support to the Democratic party, and he and his wife were members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, December 11, 1851, Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Bosley) Pearce, and had children: James (see forward); William, born July 2, 1865, lives on the estate at White Hall, married Annie Wise; Elizabeth, who lives on the estate; Hannah; Laura B., married John W. Thomas, and has a son John W., who is in the employ of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore.

(VI) Dr. James, son of John and Mary (Pearce) Bosley, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, October 1, 1852. His early years were spent on the farm of his father, where he imbibed a love for nature which has never deserted him. He acquired his early education in the public schools near White Hall, Baltimore county, then attended the Milton Academy from 1868 to 1871, this institution being conducted by the Quaker denomination near Cockeysville, Maryland. He matriculated at the University of Virginia in 1871, and was graduated from that institution in 1874 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Until January, 1875, he served as resident physician in the Bay View Asylum, Baltimore, and then established himself in private practice, in which he has been actively engaged since that time. Appreciating the high value of the work of Dr. Bosley, Mayor Hayes appointed him Commissioner of Health, March 1, 1900, and he has filled this office up to the present time uninterruptedly. He was appointed a School Commissioner under Mayor Hooper in 1888, and held office until 1892. Dr. Bosley supports the principles of the Democratic party, but takes no active part in political matters, as the many demands made upon his time by his practice absorb all of his time. He is an attendant at the Protestant Church, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Baltimore and Maryland Surgical Society. He holds no club membership, preferring to spend the small amount of leisure time at his disposal in the domestic circle.

Dr. Bosley married (first), October 5, 1877, Leclare, daughter of Charles R. Waters, of Carroll county, Maryland, and had children: Charles Edmonds, born January 19, 1879, who was graduated from the University of Virginia; Leclare D., a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, who married Robert MacGill Palmer. Dr. Bosley married (second), June 18, 1890, Ruth Waters, a sister of his first wife. Dr. Bosley has always been an earnest student and a deep thinker. He is esteemed by his colleagues in the profession, and has earned the confidence as well as the affection of his numerous patients.

HARRY R. JONES

Harry R. Jones, member of the firm of Clarke & Jones, Nos. 7-9 Lombard street, Baltimore, Maryland, confectioners, belongs to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and mould the society of the communities in which they live. It is the citizens of this class that develop our great manufacturing interests, spread our commerce, and generally improve the

business affairs of the city, and they alone deserve the credit for this state of affairs. Mr. Jones is a liberal, clear-headed manufacturer and merchant of broad views and superior business methods, and he has reflected honor on the city while advancing its interests. His character has been stainless in every relation of life, his motives have ever been unquestioned, and his actions marked by kindly consideration towards others with whom he has come in contact. He is a man who will not act upon impulse instead of judgment, and his policies, social or business, are not formed on the instant.

William H. Jones, father of Harry R. Jones, was born in Massachusetts, a son of Silas Jones, and brother of George, Silas, Amanda and Mary. In May, 1852, he was one of the organizers of the firm of Clarke & Jones, confectioners, and the business has been conducted continuously since that time without a change in the firm name, and for many years has been the finest of its kind in the city of Baltimore. For more than fifteen years he served as treasurer of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran church. He married in Baltimore, Emma, daughter of Henry Beatson, who came to this country from Sheffield, England. Children, all born in Baltimore: Harry R., see forward; Emma B., deceased; Alice B., married William H. Mathai; Jessie L.; Ernest B.

Harry R. Jones, son of William H. and Emma (Beatson) Jones, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 5, 1854. His education was acquired at J. H. Dashiell's and M. Lester's private schools, and at a suitable age he entered upon his business career. He commenced with the firm of Clarke & Jones, never having been associated with any other line of business, and learned the business in a very thorough manner. When he attained his majority he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which is in effect at the present time. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and he served as president of the jail board under the administration of President Hayes. His thorough business qualifications and his well known executive ability have always been in demand in boards of directors of various organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept several such trusts. His devotion to his friends and the strict probity of all his business transactions, so well known to every merchant of Baltimore, have met with that return of personal regard and financial success which such distinguishing qualities richly merit. He is at present a director of the Bank of Commerce and of the Security Storage and Trust Company; he is the president of the Park Approach Protective Association—the oldest improvement association in Baltimore. His fraternal affiliations are with the Royal Arcanum and the Maryland Country Club. He and his family are members of the North Avenue Baptist Church.

Mr. Jones married, in Baltimore, October 10, 1878, Ella, born in Baltimore, daughter of William H. and Ann L. Stran. Mr. Stran was for many years engaged in the stove business in Baltimore. Children: William Roswell, married Mary Becker; J. Beatson, married Marie Fields; T. Stran, married Laura Stubbs; H. Clarke; Loring S.; Nellie S., married Edward E. Johnston; Emm B.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in business ideas, Mr. Jones' career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

MERVILLE HAMILTON CARTER

In the honored list of Baltimore's retired physicians no name stands higher than that of Dr. Merville Hamilton Carter. Although withdrawn from active practice, Dr. Carter is widely known as the founder of the Resinol Chemical Company, with which he is still connected, being also identified with other financial interests of the Monumental City. He is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Virginia, being a lineal descendant of "King" Carter, of Colonial fame.

James Pendleton Carter, father of Merville Hamilton Carter, was born July 7, 1830, son of James S. and Jemima (Leith) Carter, daughter of William Leith, of Loudoun county, Virginia, whose parents came to this country from Scotland. James S. Carter was a son of Thomas Carter, and served in the army during the War of 1812. The three brothers of James Pendleton Carter enlisted as privates in the Confederate service under Captain Welby Carter of the First Virginia Regiment of Cavalry. James S. Carter lived to a very advanced age, he and his brother, Abner Carter, being the sole survivors of a family of seven sons.

James Pendleton Carter was educated at Lisbon Institute, read medicine with his uncle, Dr. T. L. R. Leith, and graduated from the University of Maryland, March 1, 1852. His career as a physician was a long and successful one. He married, October 12, 1853, in New Market, Maryland, Mary Sophia, daughter of Henry and Ann (Burgess) Stier, and granddaughter of Colonel John Burgess, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The following children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Carter: Merville Hamilton, mentioned below; Vallie Burgess; Nannie E.; Mary E., died in 1864; Fannie Leith; Mabel Lee; Allen Leroy; James Earle.

Merville Hamilton Carter, son of James Pendleton and Mary Sophia (Stier) Carter, was born August 21, 1857, at Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia, and was educated at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he officiated as demonstrator of chemistry. After studying medicine for a time under the guidance of his father he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, receiving from that institution, March 6, 1878, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After practising for about five years in Virginia he returned, in 1884, to Baltimore, and there for twenty years practised continuously, steadily advancing to the front rank in his profession and constantly and rapidly widening the circle of his patrons. For fifteen years he was visiting physician at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, resigning in 1900.

But devoted as was Dr. Carter to his profession, he did not, and indeed could not, confine himself to that sphere, possessing talents which fitted him to become a man of affairs. He originated Resinol, the virtues of which are too well known to require mention, and organized the Resinol Chemical Company, which has long been a monument to his executive ability and progressive spirit. Resinol is now sold in all parts of the world and has proved itself a blessing to humanity. Dr. Carter is a director in the Drovers' and Mechanics' Bank and in the Westport Paving Brick Company. He is a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to aid, in any manner within his power, all plans for advancing the welfare and prosperity of Baltimore. From 1892 to 1898 he served on the school board, and during the administration of Mayor Hayes was a member of the water board. In the sphere of politics he has ever adhered steadfastly to the principles advocated by the Democratic party.



Yours Sincerely
Merrill H. Eastman.



Dr. Carter is affiliated with Warren Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Concordia Chapter, No. 13, and the Monumental Commandery, No. 4, of Knights Templar, and is Assistant Rabban in Bourni Temple in Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Commonwealth Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club and the Maryland Jockey Club.

Dr. Carter married, May 20, 1880, Emma Shephard, daughter of William H. and Margaret (Wood) Gold, and granddaughter of Daniel and Phoebe (Muir) Gold, of Winchester, Virginia, and of the Hon. William Wood, a native of Frederick county, Virginia, and for several years a representative in the Legislature of that State. Dr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of two sons: H. Leroy and Julian Gold. Mrs. Carter is a woman of gracious personality, who combines the domestic virtues of the ideal wife and mother with the brilliant social qualifications of a popular hostess.

Dr. Carter is the bearer of a name which has been for two centuries illustrious in the annals of Virginia. Throughout our Colonial and Revolutionary history this stalwart and distinguished race was ever to be found on the side of true freedom and the best interests of humanity. Since the inception of our National existence the name of Carter has ever been associated with high principle and unfaltering devotion to duty. The father of Dr. Carter added to the noble chronicles of his ancestors a record of professional distinction and high-minded devotion to the service of humanity. A similar career has been that of his son, Dr. Merville Hamilton Carter, who has, moreover, made the name synonymous with originality of thought, boldness in execution and a spirit of progress not to be daunted by any obstacles. That spirit will undoubtedly lead him, still in the prime of life, as he is, to other activities and achievements worthy of his ancestry. May the name of this ancient and illustrious race ever continue to derive new luster from the laurels gathered by each succeeding generation.

FREDERICK M. COLSTON

Among the men who went from Maryland to the Confederate army are many of our best citizens, and lessons they learned in that service avail them in civil life, and many of them have done as good service in the city of Baltimore as they did in the armies of the Confederate States.

Captain Frederick Morgan Colston comes of old Maryland and Virginia stock, and has been for more than half a century a resident of Baltimore. The family of Colston is of great antiquity, having been seated at a remote period at Colston Hall, Lincolnshire, England. Subsequently it was of Filkins Hall, Oxfordshire, and is now seated at Roundbay Park, Wiltshire. At the time of the Norman Conquest the family was represented by Robert de Colston, knight, of Colston Hall. The name has been variously distinguished in the history of Great Britain and in that of the United States. The arms of the family are as follows: Arms: Argent, between two dolphins haurient respecting each other, an anchor, all proper. Crest: A dolphin embowed proper. Motto: "Go thou and do likewise." The motto was adopted in memory of the philanthropist, Edward Colston, born in 1636, at Bristol, England, who during his lifetime established many schools and hospitals, and at his death, in 1722, left more than three hundred thousand pounds to churches and charities of his native city.

James Colston, founder of the American branch of the family, pur-

chased an estate in Talbot county, Maryland, called Clay's Hope, the deed bearing date November 15, 1664.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) Colston, inherited Clay's Hope, and at his death, in 1729, disposed of it by will. He was twice married, his second wife, to whom he was united September 14, 1714, being Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Clements) Bayley. By this marriage he became the father of five children.

(III) James (3), son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Bayley) Colston, was born March 20, 1720. He married (the license being dated November 26, 1743) Alice, born April 13, 1725, daughter of Morris and Alice Orem. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Colston. The father of the family died November 11, 1773, and the mother survived him many years, passing away June 30, 1814, in the ninetieth year of her age.

(IV) Jeremiah, son of James (3) and Alice (Orem) Colston, was born March 10, 1757; married Elizabeth ———, and they became the parents of five children. Jeremiah Colston died September 12, 1800.

(V) Josiah, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Colston, was born in 1795; married Eliza Pendleton Tutt, of Loudoun county, Virginia. Six children were born to them. The death of Josiah Colston occurred January 9, 1870.

(VI) Frederick Morgan, second child of Josiah and Eliza Pendleton (Tutt) Colston, was born October 1, 1835, at Locust Hill, Loudoun county, Virginia. He received his preparatory education at Warren Green Academy, Warrenton, Virginia, whence he passed to Georgetown College, and thence to Columbian College, Washington, D. C. From Washington he came, in 1853, to Baltimore, where he was employed in banking.

The outbreak of the Civil War, however, diverted his thoughts, interests and enthusiasms into other channels and, in common with many other young men of that day, he hastened to exchange the counting-room for the camp. In 1862 he entered the service of the Confederate States at the Richmond arsenal, passed the examination of the ordnance board and in March, 1863, was commissioned lieutenant of artillery on ordnance duty. Alexander's Battalion, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. September 10, 1864, he was made captain and assistant to chief ordnance officer, Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, commanding. Captain Colston's military career was a creditable one, including the battles and campaigns of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, East Tennessee and Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Richmond and Petersburg, and terminating at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. The record of the Army of Northern Virginia has passed into history on the pages of which are inscribed no deeds of valor more brilliant and no acts of fortitude more heroic than those of the officers and men composing that illustrious host. That Captain Colston's personal record proved him to be worthily enrolled therein is made evident by the following testimonial from his commander, General Robert E. Lee, that flower of Southern chivalry:

RICHMOND, April 18, 1865.

Captain F. M. Colston has been on duty with the Army of Northern Virginia for more than two years as Ordnance Officer of Artillery and Assistant to Chief Ordnance Officer of the Army. He has discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers, and has won the reputation of a zealous, efficient and brave officer.

R. E. LEE, General.

After the close of the war Captain Colston returned to Baltimore and assisted in forming the firm of Wilson, Colston & Company, bankers and

rokers, which, in 1908, became Colston, Boyce & Company. A man of many business talents and untiring energy, he has demonstrated his public spirit by achievements which have advanced the prosperity and wealth of the community. He belongs to the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, the Virginia, Southern and American Historical Societies, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the University Club, of which he is a charter member and former governor.

Captain Colston has been active in church work. He is a vestryman of Christ Church, Baltimore, a trustee of the Church of the Messiah and treasurer of the Board of Church Charities of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Diocese of Maryland.

Captain Colston married, October 28, 1868, in Baltimore, Clara, daughter of the Hon. John Archibald Campbell, former associate justice of the United States Supreme Court and assistant secretary of war of the Confederate States of America, and Anne Esther (Goldthwaite) Campbell, his wife. Captain Colston and his wife are the parents of the following children: Anne Esther, married William Ellis Coale; Eliza Pendleton, married Wyatt W. Randall; Mary Ellen, became the wife of John B. Whitehead; George Anderson; Bessie Mason, married Hugh H. Young, M. D.; Frederick Campbell and John Archibald Campbell. The whole family are extremely popular in Baltimore society.

A gallant soldier and an honorable man, Captain Colston is, perhaps, best described by a phrase which includes both—a true gentleman.

GARNETT Y. CLARK .

In the foremost rank of those of our citizens who, in their young manhood, have made the name of America a synonym for success, stands Garnett Y. Clark, of the Baltimore bar, a leader in his profession and prominently identified with a number of important interests into which he has infused the wonderfully vitalizing force to which they mainly owe their present flourishing condition and brilliant prospects for the future.

Mr. Clark was born August 5, 1877, in Wheatfield, Howard county, Maryland, and is the son of James and Elizabeth R. (Booker) Clark; the former died June 26, 1909. The death of Mrs. Clark occurred in 1885. When Garnett Y. Clark was still a young child his parents moved

Baltimore, and his preparatory education was received in the public schools of that city and in the Baltimore City College, whence he graduated in 1896. He then entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, receiving from that institution in 1899 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While attending lectures at the University he also pursued the study of law with the firm of O'Brien & O'Brien. His choice of a profession was determined by strong personal preference and also by the wish of his father, so desired to see him a member of the bar.

For about two years after graduation Mr. Clark was associated with Messrs. McColgan, but has since practised alone. He devotes his attention mainly to corporation law and equity, and has long since abundantly proved his peculiar fitness for his chosen profession. He finds pleasure in the mastering of difficult problems, and tasks which many other men could regard as impossibilities are to him only opportunities, opportunities eagerly seized and invariably made to result in success. He stands high among his professional brethren, and the enviable reputation which he has

already gained is the result not only of legal acumen and almost phenomenal insight into character, but of unwearied study and intense application.

It might well be supposed that labors such as these would engross the entire time and attention even of a man of Mr. Clark's ability and power of concentration, but so superabundant is his energy and so versatile are his talents that he fails to find sufficient scope for them in the practice of his profession, devoted as he is to it, and seeks in other spheres of activity larger opportunities for endeavor and achievement. He is interested in a great number of coal mines, and also in the Columbia Amusement Company, a corporation exercising control over theaters in all parts of the United States and even extending its jurisdiction into Canada. Of these two important interests, fundamental as they are in the economic and social life of the Nation, it is not too much to say that Mr. Clark is the life and soul. His progressive ideas and resistless energy have given them life and strength, he has been the prime mover in all their transactions and the controlling force in the development and conduct of their systems, and to him, more than to any other one man, do they owe the proportions and prosperity to which they have attained. Mr. Clark is also identified with a small number of projects for the improved use and increased commercial value and importance of moving picture exhibitions. He is a typical business man, quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, and finding that pleasure in the solution of a difficult business problem without which there can be no real success, as otherwise there is indicated a lack of that intense interest which must be the foundation in all commercial and industrial enterprises if lasting prosperity is to attend them. Mr. Clark's farsightedness never fails to detect the approach of an emergency and his readiness of resource enables him to devise, almost instantaneously, a plan for meeting it and causing it to conduce to the advantage of the undertaking which, at first, and to a superficial observer, it might appear to threaten with disaster.

He is general attorney for the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank and a director in the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company and a number of coal companies, including the Virginia & Pocahontas Coal Company and the Brandenburg Coal Company. He gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party, and attends the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church.

From boyhood Mr. Clark has been devoted to athletics, with a special fondness for aquatic sports. These tastes he has retained and developed and their gratification now constitutes his chief recreation. He is a faithful disciple of Izaak Walton, and an enthusiastic yachtsman, owning the most perfectly equipped and attractive gasoline yacht to be seen on the waters of Chesapeake Bay. He is commodore of the Arundel Boat Club. Motor-ing is a favorite form of exercise with him. The only fraternity of which he is a member is the Greek letter society, Kappa Sigma. Mr. Clark is tall and of fine presence, agreeable in conversation, and quick to a degree well-nigh incredible to slower minds, in perceiving and answering the point of an argument. His expression of force and determination is indicative of the traits which lie at the foundation of his character and his attractive personality causes him to be popular in both business and social circles. He has recently purchased the old Dorsey estate in Howard county, has made it his home and is making many improvements both in the house and grounds.

Perhaps Mr. Clark's strongest points are his executive ability, his power to penetrate the labyrinth of intricate affairs, and his fertility and

practicability of resource. His facility in the management of a number of important matters at one time has often been a cause of wonder to his friends. It is not easy to predict what may be the ultimate measure of success of a man of such capacity who, though under thirty-five years of age, has already accomplished more than many men who have passed the half-century limit.

REV. JULIUS HOFMANN, D. D.

In its native home, and in all lands in which it has been planted, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church has, in its spirit of Christian devotion, realized the wishes of the Great Reformer whose name it bears. In the United States this church has been a power for the uplifting of humanity and has numbered among its leaders such men as the Rev. Julius Hofmann, D. D., pastor of Zion German Lutheran Church, Baltimore. For more than twenty years Dr. Hofmann has been prominent in the German circles of our city where he has exercised a potent influence for religious and intellectual development and progress.

Julius Hofmann was born April 9, 1865, in Friedberg, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, and is a son of Peter and Maria (Engelter) Hofmann, the former an officer in the German Army and decorated for services in the Austro-German and Franco-Prussian wars. Julius Hofmann passed his early life in the small university town of Giessen and enjoyed every facility for a liberal education. In 1889 he graduated from the University of Giessen, receiving from the same institution, in 1897, the degree of Licentiate in Theology. In 1909 Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In December, 1889, Dr. Hofmann was called to the assistant pastorate of Zion Church, and when his father died, in 1891, he had had the happiness of seeing his son enter upon the career of usefulness and honor which was to be his in the land of his adoption.

The equipment which Dr. Hofmann received for his lifework was of a peculiarly thorough character. From his childhood he had been especially interested in the study of nature and in history, and these tastes had received assiduous and systematic cultivation. In his college and university training he had enjoyed the instructions of the best teachers, among them Professor Harnack, now in Berlin. After coming to this country Dr. Hofmann took the full course in philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, where he is now instructor in German. From his youth he had been interested in religious work, having early become a Sunday School teacher, and he brought to his field of labor in Baltimore spiritual zeal as well as intellectual training.

The upbuilding of Zion Church since the period at which Dr. Hofmann became connected with it testifies to the value of his work both as a preacher and a pastor. The membership has been doubled and the influence exerted by the church has greatly increased both in strength and scope. The active part which it takes in charitable work is one of its most salient features. In recognition of his excellent record as pastor of this church Dr. Hofmann received, in 1905, from the Emperor of Germany, the decoration of the Order of the Crown.

Dr. Hofmann has published several books in regard to the history of Zion Church, and he is also known as the author of a volume of poems published in 1907. He is gifted as an orator, and is one of the principal

speakers on almost all occasions when the Germans, as such, take an active part. His delivery is fine, his sentences are well-rounded and faultless in construction and the sincerity, which is the inspiration of his eloquence, is felt in every word that he utters. A number of his speeches have been published. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and an honorary member of Arminia, a German students' fraternity. In local politics he is an Independent, but on National questions votes with the Republicans.

Dr. Hofmann married, July 22, 1890, Adèle Chatin, of La Chaux de Fonds, Neuchatel, France. Mrs. Hofmann, a woman of culture and of great earnestness of character, presides with grace and tact over a home which is a center of refining and uplifting influences, and is to her husband, in all his work, a most able and sympathizing helpmate.

In his life among us Dr. Hofmann has shown himself a loyal Baltimorean, a public-spirited citizen and an earnest and faithful pastor. The Baltimore of to-day is the better for having felt his influence and the Baltimore of to-morrow will be largely what it has been made by such men as Dr. Julius Hofmann.

JOHN PHILIP HILL

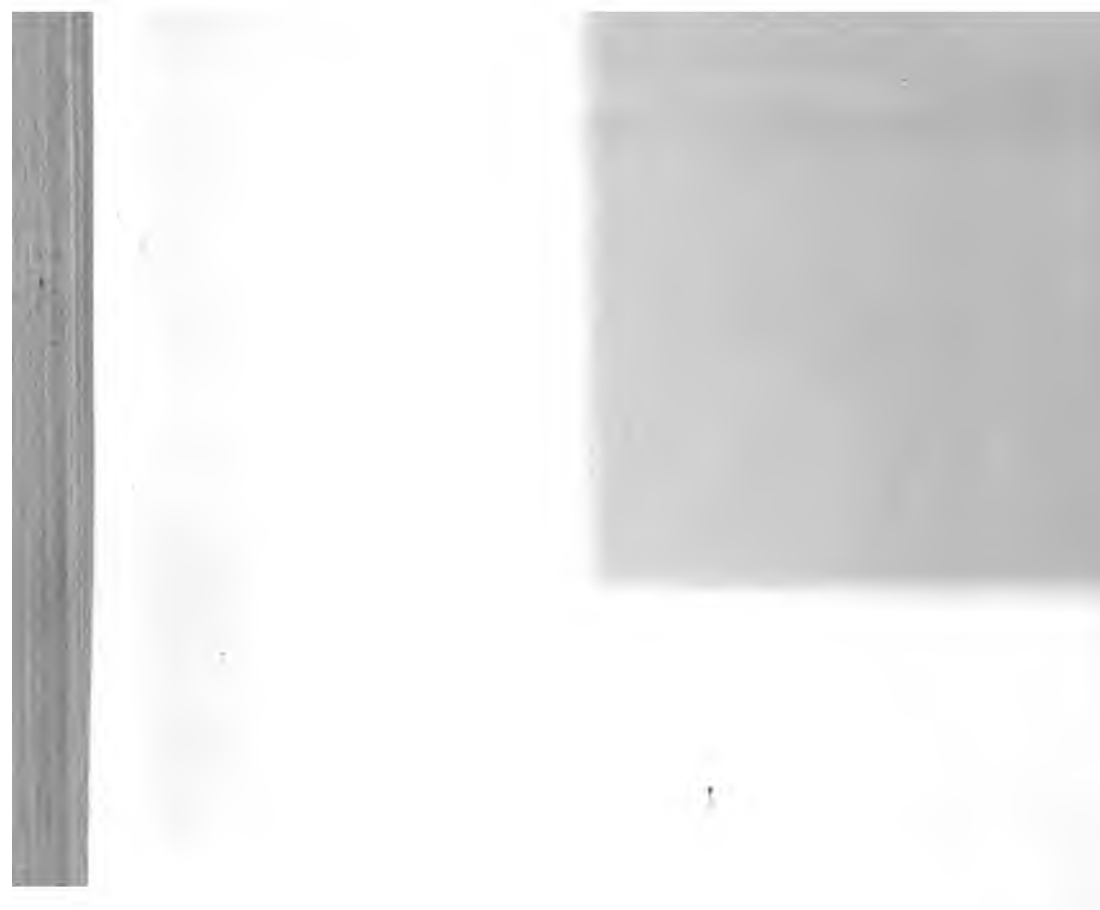
John Philip Hill, at present serving as United States Attorney, is a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses, and remarkable force and determination of character. Honorable in every relation of life, he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him, and it is scarcely necessary to say that as a lawyer he is held in the highest estimation by his fellow citizens; the record of his daily life is filled with evidences of this fact. He traces his descent through various lines to a number of the earlier Colonial families, and a number of his ancestors have taken a notable part in the defense of their country.

(I) Ralph Hill, the American progenitor of the Hill family, who was descended from the ancient Hill family in the West of England, died April 29, 1663, and his will was proved November 12 of that year. He was one of the early settlers of Plymouth Colony, having emigrated prior to 1638. He sold his land at Wellingsly, Plymouth, September 16, 1643; was admitted freeman of Woburn, 1647; selectman of the town, 1649; and with his son Ralph was one of the signers of the petition to Governor Bellingham and the General Court of Massachusetts, which resulted in the grant and settlement of Billerica, in 1653. Children: 1. Ralph (see forward). 2. Nathaniel, married, June 21, 1667, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Holmes, of Cambridge; died May 14, 1706. 3. Jonathan, born April 20, 1646; married, December 11, 1666, Mary, daughter of William Hartwell, of Concord. 4. Jane, married Francis Littlefield. 5. Martha. 6. Rebecca, died 1669.

(II) Captain Ralph Hill, son of Ralph Hill, died April 9, 1695. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town of Billerica; sergeant in command of his house, used as a garrison house during King Philip's war; served throughout the Indian wars; was commissioned ensign of the Billerica company in 1683; afterwards became captain of that company; elected representative of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1689-90, and again in 1692. Captain Ralph Hill married, November 15, 1660, Martha, who died January 4, 1704, daughter of Roger Toothaker. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born July 28, 1661, died January 26, 1704; mar-



John Phillips



ried, June 2, 1687, Timothy Baldwin, of Charlestown. 2. Deborah, born December 14, 1663; married John Sheldon. 3. Rebecca, born August 14, 1666. 4. Samuel (see forward). 5. Daniel, born February 22, 1674. 6. Hannah, born December 18, 1681, died September 20, 1689.

(III) Captain Samuel Hill, eldest son and fourth child of Captain Ralph and Martha (Toothaker) Hill, was born February 18, 1670, died August 4, 1755. He was captain of the military company in Billerica, and served as deacon of the Billerica church. He married Deborah ———, who died June 27, 1748. Children: 1. Deborah, born November 4, 1705, died September 5, 1745; married, May 8, 1729, Samuel, grandson of Rev. Samuel Whiting, A. B., the first minister of Billerica. 2. Ralph, born September 16, 1707, died February 13, 1789; married, February 1, 1733, Mehitable, daughter of William Patten. 3. Martha, born September 15, 1709, died April 8, 1747. 4. Rebecca, born October 12, 1711, died December 13, 1789; married, February 17, 1746, Isaac Marshall. 5. Sarah, born December 11, 1713, died April 21, 1750; married, June 6, 1737, David Baldwin. 6. Samuel (see forward). 7. Hannah, born February, 1718, died May 15, 1736. 8. Ursula, born April 23, 1721. 9. Elizabeth, born September 16, 1723; married, March 13, 1755, Abraham Jacquith.

(IV) Samuel Hill, second son and sixth child of Captain Samuel and Deborah Hill, was born February 20, 1715-16, died at Mason, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, June 21, 1798. He served in the French and Indian wars and the War of the Revolution. He married Sarah, born September 5, 1735, died December 30, 1808, daughter of Captain Ebenezer and Anna (Whitney) Cutler (see Cutler). Children: Samuel, born in 1764, died May 23, 1813; Ebenezer (see forward).

(V) Rev. Ebenezer Hill, second son and youngest child of Samuel and Sarah (Cutler) Hill, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January, 1766, died at Mason, New Hampshire, May 20, 1854. He was graduated from Harvard College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1786, and with that of Master of Arts in 1789. He served as minister of the church at Mason for sixty-four years. He was a representative in the New Hampshire Legislature, 1839.

Rev. Ebenezer Hill married (first) February 2, 1791, Polly, who died March 2, 1794, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Barrett) Boynton. Children: Ebenezer, born October 16, 1791, died May 16, 1875; Polly, born January 13, 1793; Sally, twin of Polly. He married (second) November 18, 1795, Rebecca, born March 5, 1771, died July 11, 1797, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer and Susannah (Fletcher) Bancroft, and widow of Samuel Howard (see Bancroft). Children: 1. Joseph Bancroft (see forward). 2. John Boynton, twin of Joseph Bancroft, died May 3, 1886. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1821 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; attorney-at-law; representative of the city of Bangor in the Maine Legislature, 1853-55, and speaker *pro tem.*, 1855. He married, August 10, 1829, Achsah Parker. Rev. Ebenezer Hill married (third) September 22, 1799, Abigail, daughter of Colonel Timothy and Rebecca (Bateman) Jones. Children: 3. Edward Stearns, born July 19, 1800, died March 24, 1874; married Catherine Houghton. 4. Rebecca Howard, born March 13, 1802, died April, 1883. 5. Abigail Jones, born February 7, 1804, died September 9, 1829; married John Kimball. 6. Maria, born December 14, 1806, died September 10, 1835; married Oliver H. Pratt. 7. Timothy, born March 15, 1808, died in infancy. 8. Lucy Sylvania, born June 14, 1810, died August 13, 1827. 9. Adeliza, born July 12, 1812, died June 14, 1881; married Benjamin Wheeler Merriam. 10. Martha, born October 31, 1816, died

May 2, 1854; married Rev. Edwin Ruthven Hodgman. 11. Rev. Timothy, D. D., born June 30, 1819, died May 21, 1887.

(VI) Rev. Joseph Bancroft Hill, twin son of Rev. Ebenezer and Rebecca (Bancroft) (Howard) Hill, was born in Mason, New Hampshire, November 25, 1796, and was killed in a railway accident while attending the wounded at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 16, 1864. He was graduated from Harvard College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1821; admitted to the Tennessee bar, September 19, 1828; later joined his father in the ministry of the church at Mason; joined the Army of the Cumberland in the service of the Christian Commission, 1864. He married, August 26, 1845, Harriet Brown, born June 20, 1819, died March 18, 1910 (see Proctor). Children: 1. Charles Ebenezer (see forward). 2. Rev. William Bancroft, D. D., born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, February 17, 1857. He was graduated from Harvard College, 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; studied law at Columbia University and the University of Maryland; was admitted to the Baltimore bar, 1882; was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, 1886; professor of Biblical Literature, Vassar College. He married, December 29, 1892, Elise, daughter of Frederick Weyerhauser, of St. Paul, Minnesota. 3. Joseph Adna, born in Stewartstown, New Hampshire, May 5, 1860. He was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885, Master of Arts, 1887, and Doctor of Philosophy from Halle, Germany, 1892; visited Europe as representative of the Massachusetts Tax Commission, 1897; engaged in statistical work on the United States Census since 1898. Three children died in infancy.

Mrs. Harriet (Brown) Hill was the daughter of Captain Isaac and Sally (Flagg) Brown, the former born July 10, 1794, died April 13, 1879; married December 30, 1817. Sally (Flagg) Brown was the daughter of Josiah and Esther (Weatherbee) Flagg, the former born in 1750, died 1824, the latter born 1763, died 1832. Captain Isaac Brown was the son of Stephen Brown, born 1769, died 1851; married, October 19, 1793, Eunice Proctor, born February 10, 1773, died August 9, 1863, and he was the grandson of Hope Brown, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and died in 1812 (see Proctor).

(VII) Charles Ebenezer Hill, eldest child of Rev. Joseph Bancroft and Harriet (Brown) Hill, was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, February 7, 1848. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871; attorney-at-law; assistant professor at the United States Naval Academy, 1871-75; admitted to the Baltimore bar, 1875. Mr. Hill is a member of the University, Merchants' and Baltimore Country clubs, and the Alpha Delta Phi Greek letter fraternity. His residences are at 11 East Eager street, Baltimore, and at Temple, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

Mr. Hill married, November 23, 1875, Kate Watts Clayton, born April 25, 1849, died April 6, 1907, daughter of Philip Coleman Clayton (see Clayton). Children: 1. Bancroft Clayton, born February 17, 1877, died July 6, of the same year. 2. John Philip (see forward). 3. Eben Clayton, born October 9, 1881; received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Johns Hopkins University in 1902, and was a student in the medical department of that institution. He married, September 19, 1908, Lucy Lovell, daughter of Edward Storrs Atwater, and is now first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of United States Army. 4. Joseph Bancroft, born May 5, 1887.

(VIII) John Philip Hill, second son and child of Charles Ebenezer

and Kate Watts (Clayton) Hill, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 2, 1879. His preparatory education was acquired at public school No. 19, Marston's School and the Baltimore City College. He then became a student at Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; during his course of study at this institution he held an Honorary Scholarship for 1899-1900, having tied for first place in the class in 1899. He studied at the Law School of Harvard University and was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Boston bar in that year, and was offered, immediately after his graduation, a private secretaryship to the late Justice Horace Gray, of the United States Supreme Court. The death of Judge Gray occurred about this time, and Mr. Hill practiced law that year in the office of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, of Boston, John C. Gray, professor of law at Harvard University, being at the head of this firm. Mr. Hill was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1904, and to the firm of Hill, Ross & Hill with which he has since that time been actively identified.

Mr. Hill entered upon his political career in 1904. The following year he was a candidate for the nomination for the Legislature from the Twelfth Ward; in 1907 candidate for the Legislature from the Second Baltimore District, which was strongly Democratic, and defeated; in the presidential election of 1908 he was a candidate for Congress, and assisted in carrying this Democratic district for President Taft by sixteen hundred plurality. With Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte and Hon. John C. Rose, Mr. Hill represented the Maryland Republican State Central Committee in the contest arising out of the elections of the fall of 1909. In the campaign of that year, Mr. Hill served as secretary of the Citizens' Association Opposed to the Disfranchisement Amendment. In 1909 he was forced to decline an important position in the Department of Justice in Washington, because of obligations in Baltimore. He was appointed United States Attorney for Maryland by President Taft, April 5, 1910.

During his last year at Harvard University, Mr. Hill was an Assistant in lecture courses on United States government and modern legislative tendencies, and during the previous summer served as one of the attorneys for the New York Legal Aid Society. In 1905 he delivered a special course of lectures at Johns Hopkins University on the "Development, Administration and Functions of National Government." He has contributed and published articles on subjects connected with Maryland history and on legal and historical matters, including one on William Pinkney, the great Maryland lawyer; "The Advisability of Registering Negotiable Coupon Bonds"; "Certain Aspects of the Relation of Poverty to the Law"; "Legal Education in England." He is a member of the law committee of the Federated Charities and honorary counsel for the Locust Point district; a member of the committee on administrations of the Baltimore Bar Associations; was counsel for the American Express Company in the "grain payment draft cases," involving questions of foreign exchange of importance to bankers and grain exporters of Baltimore, winning by the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; and was counsel for the Home for the Aged in the Bantz will case, in which the late Senator William Pinkney Whyte was the opposing counsel, and which was twice sent to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Hill has served as major and judge advocate general in the Maryland National Guard; commissary in the Fourth Regiment; captain of Company D, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, in the Fourth Infantry, Maryland National Guard; member of Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; and is a qualified "expert rifleman." Among the other organiza-

tions with which Mr. Hill is connected in various capacities may be mentioned: Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity; Phi Delta Phi Law School Club; Baltimore Reform League; Maryland Club of Baltimore; Metropolitan Club of Washington; Harvard Club of New York; Baltimore Country Club; Merchants' Club of Baltimore; Green Spring Valley Hunt Club; Society of Colonial Wars; treasurer of Children's Playground Association; treasurer of Consumers' League of Maryland; trustee of Goucher College, formerly Woman's College of Baltimore; member of American and Baltimore Bar associations; American and Maryland Historical associations; Council of the National Civil Service Reform. Mr. Hill is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

(The Cutler Line).

(I) Captain James Cutler was born in England in 1606, died in New England, May 17, 1694. He came from Suffolk, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, prior to 1634. He was a soldier in King Philip's War, and a member of the Lexington military company. He married, 1662, Phebe, daughter of John and Phebe (Paine) Page, the former born about 1586, died December 18, 1676, the latter born about 1590, died September 25, 1677.

(II) John Cutler, son of Captain James and Phebe (Page) Cutler, was born May 19, 1663, died September 24, 1714. He married, January 1, 1694, Mary Stearns, born October 8, 1663, died February 24, 1733. She was the daughter of Isaac Stearns, born January 6, 1632-33, died August 29, 1676, who married, June 24, 1660, Sarah, daughter of Captain Richard and Elizabeth Beers; the former, born in 1612, died September 4, 1675, was a member of the Massachusetts General Court, a captain in King Philip's War, and was killed by the Indians at Northfield; Captain Beers came to Watertown prior to 1636. Isaac Stearns was the son of Isaac and Mary (Barker) Stearns, the former died June 19, 1671, the latter April 2, 1677.

(III) Captain Ebenezer Cutler, son of John and Mary (Stearns) Cutler, was born July 24, 1700, died January 17, 1777. He served as justice of the peace, and was captain in the Third Massachusetts Regiment, 1757. He married, March 3, 1723, Anna Whitney, born May 22, 1702, died August 24, 1793 (see Whitney).

(IV) Sarah Cutler, daughter of Captain Ebenezer and Anna (Whitney) Cutler, married Samuel Hill (see Hill).

(The Whitney Line).

(I) John Whitney, born 1589, died 1673, was an ancestor of the late William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy. He married Elinor ———, born about 1599, died May 11, 1659.

(II) Jonathan Whitney, son of John and Elinor Whitney, was born in England, 1634, died in 1702. He married, October 30, 1656, Lydia, daughter of Lewis and Anna (Stone) Jones, the former came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, and died April 11, 1684. Anna (Stone) Jones, born in England, 1624, died May 1, 1680, was the daughter of Deacon Simon Stone, born in 1585, died September 22, 1665. Deacon Stone came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, was a deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, 1636-56, and married, August 5, 1616, Joan, daughter of Lieutenant William Clark(e), who served in King Philip's War.

(III) Jonathan Whitney, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Jones) Whitney.

was born October 20, 1658, died in March, 1735. He served in King Philip's War in 1676. He married, 1691, Sarah, born 1672, daughter of Shadrach and Elizabeth (Treadway) Hapgood. Shadrach Hapgood, born in 1642, died August 2, 1675, was a member of Captain Edward Hutchinson's company in the expedition to Brookfield, Massachusetts, to treat with the Nipmuck Indians, and was killed in King Philip's War. He married, October 21, 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Sufference (Howe) Treadway, the former of whom came from England and died July 20, 1669, the latter, who died July 22, 1682, was a daughter of Edward and Margaret How(e); Edward Howe, who died in June, 1644, was an elder in the Watertown church, and a deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, 1635-39.

(IV) Anna Whitney, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Hapgood) Whitney, married Captain Ebenezer Cutler (see Cutler).

(The Proctor Line).

(I) Robert Proctor, who came from England prior to 1643, was a soldier in King Philip's War, died April 28, 1697. He married, December 31, 1645, Jane, daughter of Sergeant Richard and Sarah Hildreth, the latter of whom died June 15, 1644. Sergeant Richard Hildreth, born in 1605, died 1688, was of Woburn and Chelmsford, Massachusetts; was sergeant in the military company prior to 1663, and served until 1664.

(II) Peter Proctor, son of Robert and Jane (Hildreth) Proctor, was born in 1650, died August 1, 1730. He married Mary, born August 22, 1666, died October 12, 1724, daughter of James and Rebecca (Stevenson) Patterson, and granddaughter of Andrew Stevenson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. James Patterson was born in Scotland, 1633, died July 14, 1701. His house was used for a garrison in King Philip's War, and he married, May 29, 1662.

(III) Robert Proctor, son of Peter and Mary (Patterson) Proctor, was born January 3, 1689, died November 2, 1755. He married, May 8, 1718, Mary Harwood.

(IV) Nathaniel Proctor, son of Robert and Mary (Harwood) Proctor, was born November 5, 1723, died October 30, 1806. He married, May 27, 1762, Mary Warren, born October 7, 1733, died October 15, 1813.

(V) Eunice Proctor, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Warren) Proctor, was born February 10, 1773, died August 9, 1863. She married, October 19, 1793, Stephen Brown, born in 1769, died in 1851, son of Hope Brown, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in 1812.

(VI) Captain Isaac Brown, son of Stephen and Eunice (Proctor) Brown, was born July 10, 1794, died April 13, 1879. He married, December 30, 1817, Sally, daughter of Josiah and Esther (Weatherbee) Flagg, the former born in 1750, died in 1824, the latter born in 1763, died in 1832.

(VII) Harriet Brown, daughter of Captain Isaac and Sally (Flagg) Brown, married Rev. Joseph Bancroft Hill (see Hill).

(The Clayton Line).

(I) Sir John Clayton was of Hawkhurst, Kent county, England.

(II) John Clayton, son of Sir John Clayton, was born in England, 1665, died November 18, 1737. He came to Virginia in 1705. He was attorney-general of Virginia, 1714-37; member of the Virginia House of Burgesses; judge of the Court of Admiralty; presiding justice of James City Council; recorder of Williamsburg. He married — Page.

(III) Samuel Clayton, son of John and ——— (Page) Clayton, was of Caroline county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth, born about 1684-85, daughter of Philip and Isabella (Hurt) or (Hart) Pendleton, the former born in Norwich, England, 1650; married in 1682, died in 1721.

(IV) Major Philip Clayton, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Clayton, died in 1786. He was a vestryman in St. Mark's parish, Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1745. He married Ann Coleman.

(V) Samuel Clayton, son of Major Philip and Ann (Coleman) Clayton, was also a vestryman of St. Mark's parish, Culpeper county, Virginia. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Coleman, of Culpeper county.

(VI) Samuel Clayton, son of Samuel and Ann (Coleman) Clayton, married Harriet ———.

(VII) Philip Clayton, son of Samuel and Harriet Clayton, was born in 1780, died June 22, 1868. He married, October 24, 1809, Mary Ann Brewer, born April 11, 1785, died November 22, 1863 (see Brewer).

(VIII) Philip Coleman Clayton, son of Philip and Mary Ann (Brewer) Clayton, was born November 7, 1812, died in 1882. He married, November 8, 1837, Catherine Guest, born 1819, died May 19, 1901, daughter of John George and Keturah (Watts) Schwärar, the former born September 24, 1794, died February 23, 1862; the latter, who was the daughter of ——— and ——— (Watkins) Watts. Catherine Guest (Schwärar) Clayton was the granddaughter of ——— and Maria (Miller) Schwärar, who were married December 24, 1788.

(IX) Kate Watts Clayton, daughter of Philip Coleman and Catherine Guest (Schwärar) Clayton, married Charles Ebenezer Hill (see Hill).

(The Brewer Line).

(I) John Brewer was justice and county commissioner of Anne Arundel county, 1658; member of the House of Burgesses of Anne Arundel county, 1661. He married Elizabeth Howard.

(II) John Brewer, son of John and Elizabeth (Howard) Brewer, died April 5, 1690. He married, in 1685, Sarah, daughter of Colonel Henry and Sarah Ridgely, the former of whom came from England, and died in 1710. Colonel Ridgely was a justice of Anne Arundel county, 1679-94; burgess, 1692-93; captain of Foot Guard, Anne Arundel county, 1689; major, 1694; commissioned lieutenant-colonel, September 30, 1694.

(III) John Brewer, son of John and Sarah (Ridgely) Brewer, was born August 20, 1686. He married, February 14, 1704, Dinah Battee, daughter of Fernando and Elizabeth (Hood) Battee or Batty, the former died in March, 1705, and the latter the daughter of Thomas Hood.

(IV) Joseph Brewer, son of John and Dinah (Battee) Brewer, was born December 17, 1713. He married, about 1736, Mary Stockett, born January 20, 1704, daughter of Thomas and Damaris (Welsh) Stockett, who were married April 9, 1700; Damaris (Welsh) Stockett was the daughter of Major John and Mary Welsh, the former high sheriff of Anne Arundel county; granddaughter of Captain Thomas and Mary (Wells) Stockett, the former of whom died in April, 1671; he came to Maryland from Kent, England, 1658, was burgess for Baltimore county, Maryland, 1661-65; high sheriff of Anne Arundel county, 1666-70, and deputy surveyor-general of Maryland, 1670. Mary (Wells) Stockett was the daughter of Richard Wells, who died in 1667; he was a member of one of the commissions appointed by Parliamentary authority for the government of Maryland, 1654-57, and justice of Anne Arundel county, 1658.

(V) Thomas Stockett Brewer, son of Joseph and Mary (Stockett)

Brewer, was born February 6, 1754, and was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He married Susan Lampley.

(VI) Mary Ann Brewer, daughter of Thomas Stockett and Susan (Lampley) Brewer, married Philip Clayton (see Clayton).

(The Bancroft Line).

(I) Lieutenant Thomas Bancroft, born in 1622, died August 19, 1691. He was of Dunstable, Massachusetts, and was a lieutenant in the Reading infantry company. He married, September 15, 1648, Elizabeth, born October 4, 1626, died May 11, 1711, daughter of Miguel and Sarah Metcalf, the former born in Norfolk county, England, later of Dedham, Massachusetts, the latter born June 17, 1593.

(II) Captain Ebenezer Bancroft, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Bancroft, was born April 26, 1667, died June 6, 1717. He was a captain in the Reading Infantry Company. He married, May 16, 1692, Abigail Eaton, born 1676, died March 24, 1716, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kendall) Eaton; the former died in 1691; married, 1658, Elizabeth, born 1642, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Kendall; the former died in 1681, the latter born in 1618, died in 1703; John Eaton was the son of William and Martha Eaton, the former died in 1673, the latter died in 1680.

(III) Lieutenant Timothy Bancroft, son of Captain Ebenezer and Abigail (Eaton) Bancroft, was born December 14, 1709, died November 21, 1772, and was of Dunstable, Massachusetts. He served as lieutenant in Colonel Tyng's Massachusetts regiment, 1757. He married Elizabeth Farwell, born in 1715, died September 23, 1754 (see Farwell).

(IV) Colonel Ebenezer Bancroft, son of Lieutenant Timothy and Elizabeth (Farwell) Bancroft, was born April 1, 1738, died September 22, 1827. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian wars, lieutenant-colonel in the War of the Revolution, and served as justice of the peace. He was of Dunstable, Massachusetts. Corporal in Captain Butterfield's company in the expedition to Crown Point, 1755; sergeant at Fort Edwards, 1756; second lieutenant, 1759; lieutenant in Captain Silas Brown's company, 1761. He married, May 5, 1763, Susannah Fletcher, born October 28, 1743, died October 4, 1823 (see Fletcher). Colonel Bancroft was a cousin of Bancroft, the historian.

(V) Rebecca Bancroft, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer and Susannah (Fletcher) Bancroft, married (first) Samuel Howard; (second) Rev. Ebenezer Hill (see Hill).

(The Farwell Line).

(I) Henry Farwell died August 1, 1670. He married Olive ———, who died March 1, 1691-92.

(II) Ensign Joseph Farwell, son of Henry and Olive Farwell, was born February 20, 1642, died December 31, 1722. He was ensign in the military company of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 1667-95. He married, December 25, 1666, Hannah, born August 24, 1649, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stearns) Learned, who were married July 9, 1646. Isaac, born in England, died in 1657, was the son of William and Judith Learned, the former of whom died in 1646; Mary (Stearns) Learned, baptized January 6, 1627, died in 1663, was the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Barker) Stearns, the former died June 19, 1671, the latter died April 2, 1677.

(III) Captain Henry Farwell, son of Ensign Joseph and Hannah (Learned) Farwell, was born December 18, 1674, died in 1738. He was

captain of the Dunstable Militia, Massachusetts. He married, January 23, 1695-96, Susannah Richardson, born in 1676. She was the granddaughter of Ezekiel and Susannah Richardson, the former born in 1602, deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1635, died October 21, 1647. Captain Josiah, father of Susannah (Richardson) Farwell, and son of Ezekiel and Susannah Richardson, was baptized November 7, 1635, died June 22, 1695; served as captain in West Regiment, Middlesex Militia, during a part of King William's War, 1689-97; in garrison at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 1691-92; married, June 6, 1659, Remembrance, born February 25, 1639-40, daughter of William and Sarah Underwood.

(IV) Elizabeth Farwell, daughter of Captain Henry and Susannah (Richardson) Farwell, married Lieutenant Timothy Bancroft (see Bancroft).

(The Fletcher Line).

(I) Robert Fletcher was born in 1592, died April 13, 1677.

(II) William Fletcher, son of Robert Fletcher, was born in England, 1622, died November 6, 1677. He was of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and was a member of the Chelmsford Militia in 1676. He married, October 7, 1645, Lydia, who died October 12, 1704, daughter of John Bates.

(III) Joshua Fletcher, son of William and Lydia (Bates) Fletcher, was born March 30, 1648, died November 21, 1713. He married, July 18, 1682, Sarah Wiley.

(IV) Captain Joseph Fletcher, son of Joshua and Sarah (Wiley) Fletcher, was born June 10, 1689, died October 4, 1772. He married, November 17, 1712, Sarah Adams, born July 12, 1691, died April 24, 1761 (see Adams).

(V) Joseph Fletcher, son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Adams) Fletcher, was born July 6, 1713, died July 17, 1784. He married, May 21, 1735, Elizabeth Underwood, born February 2, 1714, died November 23, 1802 (see Underwood).

(VI) Susannah Fletcher, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Underwood) Fletcher, married Colonel Ebenezer Bancroft (see Bancroft).

(The Adams Line).

(I) Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who died October 6, 1646, was the ancestor of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas Adams, son of Henry Adams, was born in England in 1612, died July 20, 1688. He was of Braintree and Concord, Massachusetts. Chief sergeant of Concord train band, 1660; ensign, 1678; lieutenant, 1682; in King Philip's War, Captain Samuel Adams' company; commissioner, 1661-74; A. and H. A. Company, 1644; deputy, 1673. He married, 1642, Mary Blackmore.

(III) Peletiah Adams, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary (Blackmore) Adams, was born January 6, 1646, died April 29, 1725. He married, 1670-80, Ruth ———, who died September 18, 1719.

(IV) Sarah Adams, daughter of Peletiah and Ruth Adams, married Captain Joseph Fletcher (see Fletcher).

(The Underwood Line).

(I) Joseph Underwood died prior to 1677.

(II) Joseph Underwood, son of Joseph Underwood, was born in 1650, died in 1691. He married Elizabeth ———.

(III) Joseph Underwood, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Underwood, was born May 28, 1681, died January 19, 1761. He married, 1707, Susannah,

and its first location was 34 North Howard street. The new firm, to which the sons of Mr. Garrett were admitted, had connections with the largest financial and exporting houses in London, Belfast, Dublin, and other important points of Europe, and handled a steadily increasing part of the mercantile and financial transactions of the times. In the course of years the firm confined itself exclusively to the banking business, and although the membership of the firm has changed, the name has remained the same, and the prestige of the house has been faithfully maintained. As Mr. Garrett's wealth increased, he contributed more and more to the welfare and advancement of the city in which he had made his home. Many instances of the enlightened policy of his bank might be cited, but one will serve to show the sentiment which guided him. In the financial troubles of 1853 the securities of the Central Ohio railroad were excluded from sale in New York. The road was important to Baltimore, and the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons furnished the funds necessary to support it over its greatest difficulties, without thought of personal gain, but solely because they considered it a matter of necessity for Baltimore's western trade. Mr. Garrett was one of the earliest advocates of the building of the Connellsville route, later put through by his son, holding that it was the best and shortest line to the West. In fact, through all his work and in all his years of effort and public spirit he used his arguments and his financial success to bring about the facilities to the West which he had early seen would be so vital to the growth and life of Baltimore.

Mr. Garrett's business interests became many and varied. He entered loyally into the active development of the city. He was a director of the Baltimore Water Company, the Baltimore Gas Company, the Baltimore Shot Tower Company, and the Savings Bank of Baltimore. In 1836 he was one of the organizers of the Western (now Western National) Bank, serving as a director until his death, and being succeeded by his son, his grandson and his great-grandson. In 1847 he was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of the Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore. He became one of its directors, and gave it his personal service, which continued until he died. He purchased the Eutaw House in 1845, and made it a hotel of the first rank. Five years later he bought the Wheatfield Inn, on Howard street, and replaced it by a new hotel on the site of the present New Howard Hotel. In order to draw more western trade to Baltimore he saw there must be good accommodations for the visitors, and so he built these new hotels to increase the commercial opportunities of the growing city.

In 1850, after the close of the Mexican War, he became interested in California. In association with others he built the "Monumental City," which was the largest ocean steamship that had ever been constructed in Baltimore, for traffic between Baltimore and San Francisco. The harbor of Baltimore had not then been dredged to its present depth, and there was considerable difficulty in handling the new ship.

Robert Garrett married, on May 19, 1817, Elizabeth, born September 18, 1791, died July 17, 1877, daughter of Henry Stouffer, for many years a prominent merchant of Baltimore, and a member of the City Council. Mrs. Garrett was a woman of most estimable character, devoted to her home and family, yet finding time for many charities and good deeds. In 1824 she was one of the organizers of the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Sick, and at the semi-centennial celebration of this institution she was one of the two surviving founders. The ideas upon which this society was established were the basis of the organization of the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Among the children of

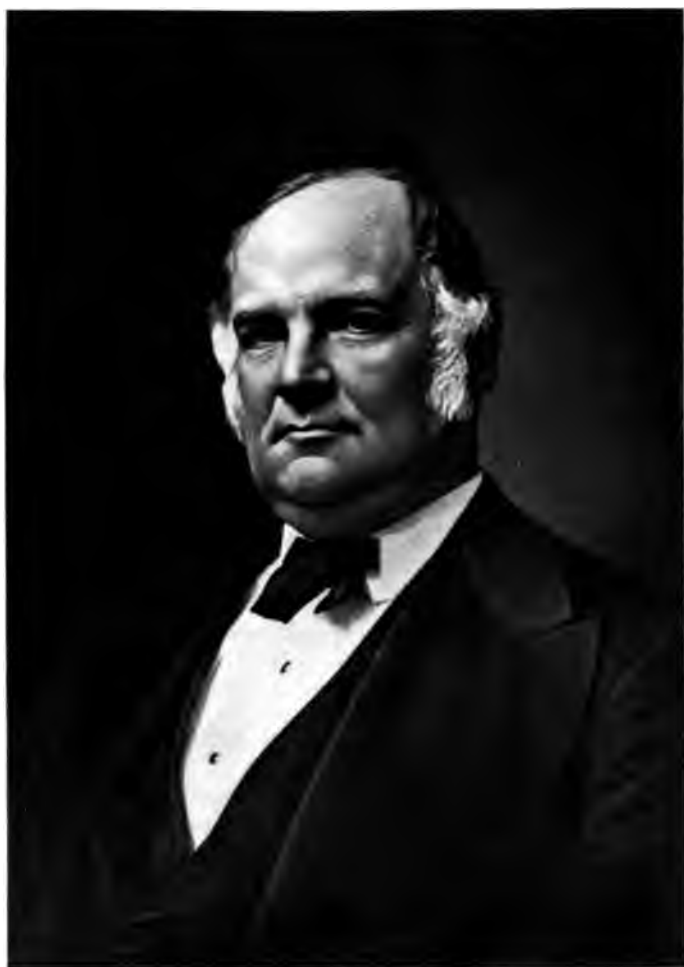
Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were: Henry S., born March 6, 1818, died October 10, 1867, unmarried; John Work, a sketch of whose life follows; Elizabeth B., born July 25, 1827, married, July, 1892, Dr. E. H. White.

Mr. Garrett's life was of rare usefulness to Baltimore. His clear and far-seeing mind grasped the problems of the future, and the boldness of operation in his projects was matched only by the indomitable perseverance which carried his undertakings to success. He had a wonderful capacity for judging the merits and motives of men, a genius for details, patience and respect for the opinions of others, a large view of life, and an unfailing self-reliance. He had no pleasure greater than uniting with his wife in doing good and in furthering the welfare of the people of Baltimore. To charity and religion he gave prompt and liberal support. He was a splendid type of the American citizen whose interests are broad, who won success by honorable enterprise, who recognized the responsibilities of wealth, and who left a heritage of power and purpose for the city which he loved and which he did so much to advance.

(III) John Work Garrett, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stouffer) Garrett, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820, and died at Deer Park, Garrett county, Maryland, September 26, 1884. After what has been said of Robert Garrett it would seem somewhat embarrassing to claim for his son a larger fame, and yet it is not inconsistent, for the son was the complement of the father, and what the father saw the son accomplished in a way that gave him recognition and reputation throughout the world. In the effect upon the development and progress of Baltimore, the services of John Work Garrett, especially in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, possessed a value which is simply incalculable. No other American ever did more for his city.

His early education was in the schools of Baltimore and this was supplemented by a course in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. He was a student there in 1834 and 1835, but he did not graduate. He is recorded as a non-graduate of the class of 1838. In 1865 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the College, and in 1866 he was a member of the Board of Examiners of the Pardee Scientific Department of Lafayette College. He presented a valuable papyrus-scroll to the College Library. From college he entered his father's business, and became a partner in the firm at the age of nineteen. From the first he showed himself to be a man of prodigious energy and of live interest in vital things. He had the faculty of applied intelligence, and he inherited from his father an abundance of rugged determination. He had great natural ability for banking, and gradually the entire management of the bank's affairs devolved upon him and his brother. Under their enterprise and vigilance the business was rapidly extended, and it became the American agency of George Peabody & Company, of London, and of other large and well-known firms of Europe, and attained rank as one of the most influential institutions of the United States.

From his early youth Mr. Garrett had seen opportunities in the development of transportation, and as far as lay in his power had made a personal study of conditions; he realized that with a great continent and a growing population the question would become one of the most tremendous and far-reaching the nation had to solve. He particularly considered Baltimore, and argued that with its geographical location it should be a leader in railway traffic. After mature deliberation he began to buy shares in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and this was the beginning of a connection that was to endure throughout his life. The Baltimore & Ohio had



John W. Garrett



many difficulties to contend with, not least of which was the competition of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. Obstacles had to be overcome, extensions made, improvements inaugurated, and most of this had to be pioneer work. There were few precedents worth bothering about or worth following. Even before his election as a director, in October, 1857, Mr. Garrett had been considering original lines of thought and policy, and when he spoke those in control of the road listened. At that time politics controlled the company, and in his first speech as a director Mr. Garrett was so radical and definite and the impression he created was so deep, that the political power in the management of the road was at once curtailed and the benefits were welcomed by those interested in the true welfare and progress of the company. Johns Hopkins, the famous merchant and philanthropist, was so taken with Mr. Garrett's plan that upon his motion Mr. Garrett was made president. This was November 17, 1858, and president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, John Work Garrett remained until his death, twenty-six years later.

He went into the presidency of the company in a year of financial difficulties, but he lost no time in introducing economies and business methods, with the result that his first annual report showed a gain in net earnings. From that year the success of the road continued. It had, of course, its periods of stress, and when Mr. Garrett was dead, the finance committee of the company placed on record this fact: "More than once did John W. Garrett come to the rescue of the Baltimore & Ohio Company with his whole private fortune, and but for his courage and public spirit, its safety and the success it has attained could not have been." This is the literal truth, and it shows how Mr. Garrett made the welfare of the road his own life, living it day by day, and raising it from a weakly managed affair, controlled by party politics, to a great independent system that for years was the training school for the best railroad and transportation men of the world. Another fact shows the quality of Mr. Garrett's devotion. When he became president his salary was four thousand dollars a year. The success and prosperity of the road becoming assured as the result of his executive ability, the board of directors unanimously voted to increase this salary to ten thousand dollars. Mr. Garrett declined the increase, as also the offers of two other railway corporations, one of which meant an annual salary of thirty thousand dollars and the second of fifty thousand dollars. His aim always was to dedicate every possible resource to the advancement and efficiency of the road, and in his refusal to accept larger compensation for himself was shown the rare unselfishness that makes the leader and the builder.

It is not within the limits of this article to detail the many and remarkable operations in which Mr. Garrett was engaged during his connection with the Baltimore & Ohio; they belong more appropriately to railroad history, but it may be said that for more than a quarter of a century he was one of the ablest and best known Americans, constantly in the public eye because of his activities in the business world. During the Civil War the Baltimore & Ohio was one of the important means of transportation for troops and supplies. The traffic was enormous, and the construction corps, which was kept constantly employed to make repairs in those troublous days, accomplished wonders. A deputation of Baltimoreans, who did not like Mr. Garrett's politics, went to Washington and requested President Lincoln to remove Mr. Garrett from the management of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The sharp reply of the President was: "When any or all of you have done half as much to aid this Government as John W. Garrett has done, I may consider your request." Mr. Garrett was a close friend of President

Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and was as much a part of President Lincoln's Cabinet as any man in it. He was often called to its meetings when questions of great moment were discussed.

Under Mr. Garrett's management the stock of the Baltimore & Ohio rose to high values, and the company was enabled to invest its surplus in branches, steamship lines and real estate. Mr. Garrett gave considerable attention to the related enterprises which interested his road. Mainly through his advocacy a line of steamships was established between Baltimore and Europe. He was one of the leading spirits in the construction of the dry docks, warehouses and grain elevators at Locust Point. During his presidency the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph was established, and it was afterwards allied with the Bankers and Merchants' and the Postal Telegraph Companies. He was also associated with John W. Mackay and James Gordon Bennett in the laying of the new Atlantic cable to Europe. Under his administration there was negotiated in 1884 the loan which enabled the Baltimore & Ohio to extend its main line to Philadelphia, and then by the Philadelphia & Reading to reach New York City. To the end he was busy with plans and purposes for the advancement of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Mr. Garrett was a statesman who never held political office. He helped ably and constantly in the management of the Democratic party, but he would take no office, even though the governorship of the State was offered to him. For many years he was connected with the Associate Reformed Church, presiding over its trustees. He was a close personal friend of Johns Hopkins, who appointed him one of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University. He was a friend of George Peabody, and was an officer of the Peabody Institute. In many ways he contributed to the improvement and adornment of Baltimore, and did much to increase its attractiveness. He was a patron of the fine arts, and his home held foreign and American pictures that were valuable and widely representative of the best schools. He was one of the organizers of the Employés Relief Association of the Baltimore & Ohio, and its development and usefulness were due in large measure to his initiative and support. With a keen interest in horticulture and agriculture, he paid especial attention to the importation and improvement of famous breeds of horses and cattle. He presided at the meeting for raising funds for the erection of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association, and his address became the keynote of the campaign that ended successfully. These are a few of the many good causes which he served and to which he liberally contributed.

Mr. Garrett married Rachel Ann Harrison, born January 17, 1823, who died at Montebello, the family seat in Baltimore county, November 15, 1883, as the result of injuries received by being thrown from a carriage. She was the daughter of Thomas Harrison, a prominent merchant of Baltimore in the days before the Civil War. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were: Robert, Thomas Harrison, Mary E., and Henry S. Sketches of Robert and Thomas Harrison appear in other pages of this work. Miss Mary Garrett enjoys national esteem for her work in charity and education. Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore is a last monument to her philanthropy, and her contributions to Johns Hopkins Hospital, by which the admission of women was secured, and to other institutions, have won for her warm praise.

Mr. Garrett lived a fine life and lived it well, and he was happiest when he was busiest. In appearance he was handsome, impressive and vigorous. Self-command and poise were among his characteristics. In

any relation and in any emergency he was prompt and dependable. He had confidence and courage and he was always ready to meet any obligation. He had the clear conception of things and the right regard for what was best in the exercise of human activities. With all the elements of a strong character he took up the exacting responsibilities left by a remarkable father, and by his prudence, foresight and industry largely increased them in value and kept them intact for the benefit of the family. Thus, in all his relations—business, public and personal—he measured up to the stature of a great executive, a splendid citizen and a noble father.

ROBERT GARRETT

Robert Garrett was the head of the house of Robert Garrett & Sons at the time of his death in 1896. For some years before his death and prior to his last illness he occupied many important positions in the city of Baltimore and in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and its connecting lines.

He was the eldest son of John Work and Rachel Ann (Harrison) Garrett, born in Baltimore, April 9, 1847. He died at Deer Park, July 9, 1896, at the cottage of his sister-in-law, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett. He prepared for college at the Dahl School, Baltimore, and at Friends' School in Providence, Rhode Island. Before entering college, when a boy of sixteen, he ran away from home to join General Robert E. Lee's forces in the Valley of Virginia. He was, however, persuaded by his father to return to Baltimore and go, as was intended, to Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1867.

Immediately after his graduation he entered upon an active business career, entering the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, which was founded by his grandfather in 1839. Later he became more exclusively identified with railroad interests. He was elected president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia in June, 1871, succeeding General Robert E. Lee, and held the office until July, 1875. During his incumbency this railroad was extended to Staunton and was made an important branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Four years later he was elected third vice-president of this latter company, of which his father was president, and was advanced to first vice-president in 1881. Upon the death of his father in November, 1884, he was elected president *pro tempore* and not long afterwards was formally elected president of this great corporation.

Under his administration the lines of the company were completed to Philadelphia, the Staten Island Rapid Transit System was acquired and important improvements connected with this were made. To render his railroad more efficient he organized an independent telegraph and express system, which soon acquired a large business in the territory where the Western Union Telegraph Company had formerly exercised a monopoly. At this period Mr. Garrett became interested with Messrs. John Mackay and James Gordon Bennett in establishing the Commercial Cable.

To increase the efficiency of the personnel of the railroad employees, in whom he took a deep interest, he originated the Employés' Relief Association, and at the shops of the railroad at Mount Clare he instituted an elaborate system of technological education. It was his intention to build a railroad hospital for the benefit of the employees on a beautiful site at Mount Airy, Maryland, which he had acquired for that purpose. All these things endeared him to the men employed by the railroad, who held him

in great esteem and to whom he always displayed marked consideration and courtesy.

He was identified with a number of other important enterprise, either as president or director, and in all his counsel was highly esteemed. Among these enterprises may be mentioned: The Consolidation Coal Company, the Mercantile Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Baltimore Dry Dock Company, the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, and the National Mechanics' Bank.

He was a pioneer in the work of making the city beautiful and to this end he was instrumental in bringing to Baltimore Mr. Olmstead, who planned and laid out Mt. Vernon and Washington Squares. Mr. Garrett himself gave the fountains in both East and West Mt. Vernon Square, these being copies of the fountains in the Rond Point in the Champs Elysées, Paris. He also employed Mr. Story to reproduce the bronze statue of Mr. George Peabody, which stands in front of the Bank of England in London, and this replica he had placed in East Mt. Vernon Square, opposite the Peabody Institute.

He succeeded his father as trustee of the Johns Hopkins University, and was a trustee of the McDonough School, one of the vice-presidents of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and was unusually interested in the welfare of the citizens of his native city.

Mr. Garrett married Mary Sloan, daughter of William Frederick Frick, one of the leading lawyers of the Maryland bar. Mr. Frick gave to his daughter his country estate, Uplands, a part of the ancestral estate of her great-grandfather, General John Swann. Here Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were wont to pass the spring and autumn months, while their winter home was No. 11 West Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, and their summers were spent either in Newport or in Europe. There were no children from this marriage.

Mr. Garrett's health failing in 1886, he was advised by his physicians to give up business and to make a tour of the western part of this country, and so with a number of friends in private cars, several months were spent in the picturesque Rocky Mountain region, where fishing and hunting were enjoyed and visits were made to the Indian encampments. Mr. Garrett arranged a feast for Sitting Bull and some of his tribe and while he was making their acquaintance through the interpreter, the beef was roasting over the camp fires, around which the Indians held a mimic war dance.

On reaching San Francisco, after a two-months' trip through the West, Mr. Garrett decided to extend his travels around the world, going by way of Japan, China, Ceylon, India, and so on. In crossing the Pacific he stopped at Honolulu, where he was entertained by King Kalakaua. The journey was continued through Japan, China, across the Indian Ocean, stopping at Ceylon and visiting India, thence up the Red Sea, through the Suez Canal to Alexandria; then to Cairo and up the Nile by dahabieh as far as the Second Cataract. On the homeward journey among the cities visited were Athens, Constantinople, Warsaw, Moscow and St. Petersburg.

On his arrival in Paris, Mr. Garrett received the sad news of the sudden death of his brother, Thomas Harrison Garrett, and he immediately returned home. His health, which had seemed greatly improved by his travels, was again impaired by the shock and he never afterward completely regained it. In October, 1887, he resigned from the presidency of the railroad and withdrew from active participation in business affairs.

Mr. Garrett was a man of much tact, exceedingly affable and courteous in manner, which made him a favorite with all. He was of average height,



J. Harrison Garret

always well dressed and never seen on the street without a flower in his buttonhole. He was a great lover of flowers, the violet being his favorite, one variety of which was named in his honor. He was universally esteemed and much beloved by all who knew him. His generosity was phenomenal and no one was ever known to appeal to him in vain.

THOMAS HARRISON GARRETT

Thomas Harrison Garrett, second son of John Work and Rachel Ann (Harrison) Garrett, was born in Baltimore, February 11, 1849. After attending private schools in Baltimore he entered Princeton. He was a member of the class of 1868, and later Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He was deeply devoted to the interests of his alma mater and served as one of its trustees.

He was nineteen years of age when he left Princeton and entered the Baltimore banking house of his father, which was conducted under the firm name of Robert Garrett & Sons, and which had been founded by his grandfather in 1839. The sterling business traits which had characterized generations of the Garrett family found in him an apt and progressive representative, and his success was so marked that in 1871, although his father and brother remained members of the firm, he was placed in charge of the banking interests. His brother Robert was engrossed in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the duties of the bank devolved upon Thomas Harrison Garrett. It was a time of large operations, and the firm, in association with great banking houses in Europe and America, negotiated most of the Baltimore & Ohio loans and did a large part of the vast business of the Baltimore & Ohio Company. He was a director of the Baltimore & Ohio, and, after Mr. Samuel Spencer became president of the road, was appointed chairman of the finance committee. His work in finance made him an active factor in the enterprise and development of Baltimore, and he was prominent in most of the important movements of his day. He was a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, and a director in the Western National Bank. He was one of the incorporators of the company that built the Academy of Music. These are but a few of his connections, but they show the wide range of his business activities.

Mr. Garrett occupied a unique place in the social and cultural life of the city. He was a man of many benefactions about which nothing was printed, most of them being made on the condition that his name should not be divulged. He accumulated the largest private library in Maryland, and among its treasures was one of the most complete bibliographies of the first railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio. His collection of autographs was comprehensive, containing letters from many prominent historical personages of America from the time of Washington. His numismatic collection was noted. But his best known possession was his collection of prints, including the famous Claghorn etchings, and many of these he allowed to be placed on exhibition at the Peabody Institute and several of the social clubs of the city. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and contributed liberally to its needs, taking especial interest in the recovery of the old Calvert papers found on the estate of Colonel Henry Harford, near Windsor, England. He belonged to the leading social clubs, but his main devotion was to his home and to the outdoor life, which he enjoyed at "Evergreen" in the uplands of Baltimore.

Aside from his popularity and altruism, Mr. Garrett was a peculiarly self-contained and strong man, and the opinion often has been expressed that had a longer life been spared him he would have developed in finance the constructive genius that distinguished his father in the upbuilding of a great transportation system. He was only thirty-nine—just the age of wider vision and larger fruition—and he had shown the ability to meet the growing problems and opportunities of the times.

JOHN WORK GARRETT

John Work Garrett, a member of the distinguished Baltimore family of that name, is adding to the prestige already obtained by his ancestors through his conduct of the affairs entrusted to him in his diplomatic capacity. He is a son of the late Thomas Harrison and Alice Dickinson (Whitridge) Garrett, a sketch of whom precedes their sons'.

Mr. Garrett was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, May 19, 1872, and his boyhood days were spent in the outdoor life of the country at the family home. It was but natural, therefore, that he should imbibe a love for nature, and his study of ornithology was one of the pleasures of those early days. His interest was also centered in the collection of coins, and the study of geography, maps and books of travel occupied a large part of his time. His early education was conducted under private tutors, after which he became a student at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. The following year he became a member of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, with which he is still affiliated. His personal preferences, however, determined him to enter the diplomatic service, and in 1901 he was appointed as secretary of the Legation at The Hague. Since that time he has been in the diplomatic service as follows: Secretary of Legation to The Hague and Luxemburg, 1903; secretary in the American-Russian Sealing Arbitration, The Hague, 1902; secretary to the Arbitral Tribunal in the Venezuelan Preferential Treatment Case, The Hague, 1903-4; delegate to the Hospital Ship Conference, December 21, 1904; second secretary to the American Embassy at Berlin, 1905; first secretary of the Embassy at Rome, 1908; *chargé d'affaires*, eleven times at The Hague, seven times at Luxemburg, three times at Berlin and four times at Rome; appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela, December 15, 1910. In addition to his diplomatic work, Mr. Garrett has been a delegate from Maryland to two National Irrigation Conferences, namely, Cheyenne in 1898 and Phoenix in 1906. Mr. Garrett was formerly a strong supporter of the Cleveland Democratic party, but joined the forces of the Republicans when the power passed into the hands of Bryan. He is a member of many social as well as other organizations, among them being: The Baltimore, Maryland, Elkridge Fox Hunting, Merchants, Baltimore Country, Charcoal, Bachelors' Cotillon clubs, of Baltimore; the Strollers, University, Grolier, National Arts, and Princeton, of New York; Princeton, of Philadelphia; Metropolitan, of Washington; Maryland Historical Society; Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association; National Geographic Society; American Forestry Association; Archæological Institute of America; American National Red Cross Society; New York Zoological Society; American Bison Society, and American Society of International Law.

Mr. Garrett married, at Washington, D. C., December 24, 1908, Alice,

daughter of Benjamin H. and Ellen Warder. He finds his chief means of recreation in golf, riding and automobiling, and is greatly interested in all matters concerning these forms of sport.

ROBERT GARRETT

The Garrett family of Baltimore, Maryland, is well represented in the present generation by Robert Garrett, son of Thomas Harrison and Alice Dickinson (Whitridge) Garrett, a detailed sketch of the former and the earlier generations of the family, immediately preceding this.

Mr. Garrett was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, June 24, 1875, and his earlier years were spent at the country home, near the city of Baltimore. He studied for a time under private tutors, and then for a few months at the Lycée, Tours, France. Upon his return to this country he matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, and later attended Johns Hopkins University, taking courses in history and economics. He became a member of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, which was established by his great-grandfather, who was also Robert Garrett. Other business interests which claim the time and attention of Mr. Garrett are as follows: Director in the Provident Savings Bank, the Western National Bank, the Colonial Trust Company, the Davison Chemical Company, the Roland Park Company, all of Baltimore. The philanthropies of Mr. Garrett are numerous and their benefit wide-spreading. While he is always ready to give his assistance to any worthy object, he investigates carefully and never bestows his gifts indiscriminately, holding the opinion that the very best way to help people is to teach them to help themselves. In connection with these activities he considers it of prime importance that people should be taught the value of outdoor exercise, and to further this end has donated and equipped a number of gymnasiums for the benefit of the working classes of Baltimore. In 1908, together with several other men who were interested in this work, he was instrumental in organizing the Public Athletic League, which has been doing valuable service for the boys and girls of Baltimore and vicinity. It conducts classes, games and athletic contests in the public parks and other suitable places. It reaches thousands of individuals in an effort to improve their physical and, indirectly, their intellectual and moral nature. This work has developed into the Social Service Corporation, with which is also allied the Boy Scouts, the Lawrence Memorial Association and the Social Workers' Bureau. Personally Mr. Garrett received distinction at Princeton in the athletic field. At the first revival of the Olympic games at Athens, Greece, in 1896, Mr. Garrett won honor by being proclaimed the champion discus thrower of the world, thus beating the modern Greeks at one of the principal athletic events which figured so largely in ancient times. It was largely due to his personal efforts as a member of the committee appointed for this purpose that the Department of Physical Education was established at Princeton University, which is expected to be of great value in developing the students physically, in improving their health, and thereby making them more efficient in intellectual work.

Mr. Garrett is connected officially with the following organizations: President of the Social Service Corporation; director of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Federated Charities and the Playground and

Recreation Association of America; trustee of Princeton University and of the Peabody Institute. He was in Troop A, Maryland National Guard, for seven years and rose to the rank of corporal. He is a member of the Presbyterian Union and a trustee of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Johns Hopkins Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi; the Tiger Inn Club of Princeton; Grolier and University clubs of New York; the Metropolitan Club of Washington; the Maryland, Baltimore, University, and a number of other clubs of Baltimore. Earnest in his efforts to improve the political conditions of his city and country, Mr. Garrett spares neither time nor trouble in this direction. He is a Republican, but lives in a strongly Democratic district; notwithstanding, in 1903 and 1905 he was a candidate for membership in the Maryland House of Delegates, and in 1904, 1906 and 1908 a candidate for membership in the National House of Representatives. In all these elections he was defeated, owing in part to the fact that he would allow none but legitimate methods to be employed. He is also the proprietor of the county weekly newspaper, *The Baltimore County Union*. In addition to his fondness for all outdoor sports, the collection of books affords Mr. Garrett an unusual amount of pleasure, notably the collection of mediæval and oriental manuscripts. In 1899 and 1900 he assisted in archæological work in the little known section of Northern Syria, and has written the first volume of a work entitled "Publications of an American Archæological Expedition to Syria in 1899-1900." With his brother, John W., he donated a tract of more than two thousand acres of land in the Allegheny mountains as a forest reserve.

Mr. Garrett married, on May 1, 1907, Katharine Barker, daughter of Dr. Robert W. and Julia H. (Brock) Johnson, of Baltimore, and has two children: Julia Brock and Harrison. While very quiet and unassuming in his manner, Mr. Garrett is possessed of a determined character, and is not easily discouraged, but seems to find pleasure in solving problems which offer unexpected difficulties.

THOMAS PARRAMORE STRAN

Thomas Parramore Stran, who for many years figured prominently in the business world of Baltimore, and at his death left a most honored name, was born December 2, 1830, son of Thomas Parramore and Ann (Follin) Stran. The paternal ancestry of Mr. Stran was English, while through his mother he was the descendant of German progenitors. He was the grandson of John Custis and Sinah (Parramore) Stran, both natives of Accomac county, Virginia. His father, Thomas Parramore Stran, was born in the same county, and married Ann Follin, of Alexandria, Virginia. Their children were: John Custis; William Henry; Thomas Parramore, see forward; Richard Bennett and Annie. Mr. Stran, whose lifelong occupation was that of a manufacturer of mariners' instruments, died in 1837.

Thomas P. Stran received his education in the public schools of Baltimore and afterward attended the City College, from which he graduated about 1848. He then entered the service of R. K. Hawley & Company, lumber manufacturers, beginning as an office boy and steadily advancing until within a few years he was received into partnership, and for forty-nine years he was a member of the firm, which was dissolved about 1898. In politics Mr. Stran was an uncompromising Republican and throughout the Civil War remained unswervingly loyal to the Federal government, thus proving

himself the possessor of rare moral courage and high-minded adherence to principle.

Mr. Stran married, November 8, 1866, in Baltimore, H. Kate, daughter of Woodward and Margaret Elizabeth (Littig) Abrahams, of that city. The former was the son of Woodward Abrahams, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Hannah Creswell Willey, of Harford county, Maryland. Mrs. Abrahams was the daughter of Frederick Shaffer and Hannah Williams (Pitt) Littig. Mr. and Mrs. Stran were the parents of one child, a daughter, Margaret Abrahams, born April 23, 1873, died February 14, 1876.

The death of Mr. Stran, which occurred March 2, 1900, deprived Baltimore of one of those citizens whose lives of quiet devotion to duty constitute the foundation of much of the commercial prosperity of the community in which they reside. A man of extremely domestic tastes, his character was unclouded and unimpeachable, and he could be trusted in any relation of life. The lives of such honorable citizens are long remembered, their influence endures, inspiring others to more worthy efforts.

WILTON SNOWDEN

Arms: Argent on a fesse azure, between three escallops, gules; three mullets azure, pierced of the first. Crest: A peacock in his pride. Motto: *Dum spiro, spero.*

(I) Richard Snowden, of Wales, said to have held a major's commission under Cromwell, came to Maryland in the seventeenth century. The name of his wife is unknown.

(II) Captain Richard Snowden, son of Richard Snowden, was a large landowner near the South River, Maryland. August 1, 1686, a tract of land containing ten thousand five hundred acres was patented to him. He was captain in the Provincial forces of Maryland from 1700 to 1703. The name of his wife is unknown.

(III) Richard Snowden, son of Captain Richard Snowden, was one of the Quakers who sympathized with the rebel Richard Clarke. He was probably the builder of "Birmingham Manor House," destroyed by fire some years ago. He married, prior to 1690, Mary ———, and both were living December 19, 1717, when they signed their son Richard's certificate of marriage.

(IV) Richard Snowden, son of Richard and Mary Snowden, was born about 1690, and added very largely to the lands inherited from his father, over ten thousand acres being patented to him in 1719. Before 1730, he was engaged in the manufacture of iron. September 29, 1736, land was patented to the "Patuxent Ironworks Company," of which he was eleven-sixteenths owner. At the time of his death he was the sole owner of the works, which were among the first ever operated in Maryland. At his death his estate included Birmingham Manor, Snowden Hall, Fairland, Montpelier, Oakland, Snow Hill, Avondale, Woodland Hill, Alnwick, Elmwood, Brightwood, Maple Grove, and part, if not all, of Laurel, Prince George's county, Maryland.

He married (first), May 19, 1709, Eliza, who died about 1713, daughter of William and Eliza (Sparrow) Coale. Children: 1. Deborah, married, June 21, 1725, James, son of Roger and Eliza (Hutchins) Brooke. 2. Eliza, married, April, 1727, John, son of Samuel and Mary (Hutchins) Thomas. 3. Mary, born in 1712; married, August 11, 1730, Samuel, son of Samuel

and Mary (Hutchins) Thomas. Richard Snowden married (second), December 19, 1717, Elizabeth, who died in 1775, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hutchins) Thomas. Children: 4. Richard, of Prince George's county, Maryland, born in 1719-20, died without issue, March 18, 1753. He married, before October 31, 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Miriam Crowley (or Croley), of Prince George's county. 5. Thomas, of Prince George's county, born in 1722, died in 1750 or 1752. He married, before 1744, Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Sprigg) Wright, of Prince George's county. 6. Ann, married Henry Wright Crabb. 7. Margaret, married John Contee. 8. Samuel, see forward. 9. Elizabeth, married Joseph Cowman. 10. John, married Rachel, daughter of Richard Hopkins.

(V) Samuel Snowden, third son and fifth child of Richard and Elizabeth (Thomas) Snowden, was born November 2, 1728, and died June 27, 1801. In November, 1744, he was a member of the Prince George's county committee, to carry into execution the Association of the Continental Congress. He married Elizabeth, who died January 30, 1790, daughter of Philip and Ann (Chew) Thomas. Children: 1. Richard, married, August 2, 1782, Hannah Moore, daughter of William and Rachel (Orrick) Hopkins. 2. Ann, married, December 23, 1774, Richard, son of Gerard and Mary (Hall) Hopkins. 3. Elizabeth, born in 1758, died August 25, 1793. 4. Philip, see forward. 5. Mary, died August 15, 1834; married, February 3, 1786, Joseph, son of John and Sarah (Hopkins) Cowman. 6. Samuel, born in 1766, died May 26, 1823; married, December 1, 1796, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cowman. 7. Henrietta, married, October 14, 1804, Gerard, born January 22, 1775, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Howell) Hopkins. 8. Sarah, married, November 24, 1796, Elisha Hopkins, M. D., born October 15, 1752, son of Gerard and Margaret (Johns) Hopkins. 9. John, born in 1774, died January 26, 1790.

(VI) Philip Snowden, second son and fourth child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thomas) Snowden, married, December 1, 1791, Patience, born November 5, 1771, died October 16, 1822, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Howell) Hopkins. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born October 8, 1792, died November 7, 1795. 2. Samuel, see forward. 3. Mary Ann, born May 28, 1796, died August 10, 1824; married ——— Husbands. 4. Joseph Hopkins, born April 26, 1798, died October 14, 1801. 5. Richard, born March 19, 1800; married, June 17, 1829, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Letitia West. 6. Elizabeth, born May 13, 1802, died April 24, 1804. 7. Philip Thomas, born June 26, 1803. 8. Caroline, born January 4 1807. 9. John P., born February 25, 1809, died August 20, 1819. 10. James, born October 6, 1811. 11. Isaac, born September 9, 1813. 12. William, born May 20, 1815.

(VII) Samuel Snowden, eldest son and second child of Philip and Patience (Hopkins) Snowden, was born January 13, 1794. He married, January 18, 1822, Mary Richardson. Children: 1. John Thomas, see forward. 2. Marcellus P., born June 16, 1824. 3. Richard Hopkins, born November 19, 1827, died December 15, 1877; married, January 18, 1853, Martha Sells; children: i. Wilbur Lee, born December 7, 1854; married, March 16, 1875, Mary Reilly; children: a. Francis Reilly, born October 4, 1876. b. Mattie Sells, born June 26, 1877, died August 19, 1878. ii. Annie Richardson, born May 25, 1856; married, April 4, 1877, Charles Mittenberger, born January 24, 1856, died February 7, 1901, son of William and Mary (Jackson) Lanahan; children: a. Mary Sells, born June 4, 1878; married, January 6, 1904, Charles Warren, son of Warren and Mary (Cobb) Leland. b. Helen Snowden, born February 9, 1880; married, October 21, 1903, Wilson Miles Jr., son of John Brune and Frances (Daniels) Cary.

c. Josephine Reeder, born August 20, 1882; married, June 10, 1903, James Clarke, son of James Clarke and Caroline (Dickey) Dulaney. d. Adelaide Daniels, born May 30, 1885; married, November 15, 1905, Henry Durauguet, son of Thomas and Catherine Brennan. e. Charles Mittenberger, born January 18, 1894. iii. Kate, born December 27, 1857. iv and v. Harris and Louis, born September 16, 1860. vi. Richard Hopkins, born May 8, 1864. vii. Ray Cooper, born July 16, 1870. 4. Philip M., born June 14, 1831; sheriff of Baltimore City in 1879; married, November 18, 1851, Sallie E. Knighton; children: i. Florence May, born October 22, 1856; married, April 14, 1880, Frank Ehlen; children: a. Frank Snowden. b. Anna Mae, married, January 17, 1906, Leroy Williams Ross. ii. Ella, born in October, 1859. 5. Samuel, born October 13, 1833, died November 9, 1894; married, May 14, 1863, S. Emma Hoff; children: i. Corinne Adelaide, born in March, 1864. ii. Mary Ida, born in June, 1865. iii. Samuel Guy, born in September, 1868. iv. Margaret Elizabeth, born in August, 1875.

(VIII) John Thomas Snowden, eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Snowden, was born December 21, 1822. He was a merchant and for some time clerk in the Superior Court. He married, November 16, 1847, Maria L., daughter of John George and Kiturah Schwarar. Children: 1. Ernest, born in August, 1848, died in November, 1849. 2. Samuel George, born June 27, 1850, died July 25, 1885. He married, December 26, 1877, Mrs. Melinda W. Holmes, who died in 1880. 3. Wilton (see forward). 4. Mary Richardson, born in March, 1855. 5. Everett, born in December, 1856, died November 17, 1894; married, 1886, Cora Lee Culbreth. 6. Clara, born in July, 1858; married Richard Smith Culbreth, son of Richard and Mary (Schwarar) Culbreth. 7. John Thomas, born in November, 1860, died in infancy. 8. Philip Lee, born in January, 1863, died April 11, 1904. 9. Howell, born in July, 1865. 10. Marie Louise, born in May, 1869.

(IX) Wilton Snowden, third son and child of John Thomas and Maria L. (Schwarar) Snowden, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, June 5, 1852. His early education was received at private schools, and he was an assiduous reader of works on history, English literature, science and philosophy. Later he attended the Baltimore City College, which at that time bore the name of the Central High School, and was graduated from this institution in 1869. His business career commenced with the position of clerk in the real estate office of Colonel P. M. Snowden. After some years, during which Mr. Snowden was engaged mainly in the real estate business, he commenced the study of law at the University of Maryland. His evenings were given over to study, while the daylight hours were devoted to his other business affairs. The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him in 1881. He has been counsel for a great many corporations, and his practice has been interrupted at various times, but he has always maintained a law office. Mr. Snowden is a member of several insurance orders, and has many private trusts in his care, being universally recognized as a safe and conservative business man. Among the more important public offices he is filling are: Treasurer of the Baltimore Equitable Society, the oldest corporation in Maryland and the largest insurance company in the State, in which he has been a director for many years; vice-president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore; vice-president of the Central Savings Bank of Baltimore; director in the National Bank of Baltimore; president of the Samuel Ready School; vestryman in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, and member of the Maryland Historical Society. He was president of the Finance Commission of Baltimore during the Mc-



Charles F. Riedle.

Lane and Timanus administrations. In politics he is a Democrat, although he has voted with the Independent party on the good government and gold issues.

Mr. Snowden married, April 16, 1879, Adela B., daughter of Horatio N. Vail, of Baltimore. They have five children.

(X) Wilton Snowden Jr., son of Wilton and Adela B. (Vail) Snowden, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 13, 1883. His preparatory education was acquired in several schools, the last one being Marston's University School, from which he was graduated in 1900. He then became a student at the Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903, later attending the University of Maryland, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1906. Mr. Snowden has had a varied business experience. During several summers of his collegiate years he was engaged in the trust department of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company; while at the law school he worked for one year in the office of the Baltimore Equitable Society, fire insurance department. This was prior to and during the conflagration of 1904 and the reconstruction work rendered necessary by that disaster. From the latter part of 1904 until December, 1908, Mr. Snowden was occupied in the law offices of Gans & Haman, and since January 1, 1909, has established himself in independent practice.

He was formerly a member of Troop A, Maryland National Guard, having served a three years' enlistment. He and his wife are members of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. His club affiliations are with the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity, the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York, the University Club and the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club.

Mr. Snowden married, January 18, 1910, Elizabeth M. Stirling, born in Montrose, Baltimore county, Maryland, December 18, 1885. She is the daughter of Upshur and Annie Y. (Reifsnider) Stirling, who have one other child, Marjorie Lloyd.

CHARLES F. ROEHLE

Not every man of great executive ability who rears to himself the monument of a successful business leaves his memorial in the popular heart, but that this was true of the late Charles F. Roehle none who knew him and were familiar with the circumstances of his career could for a moment doubt. Able and enterprising as a business man, upright and public-spirited as a citizen, possessed of uncommon intellect and force of character, he might truly be called a man universal, for large as was his mind, his heart was larger, his mental and moral development being well-rounded and symmetrical to a degree rarely met with and, perhaps, never surpassed.

Mr. Roehle was born June 28, 1852, in Casel, Germany, and received an excellent preparatory education in his native country. In 1865 he came to the United States, settling in Baltimore. Of a studious and thoughtful disposition, the drug business appealed to him strongly, requiring as it did a cultured mind and a taste for scientific pursuits. He accordingly took up the study of pharmacy, and after his graduation in 1870 established himself in this line of business, opening a store at the junction of Chester street, Canton avenue and Boston street, where within a few years, and solely by the force of his own genius, he built up a large and flourishing business. His manner of accomplishing this was in all respects worthy of emulation. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the

basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity and would not palliate false representations, either in his own service or among his customers or correspondents, and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude.

A true citizen, Mr. Roehle was interested in all enterprises having for their object the general improvement and moral and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. His ripe and varied experience, his judicial mind, and his careful observation rendered him the trusted counsellor of his friends at all times and under all phases of their lives. Young and old sought him to settle doubts and disputes, to adjust differences and to effect reconciliations, his decisions being recognized as eminently wise, prudent and prophetic. He was a man of strongly marked social nature, and was a member of Kedron Lodge, No. 148, Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1887 Mr. Roehle was compelled by failing health to retire from active business, and for the remainder of his life was more or less an invalid, spending several years abroad, visiting many of the best watering-places and receiving the best medical attention, but without permanent relief. Music was one of his passions, and as a connoisseur in art matters he had gained more than a local reputation. A devoted lover of the beautiful, during his many years of invalidism he filled his home with artistic bric-a-brac and many of the finest paintings and most exquisite pieces of sculpture, these surroundings helping to lighten his days and weeks of pain.

Mr. Roehle married, November 29, 1876, and four children blessed this union, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased. Mention of the sons will be found below. The home was an extremely happy one, Mrs. Roehle being one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, a union of qualities of inestimable value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charming companion, but also a confidante and adviser. She possesses in no small degree that mysterious and magnetic charm, impossible to describe, but always and instantaneously felt, and is one of those distinctive characters which leave their impress on any community in which they may reside. Mr. and Mrs. Roehle were prominent in the society of Baltimore, their beautiful home being the center of a gracious and refined hospitality and the scene of many festive gatherings. Mr. Roehle was a delightful host and an effective conversationalist, brilliant and witty and abounding in anecdote and reminiscence.

While he never sought popularity, all who met him in social life could bear testimony to his charm and affability. Of handsome person and imposing presence, he was a conspicuous figure in any assemblage, while Mrs. Roehle's personal charm and rare tactfulness of manner rendered her one of the most popular of Baltimore hostesses.

Mr. Roehle died June 18, 1910, at his home in Baltimore, attended to the last by his faithful and devoted wife, who had been his constant companion in his travels in quest of health and whose tender ministrations had served to lighten many hours of suffering. He was mourned by all and will be increasingly regretted as the years roll on, for the memory of such a man can never die. No opportunity of assisting the unfortunate was neglected by him, but his was a quiet charity which shrank from the gaze of the world.

It was James Lane Allen who expressed the standard of ideal manhood in the following words: "First of all a man should be a man with the strength, grace and vigor of the body; secondly, he should be a man with all



Colonel Richard

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